

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the District of Illinois adjourned yesterday evening. It had been in session at the Emanuel Church since last Wednesday.....

The treasurer reported that about nineteen or twenty thousand dollars had been received. The report was accepted. The money will be given to the General Synod of the United States when that body meets in Columbus in July. The General Synod will apportion the money to various Evangelical Lutheran institutions.

H. Bartling of Addison, Dupage County, was elected treasurer for next year, and B. Burfeind of Matteson, Cook County, was elected secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Synodal conferences to be held in Columbus: Professor Walder, F. Lochner, and H. Grosse--clergymen;

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Messrs. Heinz, Zuttermann, Frye and Lasen--laymen.

Professor Craemer gave a memorial address yesterday at the Emanuel Church, in commemoration of Reverend F. Ruland....who died in a railroad accident. Professor Schieferdecker, of Madison County, gave the sermon.

Messrs. A. Wagner, W. Bartling, and H. Zuttermann were elected to the committee on home missions.

The delegates from out of town, about three hundred, adopted resolutions expressing thanks for the friendly reception and hospitality shown them.

The next synod will meet on Thursday after Pentecost, in 1880, at Quincy, Illinois.

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A CHURCH FESTIVAL

Father Ferdinand Kalvelage of St. Franciscus Church
Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his
Ordination to Priesthood

Today marks the passing of twenty-five years since Father Ferdinand Kalvelage was ordained to the priesthood. The parish members are celebrating the occasion....

Ferdinand Kalvelage was born in Lohne, near Vechta, Germany, and came to America in 1847, arriving in New Orleans on November 10; he was nineteen years old at the time. In December of the same year he came to Chicago, where he studied at St. Mary's University, which was situated on the present site of the Cathedral. He completed his studies in Carondelet, Missouri.....

On St. Vincent De Paul Day he came to Chicago as priest of the St. Franciscus Church, and has remained here since that time....He....also built the imposing

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church and school, near Twelfth Street and Newberry Avenue.

Last evening the school children honored the celebrant by reciting verses and lyrical selections. They also presented a short stage performance.

At about eleven o'clock a serenade was given by the Catholic Casino Club. Anton Schager, Jr., gave the celebrant presents from the Club.

Father Kalvelage expressed his appreciation....amid the congratulations of the assembly. Among the presents we mention the following:

A golden chalice (given by three priests); a beautiful stole (worth \$240), from the Catholic Casino, St. Franciscus, St. John's, and St. Stanislaus Young Men's club;....An embroidered picture, "Die Rettung Moses'" (The Saving of Moses), in a luxurious gilded frame; a chair of walnut wood upholstered with purple velvet (from the school children); a couch (also from the school children); an embroidered stole, worth \$50 (from the Franciscan

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nuns in Joliet); several works of eminent Catholic authors; two silver flower holders; a silver smoking set; and a number of bouquets.

High Mass will be read in honor of the celebrant this morning at ten, at St. Franciscus Church.

Hayden's "Zweite Messe" (Second Mass) and Beethoven's "Hallelujah" will be sung as accompaniments. At one o'clock dinner will be served at the school-house, and in the evening a banquet will be given by the Casino.

St. Franciscus Church has been beautifully decorated.

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THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the District of Illinois continued its deliberations yesterday. During the business conference it was decided to add a sixth professor to the faculty of the Teachers' Seminary in Addison, Du Page County.

The financial report for the fund for deserving widows and orphans of ministers and teachers showed an income of \$2,080 for last year. Conferences of pastors and other matters were considered.

It was decided to hold the next session at Quincy, Illinois.

At today's meeting an election is to be held; a treasurer and a secretary for the Synodal Association are to be elected. Also delegates for the Synodal Conference are to be chosen.

A memorial service will be given tonight for Pastor Ruland, of Saxony, who died while traveling in America. This will bring the session to a close.

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[Translator's note: Pastor Ruland was killed in a railroad accident, according to a previous article.]

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 8, 1879.

THE ILLINOIS DISTRICT OF THE EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN SYNOD

The Illinois District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, covering Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and other states, has been in session since last Wednesday at the Emanuel Church, at West Taylor and Brown Streets. This Synod as a whole is divided into eight districts, of which Reverend Schwan of Cleveland has been president for some time.

Within the Illinois District are one hundred and thirty-one pastors and professors, more than a hundred school teachers, and a large number of deputies, eighty of whom are present at this session. Pastor Wuner of Chicago is president of the Illinois District; Pastor Achenbach of Venedey, Washington County, is vice president; and B. Burfeind of Madison, Cook County, is secretary.

Pastor Schwan of Cleveland opened the session on Wednesday morning with customary formalities at the Emanuel Church. During the afternoon, Pastor Wunder

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presided; the regular organizational matters were attended to, and new members were inducted.

It was resolved that the appended articles of faith should be discussed during the morning session. Professor Grosse of Addison, Dupage County, was the principal speaker on this subject.

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The teachings of the Papists that no man can be sure of the state of grace without a revelation, is anti-Christian and an error.

Ebr. 11, I; Matth. 11, 28-38 [sic]

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[Translator's note: Altogether seven theological assertions believed in by the Lutherans are listed.]

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 8, 1879.**

On Thursday afternoon a report was given concerning the condition and requirements of the Fort Wayne school, which follows the German system of instruction. The school has six classes. There is only one other school of its kind in America, in Watertown, Wisconsin. Also matters concerning the Synodal Teachers' Seminary at Addison were discussed.

Election of officers for the next three years was held on Friday afternoon.

Pastors Wunder and Achenbach were re-elected. Pastor Brauer of Grete, Will County, was elected "visitor" for Northern Illinois, and Pastor Meinicke of Rock Island was elected "visitor" for Central Illinois.

No session was held yesterday afternoon....Translator's note: Omitted items do not involve Chicago Germans/. The last synod was held here, two years ago. The next yearly session will probably be held at Quincy or Peoria. The Rock

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Island community offered the use of its church for the occasion.

On Tuesday evening a memorial service will be held at Emanuel Church in memory of Pastor Ruland, who was killed in a railroad accident while touring the United States. Professor Craemer of Springfield will officiate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2076

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

DEDICATION OF ST. ANTONIUS CHURCH

St. Antonius Church, at the corner of McGregor and Hanover Street, was dedicated yesterday forenoon amid impressive festivities. Not only a large German Catholic contingent from the South Side appeared but also Irish and American adherents of the faith were present, and so not a vacant seat was available at the large church. Unfortunately Bishop Farley was not well yesterday morning, and.... Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne officiated. Delegates of various Catholic societies met the bishop and his ecclesiastical entourage at 18th and State Streets, and accompanied the clergymen to the church. At ten o'clock the dedicatory festivities commenced amid impressive ceremonies.

Father Riordan....of the Chicago diocese, assisted by his brother, Deacon Patrick Riordan, and Subdeacon Masterson, read the Holy Mass. Music was provided by the Chicago Orchestra, and choirs of various German parishes. Matthias Schlaudecker, well-known organ builder, conducted. The choirs sang very well, although it became apparent at times that they were not accustomed to singing

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in a large, combined group.....

Bishop Dwenger based his sermon on Zachariah's story of the mulberry tree, following which the entire congregation sang "Grosser Gott Wir Loben Dich" (Te Deum); this marked the end of the imposing festival.

Besides the clergymen already named, the following members of the Catholic hierarchy also participated: [Altogether fifteen names were listed: Irish and German.]

The St. Antonius parish is of recent origin; the church community was founded by the highly active Father Fischer who....finished St. Peters Church at Polk and Clark Streets, and founded the church at Naperville. Within a short time, little more than five years, he succeeded in founding a large congregation and, due to his indefatigable efforts, the community now possesses a splendid churchand the small mortgage still encumbering it will probably be paid in the near future. The church is built of yellow brick from Watertown, Wisconsin, and sandstone from the Auxsable quarries. The church is to be 150 feet long,

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and is to have a frontage of 72 feet; and the transept is to be 100 feet wide.

The church's exterior is imposing; the only defect is that the building appears to be somewhat short in proportion to its height. However, this can be remedied by filling in the building plot up to four or five feet, to the established street level. This would tend to give the church an appearance of being lower. A lengthening of the church was probably out of the question as the architect had to design his plans in conformity with the size of the building site. The temporary, wooden stairway leading to the main portals also detracts from the general appearance. Nevertheless, the facade with its three large portals and the rich, but not ostentatious, ornaments, is the most imposing part of the exterior.

The church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The breadth of the transept is the same as the width of the main part of the church, and, where the two arms of the transept join there appears the partly finished tower, surrounded by four smaller ones. The gable roof, at the front, is surmounted by a fair-sized tower which will contain the vesper bells. The area for the choir is

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semicircular and the space above it forms a dome. The church was built according to the plans of Paul Huber, a Chicago architect, and the style is very reminiscent of the better Romanesque architecture of the latter part of the eleventh century; the entire conception bears a striking resemblance to the beautiful convent church at Laach. The exterior shows harmonious proportions and in the interior this effect is still more evident, as cross-shaped, vaulted ceilings of rounded arches greet the beholder. At the base of the vaulted ceiling, [at the confluence of the arch and wall which forms a tangent] project the capitals on which the six-foot statues of the twelve apostles are to be mounted.

The so-called square from which the transepts, nave and niches of the church extend, is surmounted by a dome 34 feet in diameter; its highest point is 72 feet above the floor. The main portions of the church are 50 feet high, and the transepts are 26 feet high. Wall ribs, pillars, capitals, etc., all are symmetrical and conform in their style to the entire conception, thereby, creating a uniform, appropriate effect which will be greatly augmented when

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the serene tones of the powerful organ reverberate through the magnificent building.

The rather austere coloring of the interior is, fortunately, somewhat enlivened by the artistic stained glass windows. We feel that when the church is completed in all its details, it will be regarded as an architectural accomplishment worthy of emulation not only in our city but throughout the West.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 20, 1878

FORTY-EIGHTERS AND SEVENTY-THREE'ERS



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung recalls, under the above title, the "Storm and Stress" period, the Forty-Eighters, when they arrived from Germany in this country. It says just as those fanatics and idealists of that epoch slowly became practical Democratic, Republican, Americans, so the same will happen in the near future to those Seventy-Three'ers. With this outlook we understand the world reformers who, subsequently, the great crash of 1873 drove by and by from Europe, especially from Germany, to America.

First and foremost, Germany is lacking in the knowledge of our native conditions. There is in spite of all theories about freedom no understanding what the same means in a real republic. With all freedom theories in France and Germany, the state always acts the principal part, as chief guardian. Of the individual freedom of every one, as prevailing here, Europe has no idea.

Also the immigrants of 1848 did not have this understanding and likewise went through long experiences to get through to a clearer standpoint.

But many thousands of them however lived through the practical, political school, which later most of the immigrants lacked. They had during a

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comparatively free epoch, tried out themselves in German's political life, as in meetings of the senate, meetings of the chambers, in the German Parliament, or in the arms-struggle for the country's unification and freedom. Before all things they strove for reform and not for a revolution in the social field, as indicated by the title of that German newspaper in New York, which the Illinois Staats Zeitung has mentioned as the organ of that movement.

To take everything into consideration, the Forty-Eighters went through a more severe political school. They were more adapted for America's political freedom without which no fundamental solution of any social question is possible, than the later newcomers from Germany, whose political experiences and aspirations were gathered entirely under the absolute military and police-whip period. To those Seventy-Three'ers, bare of any free political training, possibly will find it harder, to develop as quickly, because they have not learned to appreciate the free political foundation, upon which the social reform has to be built. They too will sooner or later come to this standpoint. And in the interest of the country and for their own benefit it is to be wished that they will develop quickly and with the same success from European fugitives, whose outlook might be still troubled by the memory of a police state's misery, into real, free Americans.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 23, 1878

HOW THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS TRYING TO
SPREAD ITS FAITH AMONG GERMANS.

For almost five years a small German Presbyterian congregation has been in existence, which apparently is facing a hard struggle at present, as the powerful Fourth Presbyterian Church, Superior and Rush Streets, is preparing to take the church building away from the said small German congregation.

In order to understand the origin of this dispute, we have to go back to the year 1866, when students of the Presbyterian Seminary opened up a Sunday School on Orchard Street, which was visited mainly by children of the German residents in that neighborhood. The Sunday School flourished and finally received from Mr. Wesley Munger and his wife several lots with an adjoining building as a donation, with the written condition, that the said property should be used for the foundation of an independent German Presbyterian Church. This was accomplished under the guidance of the German pastor C. Wisner.

In 1874, the Fourth Presbyterian Church started to force pastor, C. Wisner, to preach in English, which policy was refused repeatedly by the small German



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congregation, Finally, pastor C. Wisner resigned, and the church service was led for almost two years by church elders and visiting preachers. In 1876 the Fourth Presbyterian Church installed A. Hager as pastor of the German Presbyterian Congregation and instructed him to preach in English. Again violent opposition on the part of the German Congregation set in. Angered by this attitude, the Fourth Presbyterian Church took the case to court and effected a decision, which gave the right to the Fourth Presbyterian Church to take over all property of the small German Congregation. The latter is fighting the decision through new court proceedings.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Der Westen, Nov. 19, 1876.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

On account of Pastor Hartmann's jubilee it will be interesting to give a brief historical sketch of the parish of which he has been the pastor for so long a time. St. Paul's parish is the oldest German Evangelical parish in Chicago. It was founded in 1843, having a membership of 43 souls. Its first pastor was Rev. Salle, a Lutheran cleric from Missouri. He was discharged because he tried to bring his parish over to the old Lutheran camp. At this time the separation took place to which the Wunder parish, representing the more Austere trends, owes its existence. The next pastor was Dr. Jos. Fischer who was succeeded by the Rev. Hartmann in 1851.

The location of the parish has always been at the corner of La Salle and Ohio St. A third of the parish was donated by Wm. B. Ogden.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen, Nov. 19, 1876.

The parish has 205 voting members and 437 families which have rented pews. It is ruled by a church council, of which Mr. Ch. Groll is president. It consists of four elders, a treasurer, a secretary, and six chairmen.

From the parish which numbered only 60 families when Pastor Hartmann took it over, three new parishes have developed and branched off: The Zion's Parish, 14th and Union St., the Salem Parish, Wentworth Ave. and 23rd St., and the St. Peter's Parish, West Chicago Ave. and Noble St.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

REVIVAL WORK AMONG THE GERMAN CHURCHES

A meeting of the German ministers of this city was held yesterday, at which sixteen ministers were present, besides Mr. D. L. Moody. The object of the meeting was to devise some plan of reaching the German-speaking people of our city through the Gospel.

After a free interchange of opinion, it was decided to hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5th, at three o'clock, in Farwell Hall, to be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, assisted by some of the German ministers. The Rev. Messrs. Loeber, Levringhaus, Escher, Post, Haselhuhn, and Berger were appointed a committee to arrange for the meeting.

Some of the Moody and Sankey hymns and solos will be translated into German and used for the occasion.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 2, 1875.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN A GERMAN CHURCH AND HIS PASTOR.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago presbytery was held at their rooms, in the McCormick block, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Post, of the Holland Church, opened the meeting. The first German Church.

The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge of the committee on home missions, presented a statement of the financial condition of the first German church, of which the Rev. C. Wisner is pastor.

They stand by their pastor.

The following series of resolutions were submitted by Elder Saalfeldt, with a request that the presbytery take some action upon the matter:

The Chicago Times, Feb. 2, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Resolved, First, that from a full knowledge of our people among whom we, as a church organization, are located, and in view of what we are constrained to believe to be for our own spiritual and religious instruction and edification as a church, we therefore hold and intend to continue as the First German Presbyterian church of Chicago, and to adhere to our present mode of divine worship, in our own German language, rather than in English, which, for such a purpose at least, we do not understand.

Resolved, Second, that we are from occupying an anti-American position, nor do we harbor an anti-Anglican spirit, but rather appreciate all that is good and noble in America, and in the English language; hence we find to when circumstances change, and the state of society with us requires it, we, ourselves, are ready and willing to introduce English religious services, in wise, practical proportions. For any Christian or Christian philanthropist to ask more of us, seems to us to be asking too much.

Resolved, Third, that we, led by our experience, do put such a high value upon the personal and ministerial character and labors of the Rev. Christian Wisner, our pastor, that we cannot consent to his being asked by several of the Sunday-school teachers to resign, but we, on the contrary, do heartily and unanimously desire and request his continuance with us.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 2, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Resolved, Fourth, that Mr. E. A. Saulfeldt, ruling elder in our church, together with our minister, the Rev. C. Wisner, be especially requested to present these statements and resolutions to the Presbytery of Chicago, with our hopeful prayers that these questions and issues find a candid consideration, and wise decision, so that the glory of our exalted Savior be promoted.

Prof. Francis L. Patton objected to listening to the complaint of the Sunday-school teachers of the church, as a bad precedent would thus be made, which would go on record, and cause endless trouble in the future. He was opposed to placing the Sunday School on a equal footing with the members of the church, in such a matter.

Rev. Mr. Wisner stated that he had laid the matter before the presbytery because he had been asked to resign by the members of the Sunday school. He was willing to abide by the decision of the presbytery, but he did not believe that preaching in the English language would successfully supplant the preaching in German.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 2, 1875.

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He hoped the presbytery would not decide the matter hastily, and he spoke doubtfully of the result of an attempt to Americanize the church. He was afraid that the adoption of the report would break up the church. Dr. Mitchell dwelt in highly complimentary terms on the work being done by the church, and was of opinion that the report was the best that could be made under the circumstances.

Dr. Elliott said that Mr. Wisner had been of great assistance to the church and had done a good deal of work for them. He regarded this attempt to drive their pastor away as highly discreditable. The place of worship could not be maintained if he was forced to resign, and the labor of Mr. Wisner would be thrown away. No one with greater energy and ability could be found than Mr. Wisner, and the work could only be done by a German.

The Chicago Times, September 19, 1874.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN HARDSHELLS

The German Baptist Union Association, composed of German Baptist churches of the United States and Canada, is holding a convention in the church, corner of Huron and Bickerdike streets. The Association meets once in three years to deliberate on the affairs of the denomination.

The German department of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and the German Baptist Publishing House, at Cleveland, O., will receive a large share of attention during the session, as well as various other enterprises of a denominational character. The convention contains delegates from Canada East and Canada West, and from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The exercises were opened by religious services and a sermon by Rev. G. A. Schulte.

The convention organized for business by electing Rev. G. A. Schulte moderator, and Prof. J. Gimmel, of Brooklyn, and Rev. P. Ritter, of

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The Chicago Times, September 19, 1874.

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Cincinnati, as secretaries.

Prof. O. Rauschenbush, of the German department of the Rochester Theological Seminary, made an address showing the department to be in a propserous condition.

Twenty-two young men received instuction at the institution this year. A building for the accomodation of the students in the way of dormitories and dining-rooms was needed, and a recommendation was made for the purchase of such a building in Rochester.

Yesterday morning the committee appointed to examine and report on the course of study, recommended that the course be extended to four years, and that the study of the English branches be made obligatory during the first two years. The report was adopted after considerable discussion, and it was resolved that all German beneficiary students be required to give a pledge in writing binding them to return the amount received as a benefit, in case they ever left the ministry for any other reason than sickness.

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tThe Chicago Times, September, 19, 1874.

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The beneficiary students must also be recommended and approved by the church association, and by the educational committee.

The afternoon was occupied with the discussion of a set of resolutions, to the effect that the Association should purchase the building known as the Tracy Female Institute, located at Rochester, to be used for dormitories and dining-rooms by the German students attending the seminary.

Nearly every member had something to say on the subject, and after long and tedious discussion it was decided to make the purchase, by a vote of 48 to 19.

The session will be continued this morning.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1873.

WALDHEIM.



The consecration of Waldheim Cemetery took place yesterday afternoon. About 5,000 persons were present. Charles Fricke said in his speech: "Good often proceeds from evil. The intolerance of some of the clergy prompted the question: How can we remedy this matter? Intolerance is caused by ignorance and many clergymen perceived in Societies, the nature of which they did not understand, dangers for Christianity. Lodges, which dared to hold ceremonies at the grave of a definite member, were frowned upon. The entering of the cemetery in uniform was forbidden.

Thus, the idea of a cemetery independent of sects and intolerance came into the minds of many. An executive committee was formed. Great difficulty was encountered in the choice of a place. The plan of buying the place of Haase finally solved this problem. On the west side four and three fourths miles beyond the city limits, near the Desplaines River, Haase's park was found as an ideal place. The price for it was \$115,900.00. The plan of the cemetery shows that there are 21,000 family graves. Besides the many private families, forty-four corporations are members of the Cemetery Society. The participating corporations are thus classified:

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8 Odd Fellows' Lodges
8 Hermann's Sons
5 Druids' Home
4 Harugan
3 Rothmanner
3 Good Fellows
10 Free Masons
2 Cherusker

3 Turnvereine
2 Order of Liberty
1 Working Men's Union
Bismarck Club
Hamburger Club
Schleswig Holstein Club
Union Veterans' Supporting Club



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 12, 1873.

THE CEMETERY WALDHEIM.

Haase's Park, which has been an amusement place, is to become a cemetery.

It is only a few months ago, that the idea was advanced to found a great German cemetery, free from all narrow prescriptions. A few narrow minded clerics helped to promote the idea by making a **show** of intolerance at the wrong time.

Many lodges and associations will bury their dead in groups and thus form small cemeteries within a big one. That Waldheim may feel that it belongs to all the Germans, is proven by the gift of twenty-three lots by members of the German Society, for the burial of the poor.

The new cemetery is located as most of the readers know, ten miles from the courthouse on the Northwestern Railroad, and is crossed by the Desplaines river. The cemetery is covered by a forest of oak and birch trees.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 2, 1872.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE PASTOR HARTMANN CHURCH

Monday morning, October 9, after the fire had crossed the river, many anxious eyes were fixed upon the tower of the Hartmann Church, at the corner of Ohio and La Salle Streets. In vain people hoped that the fire would not go beyond the Church.

Once more the Northside people are looking at the Church but with different emotions. The Church is being rebuilt. The St. Paul Lutheran Evangelical Church, as it is called officially, but is simply known as Hartmann's Church, by the people, has a past which explains perfectly the devotion of its members. It was built in 1843 at the time when "Germanism" was still weak in Chicago and when the actual site was still outside the city limits. Of the sixty original members some have died, while others are today among those who wish to rebuild Chicago. The financial means formerly did not allow an imposing structure. Through the intermediary of Wm. B. Ogden, the Church received the land at Ohio Street from Walter A. Newberry. A frame Church was built at first, the total cost being \$1,600.00. After eleven years the development was such that in the year 1854, there was erected an \$18000.00 Church that was destroyed by

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the fire of October 9th.

Since its inception, the parish has had only three pastors. At first Pastor Selle for three years, then Pastor Fischer for four years and for the last twenty-two years, Pastor Hartmann.

The obtaining of means for the new Church was not easy. The new building will cost \$50,000.00. Pastor Hartmann collected \$11,000 on his trip East.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

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THE EVANGELICAL COMMUNITY IN CHICAGO.

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Rev. M. Stamm.

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Late in the summer of 1836, a considerable number of German families, mostly Alsatians, moved from the town of Warren, Pa., to the state of Illinois, and settled in four different groups, partly in the city of Chicago, at Dutchmans Point, and at Wheeling, Cook County; also at Naperville, and at Sharon on the Rock River. As they were in these vast prairies without any pastoral care, they addressed together several petitions to the Western Conference of the Evangelical Community, whose activities at this time extended to Ohio, to send them a preacher. In the first days of July, 1837, a member of the Conference, Rev. F. Boos, undertook the long and hazardous journey on horseback, arriving in Chicago, after endless hardships, on July 23rd. He was the first Protestant minister to proclaim God's word in the German language to the Germans of Chicago,



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

Dutchmans Point, Wheeling, and Naperville. In these places he organized the first German Protestant communities in the Northwest, and made them elect so-called class leaders who would preside over their meetings till they could get their own ministers. This done, Rev. Boos immediately returned to his district in Ohio, which had an extent of 300 to 400 miles.

For eight months these communities were without a preacher. Then the Western Conference took up activities in Illinois and sent Rev. M. Hauert. Mr. Hauert reached Chicago on September 3rd, 1838, and travelled, as the second German Protestant minister, to most of the German settlements in Illinois. His salary for a whole year then amounted to only \$74.32. At the Conference he could report a total of 78 members in Illinois.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

The first German Protestant church in all the Northwest states was built by the community in Wheeling of squared logs. Wheeling became the center of all church activities of this Protestant community. From 1840 on, every Sunday a German sermon was given in Chicago. In this year the Rev. J. Hoffert and Rev. D. Kern preached; in 1841 Rev. H. Stroh, and again D. Kern; in 1842 the Rev. Dr. Wahl and Rev. A. Plank. Wahl who, a few years later, left the church on account of his insufficient salary, became the first permanent German minister in Chicago. His community was given two excellent lots by the "Canal Camp", corner of Wabash and Monroe, on which they built the first German-Protestant church in Chicago. Rev. G. Augenstein succeeded as minister in 1844.

In 1854 the community sold its property for \$6,000 and split into two parts, each receiving \$3,000. One part built with this a church, first on S. Clark Street, sold it, and built in 1856 on the corner of Third Ave. and Polk Street, for \$8,000, one of the best German churches of brick, which it still owns.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung gave a detailed account of its dedication. This community was again divided in 1864, on the initiative of the Illinois Conference, and on a far part of it, Rev. J. G. Escher built a pleasant mission chapel, on the corner of 12th and Union streets.

The other half of the old Wabash Avenue community built a church, corner of N. Wells street and Chicago Avenue. Internal difficulties led to a division in 1869. One part built one of our best city churches under the leadership of Rev. J. Schafle on Second and Noble streets. The main part of the Wells Street community built in 1869 our biggest and finest church at Sedgwick and Wisconsin streets, under the active guidance of Rev. J. Miller. The third and smallest part of the old Wells Street community built a magnificent hall on N. Wells Street with three beautiful shops; separated completely from the Evangelical community, and elected the Rev. J. P. Kramer



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

its temporary minister. In the great fire this hall and the church on Wisconsin Street were destroyed. The Wisconsin Street community will rebuild early in the summer. The independent community has already built during the winter, under the supervision of the Rev. Augenstein. At the dedication they declared themselves willing to return to the Evangelical community.....

To sum up: The Evangelical community now has five communities with 550 members, five churches and four parsonages, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. Out of the five small communities of 1836 have grown in 36 years, six conferences with about 725 permanent ministers, 30,000 church members, 400 Sunday schools, and a flourishing college at Naperville. This church also possesses the oldest and largest German church paper in the U. S., with 20,000 subscribers distributed over most of the Western States. A similar spiritual propagation no church or organization in the whole United States can boast.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1872.

GERMAN



[THE CHURCH AND THE STATE]

In Cincinnati a Congress of pious people has taken place that resolved to amend the United States Constitution by an express recognition of Christianity as the national religion. The meeting consisted of about 200 members, of whom 185 were Presbyterian and Methodist ministers. If there were any Germans among them it could not be recognized from the names, because none of them sounds German.

But as long as we and anyone of our readers live, the preamble of the Constitution will not be changed, because the recognition of the Christian religion belongs as little in the Federal Constitution, as in a sale or rent contract, a railroad time-table, or a building regulation. If it is merely intended to state the fact that the overwhelming majority of the American people confesses its adherence to the Christian religion, then any addition is superfluous.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 3, 1872.

That fact is already unintentionally stated in the dating of the Constitution, "in the year of our Lord." By using this expression quite unconsciously, the fathers of the Constitution proved sufficiently what the pious gentlemen in Cincinnati want to have expressly stated; that the Americans really are a Christian people. Any enlargement on this, that might tend to create a state church, if not a state religion, is of evil.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 21, 1871

[THE GERMAN CLERGY AND THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY]

The German clergy, we regret to say, is only weakly represented in the labors of aid and reconstruction that need so many helpers. In the German Aid Society, according to our information, only two clergymen are active, all the others so far have kept away. This is all the more to be regretted as public invitations to share in the work have not been lacking. The Relief and Aid Society and its special committee have not seen much of German clergymen. A single case has occurred in which a German preacher who formerly had never bothered about charity work, asked for support for his flock. He answered that he had to use the usual avenues.

That the German clergymen provide for their community members from money put at their disposal by outside communities is very likely; but they also should assume a part of the work for the common good as the present emergency demands it, and should not retire with indifference into their own sphere.

Chicago Times, May 22, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Home society was held at Farwell hall on Saturday.

The Germans

Mr. Goebelman spoke for the German population. He pointed out that there are five million Germans in this country who should have the gospel preached to them, as they will have much to do with the future destiny of the land. Their influence will become stronger every year. It is vain to whine about their Sabbath breaking proclivities, without doing something to meet them.

They are intelligent, and should be directed in the proper direction. The majority are not infidels, but might be called indifferentists. The only way to reach them is to preach to them through their own language. The emergency should be met by the enlargement of the German branch of the home mission.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Whereas, Our beloved former fatherland has been signally victorious in a war which was forced upon her, and

Whereas, We take great interest in our former fatherland, despite the fact that we are American citizens, and

Whereas, This is a conflict of justice against injustice, and a conflict of national self-development against despotic tutelage, be it therefore

Resolved, That we heartily deplore the horrible carnage, and herewith express our sincere sympathy for the plight of the wounded soldiers, the widows, and the orphans of the fallen warriors. Be it further

Resolved, That we hail with great joy the rise of Germany from internal

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

dissension to unity, from national degradation to national independence, and that we see in this gigantic struggle God's hand which makes the rage of men subservient to His purposes and is bent upon leading Germany to political and religious freedom. Be it further

Resolved, That, although we desire that this War end soon, we are firmly convinced that it should not be terminated until certain guaranties of a permanent peace have been given. Be it further

Resolved, That we endeavor to collect money in our congregations and send it to our missionaries in Germany for distribution among the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the English and German newspapers of this city.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a conference which the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

Methodist Episcopal Church held yesterday morning.

E. Wundfrlich,
J. W. Roecker,
R. Fiegenbaum,
A. Miller,
H. Boettcher.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF REFORMATION
Seventeen Lutheran Congregations Commemorate
Event with Divine Services and Love Feast

On October 31, 1517, Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, Germany. On October 31, 1867, this epochal event was observed on a grand scale, in the New World as well as in the Old.

The German and Norwegian Lutheran Churches of Chicago, Addison, Elk Grove, Dunton, Lyonsville, Proviso, Niles, Schaumburg, Rodensburg, Dundee, Cottage Hill, Kankakee, Aurora, and Union Hill, commemorated the day with processions and festive services.

On the North Side, between seven and eight hundred children who attend Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran school (Reverend Henry Wunder) marched in solemn procession. Similar processions were held on the North Side by the children

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of Immanuel Congregation, on the South Side by the pupils of Trinity Congregation, and on the West Side by the children of Saint John's School. The significance of the Reformation was the sermon topic in the service held in the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Erie Street (Reverend Peterson), and on West Erie Street (Reverend Kron).

Yesterday all of the above-mentioned congregations met for a joint service at the grove near Addison, three miles from Cottage Hill.

It is a good custom of Germans to be thorough in everything, in amusements as well as in serious matters, such as church festivities, not merely to sip at the fountain, but to drink in full draughts. While Americans celebrate important events only on one day, Germans celebrate for three days, or even longer; for instance Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. And they followed this good old custom when they observed the anniversary of the Reformation.

The train which left the Galena depot yesterday morning, at nine o'clock,

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consisted of fourteen cars, and contained about fifteen hundred passengers. The full Great Western Band led the vast throng which proceeded to Cottage Hill, where the great number of Chicagoans was augmented by thousands of members from the country churches named above.

From Cottage Hill the vast crowd marched in orderly procession, through fields of stubble and over rolling prairies, to Addison, where a brief halt was made. All stores in the town were closed, and the residents stood in doorways and greeted their passing fellow Lutherans, and then followed them over Salt Creek to the scene of festivities.

The Great Western Band accompanied the congregation, which sang appropriate hymns. Reverend Schmidt of Elk Grove preached the sermon. He briefly sketched the situation of the Christian Church as it was at the time when Luther began his work, and as it is today. He stated that the Papacy has not improved its doctrinal position since the Reformation, pointing out that Rome had added the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

false doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary to the host of unbiblical tenets of the Catholic Church, had canonized twenty-one alleged martyrs, and that a Catholic priest could murder a seventeen-year-old girl in a convent and receive no punishment from the higher officials of the papal church--save that of being transferred to another convent. Reverend Schmidt continued: "Luther, who was undoubtedly God's instrument, saved the church from the darkness of unbelief, superstition, and perverted doctrines, restored the pure gospel of salvation to the pulpit, refuted the chief doctrine of the Pope (that man must save himself from the consequence of his evil acts by performing good works). Luther emphasized that, according to the Bible, man is saved by faith in the merit and work of Jesus Christ, who suffered and died for the sins of all men, redeemed them from sin, and thus reconciled them with God. However, the battle against Rome is not yet concluded, and we must, therefore, be vigilant, lest we again fall prey to the pernicious teachings of the Antichrist".....

Professor Selle then addressed the Norwegian Lutherans in the English language.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

This fact reminded us of great historical events, of the joint struggle of German and Swedish Protestants during the Thirty Years' War, when they won recognition and equality with the Catholics.

Meanwhile, innumerable tables, covered with white linen tablecloths, had been filled with a great variety of food; there were Martinmas geese, which ordinarily would have been permitted to live until November 10 [Translator's note: Martinmas, or the Feast of Saint Martin, was observed on November 11], there were large hams, great loaves of bread, cakes, pies, all kinds of preserves, and there was butter, the equal of which is unknown to Chicagoans. These vast stores of food are a credit to the hospitality of the people of Addison. And the members of the Chicago churches supplied plenty of coffee and sugar--one hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth. Everybody was invited to eat free of charge. The food that was not consumed was donated to the Lutheran Normal School at Addison.

An offering was also taken for the School, and, to judge from what we saw on

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the collection plates, the contribution could not have been small; it must have amounted to at least \$1,800. In addition, the institution also benefited from the sale of medals, which were made and sold in commemoration of the event. These medals were imprinted with the words: "Three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Reformation, observed by the American Lutheran Church on October 31, 1867. God's word and Luther's doctrine pure shall to eternity endure."

After the meal, the people gathered in groups and spent a few hours in pleasant conversation.

At half-past three the Chicagoans started for home, where they arrived about six o'clock.

The Normal School at Addison, which was erected at a cost of \$25,000, and which was opened three years ago with an enrollment of eighteen, is now attended by

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eighty young men; and still it cannot supply the demand for Lutheran school-teachers. [Translator's note: The Normal School of Addison was moved to River Forest, Illinois, in 1914, and is now known as Concordia Teachers' College. The present enrollment is about 350, and sixteen professors are employed.]

The professors are: F. Lindemann, J. Selle, and P. Sauer. They are able teachers and God-fearing men.

The following pastors were present: J. Beyer of Immanuel Church; J. Doederlein of Trinity Church; H. Wunder of Saint Paul's Church; J. Grosse of Saint John's Church; O. Peterson and A. Koren, of the two Norwegian Lutheran Churches in Chicago; F. Zucker from Proviso, H. Mertens from Lyonsville; C. Franke from Addison; L. Schmidt from Elk Grove; G. Loeber from Niles; B. Heidenmueller from Rodenburg; J. Strieter from Aurora; and C. Burkhardt from Dundee.

The firmness with which these Lutherans express their convictions is refreshing

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and encouraging; for anyone who wavers in times of uncertainty merely augments and spreads the evil. Luther was important, not so much because he clung to certain theological opinions, but chiefly because he set an example of unwavering adherence to the truth. He was one of those rare moral giants from whose activity mankind dates a new era of history.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1866.

CORNERSTONE OF SAINT FRANZISKUS
CHURCH IS LAID

Yesterday afternoon, the cornerstone of Saint Franziskus(Francis) Church, which is being erected on the corner of Newberry and Twelfth Streets, was laid. An immense crowd assembled at the scene, and when the time appointed for the ceremony arrived, one could see nothing but people on and about the platform.

As we have stated in a previous article, the building will be 66 feet wide and 160 feet long, the steeple will be 150 feet high, and the edifice as a whole will be a credit to our city.

For the convenience of the clergymen, a temporary platform had been built immediately next to the place where the cornerstone was to be laid. At about half-past three, the procession made its appearance. It consisted of several

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1866.

Catholic societies carrying their banners and other insignia, and was led by several bands; it took up its position within the foundation of the structure and around the platform. Several Irish-Catholic societies were also represented, and a great many more of their members would have appeared if they had not been misled by statements published in a certain newspaper to believe that their presence was not desired. A large company of school children, boys and girls, the latter wearing white and blue dresses, also marched in the procession under the leadership of their teachers.

It was four o'clock by the time the societies and the school children had taken their positions about the platform. Then Bishop Luehr, who, as we know, came from Fort Wayne, Indiana, made his appearance; he was attended by two assisting clergymen, and made a lengthy address in the English language. He informed the assembly of the purpose and significance of the act which he was about to perform, by comparing the ceremonies of the church with military ceremonies. He pointed out that just as the flag is considered to be a sacred necessity by the soldiers who gather about it, so do the faithful

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1866.

gather about the cross, the symbol of the Redeemer. [Translator's note: This badly constructed sentence is a faithful translation of the original.] The Bishop declared that the erection of a church also required certain ceremonies, especially the laying of the cornerstone. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a large attendance and invoked divine blessings upon the rites he was about to perform and upon the edifice and the congregation.

Then the stone was lifted to a height of about fifteen feet, lowered, and placed in the correct position; and while the congregation sang hymns, the Bishop placed a tin box which contained various documents, newspapers, etc., into the opening provided for that purpose, sprinkled holy water upon the stone, and dropped the cornerstone into place. The Bishop then addressed the assembly in the German language, thus concluding the festivities.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1864.

SAINT PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CONGREGATION LAYS CORNERSTONE OF NEW BUILDING

In a solemn ceremonial service, the Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran congregation (German) laid the cornerstone of its new house of worship yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The new church is under construction at the corner of Franklin and Superior Streets. Although weather conditions were very unfavorable, about four hundred persons gathered to witness the rites, at which Reverend Henry Wunder officiated.

After a band had rendered an appropriate prelude, the congregation sang the hymn "Praise To The Lord, The Almighty, The King of Creation". Thereupon, the Reverend Richmann, of Shaumburg, delivered an address in German on a topic in keeping with the occasion. Reverend Beier, pastor of the Lutheran Church on the West Side, spoke in English, substituting for an Anglo-American clergyman who had accepted an invitation to address the congregation but who was unable to appear. After another hymn had been

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1864.

sung by the congregation, Reverend Wunder laid the documents that were to be placed in the cornerstone in a glass box, which was then laid in a copper box. The documents referred to were:

1. The Book of Concord, which contains the confessional writings of the orthodox Evangelical Lutheran Church;
2. A copy of the hymnal used by the congregation;
3. A copy of the constitution of Saint Paul's, signed by the officers, of the members of the building committee, and the voting members of the congregation;
4. A description of the ceremony attending the occasion;
5. The name of the architect and the contractor erecting the building.
6. A copy of all the newspapers published in Chicago.

Reverend Wunder then placed the copper box in the space reserved for it; the keystone was dropped, and the service was concluded with the singing of another hymn. The edifice, according to the plans drawn by the well-known

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1864.

architect, Otto Matz, will be 55 feet wide and 100 feet long, and will be built in the Roman style. The basement will be 18 feet high, and will be arranged for school rooms. The upper part of the structure will be of brick construction. There will be one facade on Superior Street and another on Franklin Street. The door and window frames will be of cut stone. The tower will be on the Franklin Street side and will be 150 feet high, measured from the level of the sidewalk. There will be three entrances on the Franklin Street side. The windows will be of stained glass.

[Translator's note: The Reverend Henry Wunder was born on March 12, 1830, at Muggendorf, Bavaria, Germany, the youngest of the nine children of Conrad and Barbara Mueller Wunder. When Henry was eleven years old, his father died. He attended the village school at Muggendorf until 1844, when he entered the institute of Reverend Loehe of Neudettelsau, Bavaria, with the intention of devoting himself to Lutheran mission work in America. He graduated from Loehe's institute in 1846, and was sent to America. He sailed from Bremen on the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1864.

"Caroline," and landed in New York after a trip of sixty three days. He immediately set out for the little known Seminary of the Lutheran Church, which, at that time was located in Altenburg, Missouri. He was graduated in 1849, and on December 16 of that year he was ordained by the Reverend C. F. W. Walther. His first charge was the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Millstadt, Illinois, which he served until 1851, when he accepted a call to become the pastor of the First Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago, which had been founded by the Reverend Selle. He began his work with this congregation on September 18, 1851. At that time, Saint Paul's house of worship was on Indiana Street, between Wells and Franklin Streets, where it had been built in 1849. The congregation grew rapidly under the leadership of the Reverend Wunder, and in 1864 a larger church was built, which served only until 1871 when it was destroyed by the Chicago Fire. Wunder and all but three of his flock lost everything they owned. They were not discouraged, however, and immediately built another structure, an exact replica of the one that was destroyed. Reverend Wunder continued to

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serve Saint Paul's until his death in 1915, having served in the ministry for a little more than 64 years and at Saint Paul's for more than 62 years. He also made extended mission journeys to neighboring states and established congregations in La Porte, Indiana; Saint Joseph, Michigan; Aurora, Joliet, Champaign, and Rock Island, Illinois.7

WPA (111) PRO1 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1863.

MEETING OF GERMAN CATHOLICS

A meeting of German Catholics of Chicago was held last evening at the German House. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss ways and means of purchasing a plot for a cemetery to be used by the members of the city's four Catholic congregations. The meeting was very well attended. Mr. John Herting served as chairman and Mr. John Stiesen as secretary.

Mr. Caspar Pfeiffer, a member of a committee which had been appointed to confer on the matter with the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, reported that the Prelate had not given his consent to the purchase of the proposed property and would not officiate at the dedication in case the deal for the plot of ground were consummated. However, Mr. Pfeiffer thought that the Bishop could be persuaded to change his mind, and urged the assembly to proceed with negotiations for the acquisition of the property.

Chairman Herting announced that the members of Saint Michael's Parish had

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1863.

already bought 191 lots for \$600. Saint Joseph's Church also informed the assembly that members of that congregation had paid \$189 dollars as a down payment on a number of lots.

The committee of Saint Peter's Parish announced the Church could not join in the purchase as yet, because the members expect to build a new church soon, and they fear that the Bishop would not approve of this project if they acted contrary to his wish with reference to the cemetery. The congregation of Saint Franciscus also said that it could not take an active part in the purchase as yet.

The chairman informed the attendants that \$1100 has already been received as part payment for the lots in question, and that he was certain the sale was as good as made, since the full amount required is only \$2,500.

Mr. John Heyl proposed that a committee of eight be appointed to draw up a constitution, and that two members of each of the four congregations be appointed

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1863.

to serve on the committee. This proposal was accepted, and the following men were appointed: Saint Michael Church, Andreas Mueller and Niels Gaerten; Saint Peter's Church, Caspar Pfeiffer and Leonhard T. Otten; Saint Franciscus Church, Johann Sendelbach and P. Zirbes; Saint Joseph's Church, Johann Vogt and Peter Molter.

This committee is required to submit a draft in the next meeting.

The chairman gave notice that trustees must be elected to take care of the purchase and to make application for incorporation. It was proposed that the treasurers of the respective congregations act in the capacity of trustees. This proposal was accepted. The trustees are: Fred Schweisstal, P. Herring, B. Banker, and J. Sendelbach.

Mr. John Schmitz proposed that anyone who wishes to claim a lot would have to pay \$5 by July 1, or a sum equivalent to the difference between \$5 and any amount already paid. This proposal was accepted. (A great number of members paid \$5 immediately.)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1863.

All members who wish to have a lot, but have not yet subscribed, were requested to act immediately.

The committee which was intrusted with the collection of payments request the members who are in arrears with their payments to bring the money to the home of their respective collector.

It was decided to hold another meeting at the same place and hour next Monday.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

**D. Participa-
tion in**

U. S. Service

Abendpost, Jan. 2, 1936.

THE BLESSINGS OF DEMOCRACY

(Editorial)

During the last years before the abolition of Prohibition, one often heard the assertion that the Prohibition question had nothing whatsoever to do with politics. This statement, correct in principle but absolutely wrong in actual practice, emanated from those advocates of compulsory abstinence who feared the approaching danger, that one of the great political parties might favor the abandonment of that blessed dryness, and also from those politicians who were fully neutral toward Prohibition but recognized in it a voting factor which might prove fatal in certain political circles.

Conditions at the time, in so far as Prohibition is concerned, virtually threatened to poison politics in the United States.

In many instances the qualifications and the character of the candidates



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were not the deciding factors any longer--the sole issue was their attitude toward Prohibition.

The Anti-Saloon League went so far as to advocate candidates who had been given prison sentences for dishonorable acts, and the opponents of Prohibition often voted for candidates who enjoyed the support of notorious bootleggers and gangsters.

In regard to the problem of the veterans' bonus, an equally threatening situation seems to be developing. That this question will be discussed in Congress during the coming session has already been established, and it also seems to have been decided that both Houses will pass a bill to provide immediate payment of the bonus. The outcome now depends upon the action of the President, whether or not he intends to veto the act of Congress again. The resolution of the Senate is in itself absolutely senseless, because those veterans who actually need the bonus are already being supported by the government, and the payment of the bonus will only result



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in doing away with the help the veterans are receiving now. The others can afford to wait until the bonus is due in 1945.

Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, remarked recently: "I hope we can devise something which will be acceptable to both sides so that this irritating affair can be eliminated. The question never should have been injected into politics, and the quicker we remove it from that sphere, the better." That is the honorable Senator's highly optimistic view. If he really believes that the question can ever be disposed of, he makes a serious error. If the bonus is paid, another demand will be made. The Veterans of Foreign Wars have already proposed a pension bill, whereby every veteran is to receive a dollar for each day that he was in the service.

The American Legion was for a number of years very modest in its demands, but eventually it acceded to the views of its competitor, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and, after all, one cannot blame the Legion for that. Had



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the Legion acted differently most of the veterans would have abandoned it and would have joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars. After all, it is only human for people to follow those who make the greatest promises. It is therefore absolutely impossible to exclude from politics the bonus and other pension questions which now rest so tranquilly, yet ominously, in the lap of the future.

After all, in a democratic country where the majority rules, the politicians must always face the temptation to buy votes with the aid of governmental appropriations. But the pension does not represent the limit. At first it will be restricted to those veterans who were actually at the front and were honorably discharged. Later an attempt will be made to put the pension on a broader base, which means that those who never smelled powder will also be eligible, the "swivel-chair" soldiers and the office guardsmen; in short, that huge number of veterans who never left the country. Then the widows of the veterans will come in for a share, and why should a grateful nation allow its poor, helpless children to suffer? They, too, will be given paternal



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support as long as Uncle Sam has a nickel in his pocket. One need not be a prophet to predict this. It was always thus, and is bound to be repeated because it represents one of the unavoidable blessings of democracy.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 1, 1933.

BANQUET IN HONOR [OF E. J. KRUEGTEN]

[Translator's note: This is an announcement, but no report occurs after the event.]

The German American Hostess Society, Inc., which has charge of the German-American House at the World's Fair, invites the German public to a dinner which will be given Saturday evening, October 7, in the Berlin Room of the German-American Building, in honor of the new Postmaster of Chicago, Ernest J. Kruetgen.

A carefully chosen musical program will be given during the course of the banquet. A quartet from the Chicago Singverein (Singing Society), consisting of Clara Hartwig, soprano; Elsa Kellersberger, alto; Wm. Hartwig, tenor; and Bernard Hartwig, bass, will render several pleasing songs. Others on the program are the pianist, Renee Engel Lidge; the singer, Lolita Bertling, who will be accompanied by Henry Jackson on the piano, and Elsa De Vry, who will give a few literary readings.....

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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

ERNEST KRUETGEN CHICAGO'S NEW POSTMASTER

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile
of Ernest Kruetgen]

In his flower-decked office, which, like all the adjoining rooms, was crowded with friends, Ernest S. Kruetgen took the oath of office this morning as Chicago's new postmaster. Federal Judge Page conducted the solemn ceremony and was also the first to give the new postmaster his best wishes.

Among those present one could see many prominent German-Americans who had come to be witnesses of how one of their own number assumed a position which had already been held for twelve years by a good German-American. In the many speeches that were made there was perceptible, along with the pleasure at Mr. Kruetgen's appointment, a certain regret at the resignation of the former postmaster, Arthur C. Lueder.

The vice-president of the Iroquois Club, James F. Bishop, acted as master of

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IV (Bohemian)

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IV (Jewish)

ceremonies and introduced the various speakers. The first speaker was the retiring postmaster, Mr. Lueder, who took the opportunity to thank his fellow citizens for the confidence that they had shown him during the time that he had held office, and to wish his successor luck. Other speakers were Chief Postal Inspector Walter Johnson, William O'Connell, Congressman [A. J.] Sabath, County Clerk Sweitzer, Charles J. Vopicka, and James Kearns.

At the end of the short but impressive ceremony the new postmaster expressed his thanks to them all. Never in his life, he said, had he found it so difficult to find suitable words to express his feelings. It made him proud, he declared, to see again how many friends he had, and he promised these friends and all the citizens of Chicago that he would make every effort to be a credit to them and to justify the confidence which had been placed in him.

After the conclusion of the official part of the installation ceremony, hundreds crowded up to clasp the hand of the new postmaster and of his wife, who

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was looking on with tears of joy in her eyes, and to wish them good luck in the rest of life's journey. It would be impossible to mention the names of all the different people who were there. It should be noted, however, that the members of the Germania Club, the singers and turners, societies of which Mr. Kruetgen had been a member for years, as well as the organizations which are more political in character, were present in full force.

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Abendpost, July 25, 1933.

NEW POSTMASTER

Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
front view of E. J. Kruetgen

Arthur C. Lueder, Postmaster of Chicago for many years, will retire from his office on September 30. Ernest J. Kruetgen, at present a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, is slated to be his successor. Kruetgen's formal appointment has not yet been made, but Postmaster General Farley and Senators J. Hamilton Lewis and W. Dietrich are supporting his candidacy for the post.



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Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1932.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

The bi-centennial celebration of the birth of Washington is rapidly drawing to a close. However, it was our observation that the public at large did not concern itself with this national celebration to the extent that the occasion warranted. Neither could it be expected that the citizens would become absorbed over a national hero in times of heavy economic stress. However, for Americans of German descent the celebration had a happy result because the name of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the great patriot of German origin, was again impressively brought before the public.

This was sufficiently demonstrated in General Parker's address, delivered at the German Day celebration, last Sunday. The General is



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well informed about American wars, and it was indeed a pleasure to follow his speech and to draw one's own conclusions from his profound study of this subject. Thus his appreciation of Steuben's personality and great achievements is based on no mere incidental study, but results from a knowledge to be gained only by a student of history. Nevertheless, it is only on rare occasions that a member of the army gives a complete account of General Steuben's brilliant accomplishments and of his honorable participation in the War of Independence.

General Parker's address was more than a masterpiece of accuracy; it was also a forceful piece of evidence that officers holding high positions in our army do not hesitate to acknowledge the part played by the Germans in the building of our country.

However, it would not be altogether fair to disregard the faithful labors of the German press, which has been engaged for a period of years in paving the way for this better understanding.



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Abendpost, July 9, 1931.

VETERAN TAKEN BY DEATH

Otto Tischer, member of the Benjamin S. Butler Post, was taken by death at the age of eighty-nine.

The funeral arrangements for Mr. Tischer have been completed. He died at the Edward Hines Hospital last Tuesday. The services will be conducted in the chapel of Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. Tischer was born in Germany in 1842 and came to this country in his early youth. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1863, becoming a member of Company C. of the 35th New Jersey volunteers. At the completion of his military service, he became interested in the real estate business, but the great conflagration of 1871 left him penniless. Mr. Tischer was in robust health until the recent heat wave broke down his strong constitution. He was one of the four surviving veterans of the Benjamin S. Butler Post No. 754 of the G. A. R.



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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT POSITION

[Editorial]

In Washington, as well as in Chicago, rumors have been current for some time that Theodore Brentano is being seriously considered for a post as ambassador. During the past few days, these rumors have become especially persistent. At present, no definite information is available; nevertheless, according to all indications, Mr. Brentano is prepared again to accept a diplomatic post.

The memory of his thirty-one years as judge in Chicago is still alive among the Germans of this city, who have always referred to him as Judge Brentano, although he has since been appointed American Ambassador to Hungary, in which capacity he served the country for many years.

If, in spite of his advanced years, he should accept the appointment to a



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diplomatic post, he would be given universal approval. Having served his country and his people for so many years, he would be justified in now relaxing. But it is obvious that he belongs to that class of persons who cannot dispense with their usual activities. His appointment seems to be definite, although, it is still uncertain whether he will represent this country at Copenhagen or at Vienna. Mr. Brentano is at present the only American diplomat of German ancestry; his re-appointment would therefore be heartily applauded in Chicago.

If, however, the privilege of deciding between the countries mentioned should fall to Mr. Brentano, there can be no doubt as to his preference for Vienna, the seat of German culture for centuries past. That city is the capital of a Germanic people whose language he speaks and whose customs he appreciates. Since he is of German extraction, no other move could be anticipated.

President Hoover may be sure that the appointment of Mr. Brentano as American



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ambassador to Vienna will particularly gladden the hearts of the German population of Chicago and will be pleasant tidings to the German people throughout the nation.

Mr. Brentano demonstrated his ability as a diplomat while representing our government so excellently at the Hungarian capital.



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Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1929.

CARL SCHURZ

(Editorial)

The birth of Carl Schurz in Germany one hundred years ago was a significant historical incident. A great deal has taken place during the century following his birth. In fact, under normal conditions, a millennium would have been required to add to the book of world history the same number of pages of historical significance as have been contributed by the last hundred years.

Carl Schurz played a prominent part in the movement for German unification. However, because he was implicated in the revolutionary movement of 1848, he was forced to flee Germany, but he did not leave until he had completed the rescue of his teacher Kinkel, who was detained at the Spandau prison.

After a sojourn in England and France, he chose America for his future home, arriving here in the year 1852.

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Young Schurz's dreams were in part realized, but the lofty goal he envisioned for Germany was beyond reach. The newly constituted German State was not the creation of the people, but was the result of Bismarck's cleverly designed political strategy, which he reinforced by his policy of Blood and Iron. Neither did that newly created State provide for the inclusion of all German peoples. In order to attain his objectives, Bismarck sacrificed the generally accepted idea of a greater Germany--a sacrifice which meant the exclusion of Austria's Germanic races from the Reich.

Great and powerful was the nation of which Carl Schurz was justly proud. However, that period of the Reich has passed into oblivion; it has been replaced by an era in which the republican system of government obtains. Germany is now a republic, but not as envisioned by Carl Schurz, since certain districts of Austria are not included within the confines of Germany. The star of the once brilliant and mighty nation has been dimmed. Enemy hordes dominate the land. The hard and earnest labors of a vanquished nation will, for many decades, benefit those who have triumphed over a defeated Germany.

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Let us take inventory of the changes which this our country has recorded since the arrival of Carl Schurz. A young nation in its making fought a bloody Civil War to a victorious conclusion. It has subsequently developed from an unimportant State which was hardly more than a colony, into the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful republic in the world.

One of the outstanding architects of this colossal structure was our great patriot Carl Schurz, who served the country as a military leader. He also demonstrated his great talents as politician, public speaker, journalist, and, finally, as diplomat and statesman.

Let us consider the enormous changes which have occurred throughout the world since his death in 1906. First and foremost are the technical achievements which astound the world by their rapid succession. And were Schurz now to return, he would be amazed at the progress which has even eclipsed his fondest dreams.

Yes, leaders and statesmen of the 1848 type would indeed be a great asset to the

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Germany and the America of today. Schurz was endowed with extraordinary talents. He could offer humanity much of what the world is in need of today. He possessed idealism, which he preserved all through his life despite the heavy responsibilities placed upon him in his service to humanity. His ideas and plans for the creation of a greater German republic may have been considered somewhat fantastic; nevertheless, his intentions were noble and patriotic and not at all beyond realization.

He defended justice without regard to consequences. President Lincoln, after recognizing Schurz's excellent qualities, proffered him his friendship, accepting in return his collaboration.

Intimately acquainted with the political affairs of our country almost from the moment he put foot on our soil, he realized that big things could be accomplished only by affiliating himself with a political party. Anxious to intercede in behalf of righteousness and justice, he immediately sought membership in a party.

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For this he was generously rewarded. However, he never yielded to bribery, and once he had arrived at a conclusion, nothing could deter him from his course. He placed public interest above the welfare of the party whose honored leader he was for many years. However, the dictates of his conscience led him to abandon the party because of his inability to reconcile two conflicting interests. He took this step with much regret.

Schurz's political activities differed from those of the present-day politicians inasmuch as he remained true to his principles regardless of possible political consequences. Things are different today. The only political principle upheld at present is disregard for principles. It is possible that this complete change could not have been averted, because it has been shown that an era of heroic activities is succeeded by a period of materialistic trend. Idealism is not tolerated where materialism dominates.

The Schurz centennial seems, therefore, a most fitting time to recall the life and work of that illustrious patriot. He was indeed a great and important

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person, the hero of two continents. Let that great idealist serve us as an example. Let his spirit govern our practical politics for the benefit and salvation of the nation.

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COMMEMORATION TABLET PLACED IN NORTH SIDE TURNER
HALL IN HONOR OF TURNERS KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"To the memory of the members of the Chicago Turner Society who were killed in
action during the Civil War, 1861 - 1865.

Killed on the Battle Field:

"L. Pfeif, 2nd Lt. Co. F. 58th Rgt. Ill. Pittsb.
B. von Hollen, Ord. Sgt. Co. G. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In. Perryville, Ky.
C. Kirchner, Sgt. Co. G. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In. Perryville, Ky.
A. Lau, Sgt. Co. G. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In. Chickamauga, Ga.
L. Stanger, Sgt. Co. A. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In.
H. Ohle, Sgt. Co. A. 82nd Rgt. Ill. Chancellorville, Va.
V. Heinzmann, Sgt. Co. H. 1st Rgt. Rgt. Mich. Vol. Cav. Nine Run Creek.
C. Enders, Private, Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In., Perryville, Ky.
G. Runkwitz, Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill., Perryville, Ky.
C. Schenk, Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill., Perryville, Ky.
M. Walter, Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill., Chickamauga, Ga.
V. Metzler, Co. A., 24th Rgt. Ill., Chickamauga, Ga.

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E. Loehr, Co. B., 82nd Rgt. Ill., Chancellorsville, Va.
L. Freind, 9th Rgt. Ill. Cav., Arkansas.

"Died as prisoners in Andersonville:

"P. Gehrman, Corp. Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In.
Chas. Dressel, Co. G. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In.
C. Schwartz, Co. G. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In.
F. Schaeffer, Co. H. 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In.
E. Mueller, 4th Rgt. Rgt. Ky. Vol. Cav.

"Drowned:

"G. Krey, Co. Union Cadets, near St. Louis, Miss. River.
Charles Kirchhoff, Co. G., 24th Rgt. Ill. Vol. In. in Battle Creek, Tenn.
E. Weinrich, Sailor, Cannon boat "Perry," Miss. River.
Phil. Liebrich, Co. D. 4th Rgt. Ind. Vol. Cav., Ohio River."

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A DISTINGUISHED PAGE IN GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORY.

GENERAL NIKLAS HERSHHEIMER.

On August 17, 1927 it will be the 150th anniversary of the day, when one of the most prominent and famous figures of the American War of Independence had to pay with his life, because of his love for liberty and his loyalty to his fatherland.

General Niklas Hershheimer, born of German parents, on Aug. 17, 1777, succumbed to wounds which he had received ten days before in the murderous battle of Oriskany, in which his troops were victorious. He died at his home in the Mohawk Valley in the state of New York. This battle is mentioned in American history as one of the deciding factors in the War of Independence; justly the contemporaries of Hershheimer valued his

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courage and his capabilities by naming a city after him. A monument proclaims his fame, and yet, the public in general knows him only by the transformed name - Herkimer, and does not know his good German name - Hershheimer. This transformation, many German names have had to undergo in America.....

It was in the year 1776. The ringing of the Liberty bells, which were calling the country to war against English tyranny had echoed also in the peaceful valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk and Schohaire, in the state of New York. There, - not far from today's city, Little Falls, at the junction of the Schoharie and the Mohawk, near Troy and the town of Herkimer - German immigrants, after many hardships, had found peace and permanent homes. War against the French and battles with the Indians kept the German colonists of the Mohawk Valley in practice.

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Therefore when the time arrived and Liberty bells called, the German immigrants on the Hudson, Schoharie and Mohawk, were not farmers any longer, whom the King of England could sacrifice. Now it was their turn to "check the King." Not as hired soldiers of a greedy monarch, but as free citizens fighting for home and independence, did they go into the war. The approach of the revolution had split the population of the state of New York into two factions. The large land owners and the merchants sided with England, while the young people, the small business men and the working classes desired freedom. In the Mohawk Valley the German farmers were also enthusiastic adherents of the revolution, while on the other hand, the old colonial aristocracy favored England.

In Tyron County, which included the territories of the Mohawk Valley, the Republicans, mostly Germans, organized in 1775 a safety council to protect the country against the Indians.

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This safety committee organized its fighting forces in four battalions which were commanded by four German Colonels. Niklas Hershheimer was in command of the first battalion, Jacob Klock of the second, Friedrich Fischer of the third and Hanjost Herchheimer of the fourth.

In the Hershheimer battalion all the officers, with the exception of one lieutenant, were Germans. The president of the safety committee, Johannes Ball, was also a German. The Declaration of Independence found the Germans on the Mohawk River ready to fight, but almost two years passed before the war reached the valleys of the Mohawk and Schoharie. But when in June 1777, the English General Burgogne decided to advance from Canada along the Hudson River to New York, and Colonel St. Leger was sent with 750 soldiers and 1000 Indians into the Mohawk Valley, Hershheimer, who in the meantime had been appointed a general, issued a call to arms. All the men between the ages of 16 and 60 were recruited and assembled where now lies the city of Herkimer.

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1918.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY

Father of Doughboy Must Pay For His Pro-German Attitude

"For nine years I have known a man who used to be a burglar but is now fighting for his country in France. He is a friend of mine, and this former criminal is a better citizen than you have ever been," said Federal Judge Landis to August Weissensel, who was arraigned before him.

Weissensel is a man of about sixty years of age, has been in the country for forty years, and is an American citizen. In spite of all this he has made all sorts of pro-German utterances, as for instance, that if the Germans landed in New York, one would find out what they would do to America, and many other such things. But what especially exasperated the judge was the fact that, although one of his [Weissensel's] sons serves in the American army, he talked about the war to his second son, who just had reached the military age, in a pro-German fashion, and attempted to convert the young man to his own ideas.



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"It is people like you," continued the judge, "who, by their attitude, cause ten million German-Americans in this country to be held in disgust and contempt by their fellow citizens. For the sake of your son who is serving in the army, I will impose on you only half of the punishment the espionage law provides for--ten years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth."

Weissensel, who at first had tried to defend himself, listened to the pronouncement of the sentence silently and apparently unmoved, before he was led away.



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Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1918.

ONE OUT OF FOUR IS GERMAN
Better American Soldiers Are Not To Be Found

(From the German Democracy Bulletin)



One out of four names is German! So writes the well-known war correspondent of the New York Times, Chas. H. Grasty, on September 5, after visiting the victorious American troops. One out of four, twenty-five per cent of America's fighting power! That is the reply to the challenge of the German militarists--"America is only a bluff."

It is not only the number [of German-Americans in the American army] which makes this correspondent sing the enthusiastic praises of the efficiency and loyalty of American soldiers of German extraction....."We have no better soldiers. In all my trips up and down the front, I have not found any [troops] who were imbued with a higher degree of American spirit than these splendid boys from the Middle West, almost all of whom have German names."

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"I came across a division," writes Grasty, "in which the German element was heavily represented. I should not like to call these young men 'German-Americans'; why, I could not even find a trace of Kultur in them. If they had ever been inoculated with it, they certainly have gotten rid of it, and that is the marvelous and great thing about our political and social system. We welcome the newcomer to our midst and make him one of us....My observations have convinced me that we can trust the descendants of the relatively new elements in our national body as completely as those whose forebears lived during the period of the War of Independence. I have been told about a company in another division in which German was the conversational language of the soldiers. And not one case of betrayal or treason, not a one!...Generally speaking, every fourth name in our army sounds German. We have no better soldiers. They are all sure of their Americanism. Europeans are often amazed at this American unity. They really expected internal disorders in America, since ten per cent of our people are of Teutonic origin. These Europeans did not take into account the fact that the elements which the Old World had given

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us, could be, and have been, completely Americanized. It is true that America had to dispose of a few traitors and that these cases, which had special features, caused great excitement. But here [in France] one has come to the conclusion that the attitude of Americans of German descent, taken as a whole, is one of the most marvelous and satisfactory phenomena of the war."

The praise which is paid the American of German origin in France is deserved. America, President Wilson, and the leaders of the nation have joined in this praise repeatedly. This recognition, earned on the battlefield, must not be begrudged or taken away by the "few", who, as Attorney General Becker of New York, conducting the investigation of German propaganda, recently declared, "are lying low," meaning that they are just waiting for the moment to drop the mask. Small in number, but not entirely without influence, they are attempting to retard this process of Americanization. We know them, we have often experienced their resistance in our work. In vain! This amalgamation of various elements of our people cannot be stopped; it is, as Grasty says, one of the most amazing phenomena of the war. May it continue!



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 1, 1918.

CHANGE OF NAME?--UNNECESSARY!

(Editorial)

From a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, with the date line:
"With the American Armies in France, August 29,".... [we learn that]
Chris Nehmer of Ontonagon, Michigan, said to a group of (German) prisoners:
"Folks at home advised me to change my name, but my fighting here proves
that that isn't necessary, because it makes my Americanism clearly
evident."

An officer, replying to the question as to why the Americans were so
active (at this particular sector of the front), said: "Forty-one percent
of this division is of German descent. All are volunteers. Now draw
your own conclusions."

What can the conclusion be? What does it prove? Nothing else but this:
This particular division fought so actively and courageously because



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it consisted--to the amount of forty-one percent--of men who were animated not only by a desire common to all American soldiers, but also by two special objectives which are peculiar to them, namely: to give the lie to the foolish gossip that Americans of German blood should not and would not fight against the Germans--their blood relatives--and to prove by their actions that German blood is also keeping faith with America and is willing to do its duty. Furthermore, [they wanted] to contribute everything possible to overthrow the German military autocracy and to see to it that the German people get what is theirs by right, by carrying the Stars and Stripes--the flag of righteous democracy--forward to victory.

In other words: The special bravery in combat of American soldiers of German origin can be traced to the fact that their love for their people and their country, together with the loyalty of the true American, is coupled with their love for the German people. Their earnest desire is



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to expose any expression of doubt as to the loyalty of Americans of German origin as an infamous slander, to secure for the German people a speedy liberation from an unworthy rule, and to secure for all progressive nations the right of self-determination.

For us, the most important fact is that the conduct of "our boys" proves conclusively that men of German origin are as willing to fight against their own blood for the maintenance and advancement of a great ideal as for the maintenance of the dynasties of the high and mighty despots at whose command Germans have fought for centuries.

The soil of Germany (and of neighboring countries) has been drenched with German blood, shed by Germans in the interests, and at the commands, of their masters. That, in spite of this fact, it was claimed, here and there, that it was a great injustice to ask Americans of German origin to fight against German soldiers, is a mistake that can only be explained



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by the tremendous emotional and nervous tension of the times. It is indeed fortunate that events have proved this claim to be unfounded, and that, at the same time, the loyalty to duty and the courage of German blood in America have been so clearly manifested--a fact for which we cannot thank too much those brave boys of the division, forty-one percent of whose men are of German blood, and all other boys of German blood fighting in American armies.

A change of name is unnecessary--only the fulfillment of duty counts. That should be clear by now even to the most nearsighted people.



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Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1914.

TO FIGHT AT ANY RATE
German Reservists Ready to Fight on America's Side
Against Japan

The German reservists who are stranded here in Chicago, but who have the burning desire to prove their patriotism by bearing arms for their country, have hit upon a new idea which may help them to realize their ambition. As soon as the news of Japan's threatening attitude towards Germany had spread, they decided on a plan which found public expression during an informal meeting held last night in the Bismarck Hotel. Like most other Americans, they think it impossible for the United States to stand idly by in case Japan declares war on Germany and the Yellows attempt to become the sole masters in the China sea and the adjoining waters of the Pacific Ocean. They rather expect America to be drawn into the brawl.

If that should happen, the reservists--three thousand men have already declared their willingness--want to form several volunteer regiments under the command

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of German officers and go to war for their old and their adopted countries. At the German consulate the idea is regarded favorably. Consul Reiswitz, when asked whether the men would be credited by the German authorities with the time they served under the American flag, observed that this could probably be arranged. Since so far it has been impossible to send the reservists to Germany, the next best thing would really be to let them fight together with an eventual ally. The Reich would probably sanction this procedure afterwards by a proclamation. Although international law had no provisions for a case like that because it has no precedent, the German Government would certainly not object to this sort of military service.

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ROARING APPLAUSE!
MAJOR GENERAL OSTERHAUS THE
OBJECT OF GREAT HONORS. A
PRIDE OF THE GERMANS

Surrounded by the hurrahs of old comrades, by the rejoicing of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, welcomed by blaring trumpets and praised by qualified speakers, by the comrades of the Civil War - so yesterday evening stood Major-General Peter Joseph Osterhaus at the flag-draped meeting hall of the old Tremont House. Snowy white are the hairs of his head and his whiskers, but keen-eyed, straight as a dart, a real military figure, a youthful old man of eighty-three years. General Osterhaus modestly accepted the homage paid to him not only by the "American Institute of Germanics", the Military Order of Royal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, but also by the younger brothers-in-arms of German and American origin, the German-American and American citizen and the numerous represented fair sex.

Reception in honor of the General Osterhaus. This announcement brought hundreds of both sexes in gala dress to the old Tremont House. They came with the bronze button of the Grand Army, with the commemorative medals of the 1870-1871 war, with bright orders and medals of warlike significance of other countries.



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and battles, to assemble in Booth Hall at the third floor of Tremont House in order to pass the old warrior and shake hands with the famous General.....

After the reception the assembly met at the large meeting hall. The chairman, Mr. Otto C. Schneider, President of the American Institute of Germanics, introduced, after a short welcome address, the speakers:

First came President James of Northwestern University, who was followed by General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Lakes, Harry Rubens, General Leake, Colonel Foster, Otto C. Butz, Adam Ortseifen and Wilhelm Vocke. The contents of all the short but substantially enthusiastic speeches dealt not only with honoring the merits of General Osterhaus and of our adopted fatherland in particular, but more with the honoring of the Germans in general.

It is only regrettable, that certain elements could not hear how men like Generals Grant and Leake and Colonel Foster feel and think about the German element and its sacrifices of life and property for the preservation of the Union. As often as the name of the General Osterhaus was mentioned a storm of



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jubilant burst forth, especially when General Leake related in a soldier-like way the war-like career of the guest of honor, who entered the war on the side of the North as Major of two companies of Missouri Militia, who fought in the East and South as Colonel, General and Major-General, and who received, as Commander of an Army Corps, the capitulations of the Rebel Generals, Lee and Smith. Jubilant exclamations of the assembly, the Reveille of the Grand Army of the Republic, the College yells of the students followed the words of the General and this tumult increased after the guest of honor himself, the war-hero and swordsman Osterhaus, expressed his thanks for the honors, and expressed admiration for the Americans' military courage and wished the everlasting sunshine of peace and welfare for their children and grandchildren. Modesty was the most prominent virtue of the old warrior. The tone of his voice was the only thing that reminded the audience of the years that rested upon his shoulders.

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TO THE LAST REST.

At the Graceland Cemetery yesterday, the remains of a popular and honored German, Mr. L. Gustav Gottmannshausen, was interred. Numerous friends of the old veteran participated in the funeral. Pastor Rudolph John held the funeral speech, Miss Clara Nehls recited two solos. The chaplain of the Ulysses Grant Post, G. A. R., Wm. Bussy, delivered in the name of the comrades, a short memorial address, and the Ulysses Grant Sisters placed an American silk flag at the breast of the deceased.

As representatives of the Germania Lodge, A. F. & A. M. functioned the pall bearers: Paul Wernecke, Martin Gottmann, Georg Heintzmann, Jacob Spohn, Friedrich and Carl Weber.

The deceased came in 1854 at the age of 16 years from Saxe-Weimar to Chicago. For many years he was the owner of a meat market on North Clark Street and was last Superintendant of the Post Office in the stock yards.

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Abendpost, January 27, 1902

GERMAN

Feels Himself a German
Admiral Schley is Proud That
German Blood Courses in His
Veins.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

The Germans of Chicago have presented today their special respects to Admiral Schley at a reception in the Memorial Hall of the Library building. Mr. Wilhelm Vocke delivered the greeting address in the name of the German-Americans of Chicago, and Mr. Michaelis read the resolutions in honor of the guest.... With a grateful bow Admiral Schley accepted these resolutions, artistically executed on parchment and gave the following address:

"My German friends! As you all may know, I also am a descendant of a German family that left the fatherland in 1769 to settle in America. They settled in the state of Maryland and named the county and the city founded by them, Frederick, after the great Prussian King. I am happy and proud that I am of German origin. Wherever the German turns his steps he always makes a good citizen.

The United States owes to our great Germany a large part of its wonderful development and its amazing success. From my grandmother's side I come from a Huguenot family which, after suppression of the "Edict of Nantes", had to

Abendpost, January 27, 1902

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

flee from France and who found a safe home in Germany. So you see that my descendants on the father's side had found a protected sanctuary among the Germans.

I feel sorry that the time does not permit me to make the personal acquaintance of a larger number of my German friends but my program of travel was made up before I came to Chicago. I owe you greater thanks than my tongue is able to express. This is one of the occasions by which the heart is so deeply moved that the tongue is not able to find the right words. Be convinced that this hour is not to be forgotten as long as I live."

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Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1902



GERMAN

WELCOME ADMIRAL SCHLEY

Admiral Schley is today (and for the next two days) the guest of the City of Chicago, and he certainly will not have to complain about his reception and treatment. The German Chicagoans are unanimously "for Schley" and a delegation of 25 as representatives of the German clubs will greet him.

The Americans are often accused of being rough materialists and to have a mind and understanding only for outer greatness, to honor only visible success. But how is this with Schley?

The guest for whom the heart of Chicago beats warmly is a retired admiral. He left the active service; he has no offices or honors to give away, and he is a comparatively poor man. Right: he has won a sea battle! He was the commander-in-chief of the American squadron on July 3rd, 1898, when it destroyed the Spanish battle-ships. But that war lies far behind us; three and one-half years have passed since that feat of arms, and one has learned to judge calmly about the whole affair; there are today many people who deplore it and very many who do not like to talk about it. If Schley was recognized from the start as the victor of Santiago, there, on his visit, he might receive the same outward honors, but it would be different. Because the earned recognition was denied to him, because he was persecuted and because he showed himself so modest and discreet in contrast to others, the heart of the people of Chicago beats so gaily for him. The reception concerns

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1902.



GERMAN

just as much the "Man Schley" as the victorious general.

Because the well-earned laurels were denied to the admiral, the people give him double honors.

A people that feels and acts like this cannot have grown dissolute entirely with materialism, as is said so often.

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GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1900.

GERMAN DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.

p. 8.. The Society of the Veterans of the 24th Regiment of Volunteers of Illinois, known as the famous Hecker Regiment, arranged a re-union of the German veterans last night in the spacious North Side Turner Hall. The large attendance at the affair proved once again that the German comrades are much more appreciative of the bond between them than shown by veterans of other nationalities....

The national colors were used in the decoration of the hall. Displayed upon banners were the names of prominent German leaders of the Civil War. Also the names of the battles in which the German troops won for themselves an everlasting name in history... On the stage when the curtain rose, were assembled the veterans of the Hecker Regiment, the hosts of the evening.

There they stood in the accustomed military posture with Mr. Mattern, the president of the society as their leader. A few words of welcome were then extended to the assembled 1,000 veterans by Mr. Mattern. Adolph George was introduced as chairman of the evening celebration.

Mr. Wilhelm Vocke delivered the very enthusiastically received address which



• Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1900.

he closed with these words: "There is magic in the name of George H. Thomas!.... No commander in chief was ever as highly esteemed by his troops as was that great hero. He inspired his men as no one had ever done in the past.

"He was a native of Virginia and yet, unlike the rebel, Robert E. Lee, remained true to his military oath. He was a loyal patriot, joining the military forces of the North immediately at the outbreak of the war. His qualifications and military leadership were revealed from the moment he first drew his sword against the enemy at Mill Springs. Thomas represents a soldier with the virtues of a gallant warrior."

Judge Theodore Brentano was represented by Mr. H. S. Boutell, a member of congress, who said in English: "... I consider it a special honor and privilege to address this great gathering of German veterans. Cheerfully have they given their lives, although they did it not in defense of a monarch or for any conquest. They gave their blood for the preservation of two great ideals. The first, the preservation of the Union which is at all times the first thought of every true American....

"Abolition of slavery was the second. The accomplishments of the Grand Army



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1900.

of the Republic will live forever in the annals of our history. The swords of the American soldiers were never used unless it was in defense of justice and humanity. Neither did they ever give up until they had won the victory."

A salvo of applause followed the speech.... The beautiful basso voice of Hermann Dietz was then heard singing: Black Clouds from Milloecker's, The Army Chaplain. He was followed by the Senefelder and the Turner Male Choirs, rendering the Old Kentucky Home....

Major Rassieur was then introduced as the next speaker. He is one of those highly cultured German-Americans. His subject was: German poetry, and the German intellectual life in America. He paid tribute to the Germans for their excellent influence upon the development of the American nation. He said that the German-Americans displayed an understanding for the welfare of this country far greater than did the natives of the land. He expressed the wish that the distinguished services rendered by German-Americans to their adopted fatherland would always be remembered.

Letters of regret received from persons unable to be present were read by Mr. Vocke.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1900.

General Sigel of New York said: " I deeply regret my inability to be present at the festivities in honor of the Veterans of the 24th Regiment of Illinois. It would have been a joy to greet personally the comrades of the regiment. Greetings from a comrade. I remain, Yours, F. Sigel."

The contents of the letter received from Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung are as follows: "To the German heroes of the Union. I felt quite honored by the invitation to attend your festivities. But a written word in my opinion is more significant than my presence. The fact that the patriotic press worked hand in hand with you who performed heroic deeds on the battle fields can not be disregarded. I am proud that as a representative of the press from Baltimore and Chicago, I was privileged to be one of your loyal comrades. May you all be blessed with a long life. Your friend, Wilhelm Rapp."

Abendpost, Sept. 7, 1898

GERMAN-AMERICAN REGIMENT

It is reported from Santiago that of the sick volunteers of the German-American regiment, who were kept in Cuba, five more have died, increasing the total number of dead to 53.

If plans can be carried out, the first regiment--the German-American volunteers--will leave Montauk Point today. The regiment will be boarded on three trains. On the first train will be 200 sick soldiers, and also Colonel Turner and his wife. On the second train will be all the healthy men about 100 of them, and the third train will hold the 500 convalescents. The trains will arrive in Chicago tomorrow night or Friday morning.

Dr. Stanton has arranged at the different hospitals for the care of 140 sick men, and 40 of them will find shelter and care in private homes. He has secured already jobs for sixteen men for those without employment at their return.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
GERMAN

Abendpost, September 6th, 1898.

THE SICK OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Single members of the German-American Regiment of volunteers arrive gradually here, being sent home on sick furlough. Unexpected obstacles have made the departure of the whole regiment from Montank Point, which was planned for to-day, impossible for the present. The Railroad Companies can not get sufficient sleepers together in such a short time, and it seems certain that it will take several days.

One of the convalescents of the regiment, Mr. G. Drew, who arrived recently speaks of his experiences with understanding and moderation. He states that the regiment lay in the trenches at Santiago for five days in the burning heat of the sun, and in pouring rain alternately. It was therefore no surprise that many took sick. He considered the food received as good and plentiful, but the meals for the sick had been rather unsuitable, however, with the exception of the meals in the hospital of Montank Point. Similar statements were made by Corporal Blood.

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ABENDPOST, September 1st, 1898.

Soldiers Exploited By Pirates.

A private correspondence of a young German-American, Willy Friedlander from the 12th regular infantry regiment, was turned over to the disposal of the "Abendpost". We gather from this letter the following: When troops were transported from Santiago to Montank Point, the cooks and stewards made exorbitant profits. The rations, which were furnished to the soldiers, were mostly unfit to eat, because of their bodily condition. The men were therefore compelled to buy food from the kitchen of the ship. They were charged for a sandwich .50¢ and for pie \$1.00. and for other things prices in the same comparative ratio.

At the end of the voyage the wages of the soldiers were practically all in the pockets of the cooks and stewards.

Abendpost, September 1st, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN- AMERICAN REGIMENT

It will depend upon the decision of Governor Tanner, whether the First Infantry Regiment of German-American Volunteers will be discharged in Springfield or Chicago. General Adjutant Corbin states that he is ready to comply with the wishes of the friends of the regiment, when Congressman Mann, representing these friends, approached the federal officer, but added that the final decision must be left to the Governor of Illinois. Whatever the decision may be, one thing is certain, namely, that the regiment will receive at their home-coming a most jubilant welcome. The strong organizations of 1500 veterans will take care of this.

Colonel Turner of the first regiment lost his passion for war at Santiago. He had taken part in the Civil War already and he can be blamed for stating that two wars were more than enough for him.

Colonel Turner gives the following information in regard to the 1334 men of the regiment:

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 1st, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

819 men landed at Montank Point, 19 men were left sick in Santiago, 81 men left with a selected corps for Porto Rico, 48 men are on the steamer "Unionist", and 200 of the men are still in Sibonex, where they are waiting transportation facilities.

This is a total of 1167 men. The others are either dead or have not landed in Cuba for other reasons.

ABENDPOST, August 27th, 1898.

Disbanding Of The German-American Regiment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The First Lieutenant, H. C. Schumm, who is stationed at this time at Governor's Island, New York, as Adjutant to General Gillespie, declares in a letter, dated August 22nd, 1898, that the local German-American regiment is officially disbanded. Mr. Schumm was upon the recommendation by the organization committee elected by the officers of the regiment to the colonelship.

Die Abendpost, June 18th, 1898.

COLONEL SCHUMM.



The Commander of the German-American Volunteer Regiment.

The German-American Volunteer Regiment has elected its officers, with the exception of two companies, which have not yet obtained their full numerical strength. As we asserted in this column at the beginning of the week, First Lieutenant Hermann C. Schumm of the Second Artillery Regiment of the regular army, was selected as Colonel. Since Monday he has been in Chicago on furlough, and he will accompany Mr. F. J. Dewes, William Vocke and George Schneider when these gentlemen will seek an audience with Governor Tanner, for the purpose of inducing him to call the regiment to the front. Col. Schumm is 34 years old and was born in the practically German town of Sauk City in Wisconsin.

His widowed mother, and most of her children have lived for many years in Chicago, so that he may be justly classified as a Chicagoan. He has been a member of the National army since 1883, in which year he passed his "acceptance examination" as the best of the applicants, and then entered the officers

III DGERMANDie Abendpost, June 18th, 1898.

training school, the Military Academy at West Point. There, as well as later in the service, he always displayed diligence, adherence to duty, and understanding. For the cause of humanity he did a most daring and heroic deed:- During a stormy day in New York Harbor, he went to the rescue of two shipwrecked people, near Fort Schuyler whereupon the Dept. of Finance awarded the "Life-saving medal" to him in October 1892. He graduated from the Artillery School of Fort Monroe and alternately served with the Infantry, Field-Artillery and the Fort Artillery, which thoroughly familiarized him with nearly all forms of arms. Despite his service, he has not forgotten his mother tongue and besides German and English he speaks French perfectly, an acquisition of linguistic knowledge, which is rare for an American officer. We may congratulate the German-American Regiment, in having obtained such an intelligent, amiable, and capable leader.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DIE ABENDPOST, June 9th, 1898.

The Propaganda Committee For The Recruiting Of the German-American Regiment, received notices from Peoria and Elgin, that several companies are being organized there, which will be incorporated in the regiment. From the little country town of Naperville, 21 men applied for entry to the German Section.

The "Agitation meetings" which will be held in the interest of the regiment to-morrow, at the social, i. e. South Side Turnhall and Friday at the Aurora Turnhall, are expected to help swell the ranks.



GERMAN

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DIE ABENDPOST, May 30th, 1898.

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**For The German Regiment.
Massmeetings For Recruiting Purposes.**

In order to "speed up" the completion of the German-American Regiment, it was decided yesterday, at the assembly of the delegates, which was called expressly for this purpose, to organize four mass-meetings during this week, dates and location follow in chronological order: Wed. June 1st, - Lincoln Turnhall, Diversey Blvd. near Sheffield Avenue, 8 P.M., Thursday, June 2nd, Vorwärts Turnhall, No. 1168 W. 12th Street, 8 P.M., Friday, June 3rd, Kensington Turnhall, 8 P. M., Sunday, June 5th, Turnhall at Harlem, 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Next week, meetings are proposed at the Aurora Turnhall, at the Hall of the Westside Turnverein and at Blue Island, all for the same purpose. The Committee on Propaganda which has been augmented by the addition of Mr. F. G. Dewes and George Schneider, will procure eminent speakers.

In answer to a question pertaining to recruiting, it was decided yesterday, that the German American regiment will only accept applicants who were either born in Germany or those who are descendants of Germans. Mr. Naef, the president of the Columbia Park Association offered his beautiful park to the "Agitation Committee"

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, May 30th, 1898.

for the 5th or 12th of June, if it is considered desirable to arrange a picnic for the benefit of the Regiment-fund. Mr. Dewes declared: it will hardly be necessary to resort to such measures in order to obtain the necessary means for the regimental equipment, but nevertheless, the offer deserves consideration.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, May 28, 1898.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN REGIMENT

A meeting is to be held in the interests of the German Turner Regiment, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the recruiting office, number 70 Clark Street. It will remain open from 10-12 A.M. Frank Bielefeld, a former Prussian officer, also a veteran of our Civil War and later a Captain of the local "Education and Defense Club (Lehr und Wehr-Verein)" concluded to enter the war service once more. He is endeavoring to organize a company of volunteers, to be composed of his numerous friends which probably will be affiliated with the German regiment later.

All persons who intend to join Bielefeld's Company, are requested to present themselves at the Turnhall Vorwarts, west 12th Street, tomorrow, at 8 P. M. Applications will also be accepted at any time by Mr. Hennig, the Hall-manager.

III D Die Abendpost, May 19, 1898.

GERMAN

[GERMANS IN MILITARY SERVICE]

Even in the Irish Regiment many Germans are serving the nation. The officers and men of the 7th Regiment swore allegiance to the flag yesterday, in the presence of Captain S. C. Roberts and now Colonel Kavanagh and his soldiers are bona fide National warriors.

The regiment's list of names shows that it is not entirely composed of representatives of the Celtic race. It is not likely that Mr. Lippert, second lieutenant of company "E" is of Irish descent and such names as Huber, Henze, Kaufman, Schrader, Hasse, Lorenzen, Oppenheimer, Glowitzki, Schaefer, Schneider, Schien, Cawitzka, Eckhardt etc. do not show Celtic origin.

Col. Emil Bloch obtained permission from the Lincoln Park Commissioners to use the ball field for a training ground for the "German Turner Regiment," every Monday and Tuesday from 8:30 to 10:00 P.M.



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III A DIE ABENDPOST, May 2nd, 1898.

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GERMAN

**Spanish War.
The Enthusiasm Is Undiminished.**

A meeting has been scheduled for this evening, at the North-side Turnhall. Matters appertaining to the new regiment will be discussed. All Turn Clubs are requested to send a representative as a unified plan for the organization of the German regiment is to be considered. All those, who have announced their intention to be members of this regiment and also those who intend to join, should present themselves at the Turnhall, Thursday evening at 7:30. Drilling will be commenced next Monday. President Schlenker of the German Warriors Association of North America, considered it his duty, to report to President Mc Kinley, that, if necessity requires it, the Republic can rely on the service of the association's members. Mc Kinley's private secretary replied, that the letter has been sent to the War Department, with a request for proper consideration. The German Warriors Club of Chicago, of which Mr. Schlenker is a member, endorsed his stand unanimously, yesterday and adopted the following resolution: As our adopted Fatherland is endangered by war, this association has unanimously decided, that if our help is necessary, then we, old, experienced soldiers will be prepared to serve our country whenever called upon, in conjunction with all other Warriors Associations.

John Arndt, Pres. Franz Kwiatkowski, Sec.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, April 30th, 1898.

At Arms. Captain Bloch and His Men.

The formation of the Turner-Regiment is progressing rapidly, so reports Captain Bloch with pride.

Among the men who wanted to join, are many who served in the German army. There is such a large contingent of artillerists, that the leaders contemplate to separate them and form a battery. This would surely be a valuable addition to the National army. The recruiting (training) will be continued at the Northside Turnhall, until further notice. The Independent Order of Honor, i. e. the gentlemen who conduct its affairs, have offered to give a festival on the 15th or 23rd of May. The net proceeds will be given to the treasurer of the Turner regiment.

The female patriots of the temperance Club, "Christian Women" urgently requested of General Miles, that he prohibit the use of intoxicating beverages among the troops at the camps.

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Die Abendpost, May 20, 1896.

GERMAN



[THE TURNER REGIMENT]

The Thursday Club of the Germania Male Chorus has been quite successful in its efforts to obtain funds for the equipment of the Turner regiment. So far \$1200.00 has been pledged by various signers. At yesterday's meeting of the Club it was decided to organize a press-bureau for the purpose of obtaining proof, so that American papers may note that public opinion in Germany and German-Austria is not more favorably inclined towards the Spaniards than the Americans.

A meeting was called yesterday at Franklin Hall, at 18th and State Street under the leadership of Mr. William Reisenegger as a protest against an English alliance, which is at present advocated in certain circles. Ex-City Treasurer Kilbassa acted as chairman of the proceedings and Assistant-Police Attorney Ingenthron delivered a great speech wherein he gave reasons to justify the objection. It was then edited to appear as a resolution and will be submitted to the representatives of Illinois in the Senate.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1887.



A MEMORABLE DAY.

Last night's celebration, at the North Side Turner Hall was one of special interest to those members of the 82nd Illinois Infantry Regiment, Illinois National Guard, who fought in the Civil War. It was the 25th anniversary of the enrollment of this regiment into the United States Army. The hall was appropriately decorated with American flags, the eagle, and the flag of the 82nd regiment. The stage on which were placed numerous pictures of tents and cannon and arms, grouped in the well known military fashion, represented a battle scene behind the lines.

Comrade Peter Adler was Master of Ceremonies. After Kretlow and his orchestra had played two pieces, A. C. Hesing upon the invitation of the committee stepped on the platform and announced that the speech, which was supposed to be delivered by Hempstead Washburne, would necessarily be omitted, as death had just taken his illustrious father, Elihu B. Washburne, and added that the deceased had shown himself by various acts throughout his life, as a warm friend of the German people. This friendship was also expressed in a special wish of Elihu Washburne, that his

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III D (Jewish)

III B 2 (Jewish)



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1887.

funeral should be conducted by German people in the German manner, and to the strains of German music. Complying with this wish, a double quartette of the Orpheus and the Germania male choruses will participate in the funeral services. The Chicago Turner community will honor the deceased with a detachment of torch bearers in the funeral procession. A request was received from the family of Mr. Washburne, for a German guard of honor from the church to the depot. The family would be highly pleased if this guard could be composed of veterans only. Complying with this honorable request sixteen members of the 82nd and the 24th Veteran's Societies were chosen.

Many prominent German and English speaking citizens have gathered for the program at Turner Hall. The thirty six surviving men of the 82nd Regiment, including a negro, who as the company's cook learned to speak German, took their stand in front of the stage where comrade Peter Adler introduced each one separately, each being loudly acclaimed by the audience. General Edward S. Salomon then gave the address, which was as follows: "It is a great joy to be here with you after an

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III D (Jewish)
III B 2 (Jewish)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1887.

absence of sixteen years, and to participate in the anniversary festivities, and to have the opportunity to speak of the glory of the 82nd Regiment, which was composed mostly of citizens from Chicago.

It was October 23rd, 1862, when the 82nd Volunteer Infantry Regiment of Illinois was attached to the standing army of the United States. The organization of this Regiment encountered many difficulties, but with the liberal help of the German Americans of this city, the regiment with its 1,000 men was soon ready for battle. I consider it my privilege to mention those patriotic and self-sacrificing citizens, in behalf of our regiment, among them A. C. Hesing who deserves to be first mentioned. The excellent, Company B, known as the Hesing sharpshooters, had an equipment which was made possible only by the generous funds Mr. Hesing put at its disposal. Another noble patriot to be mentioned is Henry Greenebaum. He called a meeting of the Israelites and urged them, in an inspiring and patriotic speech, to recruit a company for our regiment. The result was astonishing and before the meeting came to a close, twenty three recruits had enlisted in Company E, and pledges for equipment to the extent of \$11,000.00 had been made. Lorenz Brentano,

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III D (Jewish)
III B 2 (Jewish)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1887.

then publisher of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, assisted us greatly through the mighty influence of his paper."

At the end of the address, Comrade Peter Adler fastened onto General Salomon's uniform a diamond set gold medal. The upper half bears a half moon, the sign of distinction of the 11th Army Corps, and the opposite side shows a star, the mark of distinction of the 20th Army Corps. The medal also bears the inscription: "To our commander, General Edward S. Salomon; a token of love and respect from the soldiers of the 82nd Illinois Infantry Regiment, whom he led with distinguished gallantry on the battlefields of the Union." The other lower side bears the names of the various battles in which the 82nd Regiment participated. The center of the star holds a wreath composed of diamonds. General Salomon expressed, then, his deep appreciation for the exquisite gift.

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Illinois Starts Zeitung, Oct. 5, 1887.

GENERAL EDWARD SALOMON IN CHICAGO.

Among the guests who arrived in our city, yesterday, was General Edward Salomon who commanded the 82nd German Infantry Regiment of Illinois during the Civil War. General Salomon, whose present home is San Francisco, is an old Chicagoan and well known here, and we are glad to greet him on an occasion which is so important to Chicago. General Heinzmann and a number of the General's old comrades were at the Union Station to welcome him and were quite surprised to hear the General call every one by his name, not forgetting even one during the absence of many years. By special invitation of the comrades of the General's regiments, the 82nd and the 24th, A. C. Hesing and Henry Greenebaum joined them, for both of these gentlemen are personal friends of the General and both of whom were responsible to have brought into existence those German regiments. Then, preceded by the flag and banner of the 82nd Regiment, the party arrived at Fink and Heinzmann's tavern where speeches of welcome were delivered. Complying with a request Mr. Hesing recalled the years when General Salomon lived in Chicago, and how he (Hesing) induced the governor to attach the Chicago enrolled Scandinavian company to that of the 82nd Regiment, thus making the regiment complete. To this General Salomon replied, that Mr. Hesing was to be accredited with more noble deeds rendered the 82nd Regiment, for he had formed, also, a company of the "Hesing Sharpshooters". At the same time

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III D (Jewish)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 5, 1887.

another company, composed exclusively of members of the Jewish faith, was brought into existence through the efforts of Henry Greenebaum who also furnished the company with funds for the purchase of equipment. A warm tribute was paid to Mr. Hesing by General Salomon for his services to the German people of Chicago: "Of the Germans of Chicago ever forget the valuable services rendered them by Mr. Hesing, they would prove the most unappreciative people upon this earth. I have followed the German history of Chicago, although far away, therefore I can give an unbiased opinion." Captain George Miller in his speech also glorified "Den alten Hesing", as he used to call him. To this Mr. Hesing replied, that he did not feel entitled to all the credit given him; what could he have done without the energetic support of the Germans? It is true, he said, that the position he holds now was due to his own merits and had earned him great respect of the American people. President Cleveland's visit to Chicago inspired him to put a banner above the entrance of the Staats Zeitung building which bears the inscription: "Americans of German origin were always faithful, and will remain always faithful to the union".

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 23, 1887

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ILLINOIS TROPHIES

The State of Illinois does not store away its rebel-flags and other "trophies" from the Civil War as is the case at the War Department in Washington. Illinois displays its trophies in the "Memorial Hall" of the Capitol at Springfield.... Many of the rebel-flags displayed in Springfield, give evidence of German - American capability in the service of the country. The 44th Infantry of Illinois, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, was a regiment largely composed of Germans, who conquered and took several flags from the rebel regiment of Arkansas.... One rebel flag in "Memorial Hall" carrying the inscription: "In God We Put Our Trust" was taken in a hand to hand fight by the courageous German rider, John Bergen of the 3rd Cavalry of Illinois at the battle of Arkansas Fort on the Arkansas River....



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 9, 1885.

AUGUST WAGENFUHR

August Wagenfuhr, brother of the well-known Gustav Wagenfuhr, died yesterday after a prolonged illness. He was 48 years old and came to America in 1857.

He joined Company E of the 82nd Regiment of Illinois and fought in the battle of Gettysburg, being dangerously wounded. But Wagenfuhr recovered and rejoined his regiment and remained in the service until the end of the Civil War.

He never recovered completely from the wound received in the battle at Gettysburg and it caused his early death.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1879.

THE NORTH SIDE MILITIA

A meeting was held yesterday at Ohio and La Salle Streets to form a battalion of the militia. Major Ernst von Danden presided. The organization intends to form a battalion of three or four German companies, one Swedish, and one Polish company.

Von Danden told the assembly that he had written to Adjutant General Hillard in order to incorporate the battalion in the militia, and had been informed that the quota of eight thousand men was already filled, that no more arms were available, and that the only chance to become affiliated with the militia would be to replace some companies, if the latter disband--which happens occasionally. Hillard, unfortunately, had promised the first two available companies to the sixth battalion; therefore, it may be advisable to become affiliated with that battalion.

After a lengthy discussion, the assembly decided that Mr. von Danden should

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1879.

write to the Adjutant General, stating that, under the circumstances, it is deemed preferable to form a battalion which is not already a part of the militia, and that a request for a permit from the governor be made.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 15, 1877.

MR. GEORG SCHNEIDER'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

To the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung: Kindly permit me to use your paper as a medium to repel attacks made upon me by Mr. Georg Schneider in his organ the German Abendblatt. I wish through your paper to reach my voters whom Mr. Schneider tries to persuade "I have broken my pledge to them". Mr. Georg Schneider is spreading insinuating remarks that I opposed his appointment as American charge d' affaires to Switzerland, in spite of which he received the appointment and could have assumed the office if he had chosen to. These assertions are entirely wrong. I did not lift a finger of opposition previous to his appointment, but not because I complied with his wishes sent to me by telegraph to Washington, but because I found his aspirations to join the diplomatic corps ridiculous and could not believe even in my wildest dreams, that a government which pledged itself to the reform of civil service could make the mistake of appointing a man of his caliber to become a member of the United States diplomatic embassy in Bern, and thereby submit that accredited diplomatic corps to ridicule. But when the evening papers of April the 20th brought the news that the government is about to appoint him as the successor to that very able diplomat Horace Rublee

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 15, 1877.

who so excellently represented our government at Bern for eight long years, I immediately sent a wire to Mr. Evarts in Washington requesting him to withhold the appointment until a letter from me reaches him. It was too late; before my telegram reached Mr. Evarts, Mr. Schneider had been appointed to that post at a cabinet session. In said letter I warned against his appointment on the grounds of his incompetency as consul to Helsingør. This was and still is my conviction. Our government endeavours to put our civil service including the diplomatic and consular service on a high level, and I told them of the blunder they committed. I did not break the pledge to my voters, but have performed the duty of a Republican citizen and a very special duty as a representative of the nation. I do regret that I was forced to this publication, but Mr. Georg Schneider through his unprovoked attacks on me was not satisfied otherwise. I am not conceited enough to believe that my information alone caused Mr. Schneider to resign involuntarily his appointment; other protests in this matter have been received in Washington, especially from prominent Germans of New York; the most marked effect was produced by a letter written by Dr. Schlotzer, his own brother-in-law. It would be quite misleading if Mr. Georg Schneider tries to base my information to the state department on personal hatred. Surely, he can not have forgotten that at a

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 15, 1877.

meeting of the representatives of the Republican party of our state I publicly paid tribute to his political activities and, that upon my proposal he was **appointed** president of the German-American Republican Society.

I felt it my duty to warn the Government of the propriety of Mr. Schneider's appointment to a diplomatic post, and did so in the interest of public service, and executing a patriotic duty.

Chicago Tribune, May 31, 1877.

WALDHEIM.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

An Informal Tribute.

Of the heroes who fell fighting for their adopted country, about 100 German-Americans soldiers sleep in the quiet cemetery of Waldheim. For this point a large number of our German citizens, with their families, started yesterday morning in carriages or via the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The proceedings were somewhat informal in character, as no particular order of ceremonies had been pre-arranged; but the committee of arrangements, consisting of Mr. Henry J. Lenzen, Maj. John Kloy, and Capts. Theodore Schultz and Peters, assisted by a number of others, took charge of the decoration, and all due honor was paid to the graves of Teuton's brave and fallen sons.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 27, 1876

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE 24TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER REGIMENT HELD ITS
SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION LAST SATURDAY AT THE
NORTH SIDE TURNHALL.

Mr. A. Georg, the President, introduced Mr. W. Vocke as the festival speaker, who said among other things:

In the hour of enthusiasm, caused by the outbreak of the Civil War, originated our 24th Regiment of Illinois. Colonel Hecker, who, as even envy must concede him, always has been a brave soldier, resigned after three months as a volunteer under Sigel in St. Louis, and on the initiative of a few prominent Germans like Schneider, Butz, Hesing, Rapp and Brentano he came to Chicago to organize a regiment consisting exclusively of Germans. By the middle of June there were already eight completely equipped companies under arms. These later were joined by two other German companies, the Lincoln Rifle and the Union Cadet Company, which already had seen military service in Cairo.

The regiment was then complete, and , after a short period in the instruction camp in Alton, it was sent to Missouri. In many hot encounters, in the largest

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 27, 1876

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and bloodiest battles that were fought during our more than three years of service in the western war theatre, as well as in the outstanding campaigns, our regiment always took its honest share as the history of the Civil War and as the blood-soaked plains of Perryville, Stone River, Duck Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, etc. will indicate (and as those in our midst who still mourn a dear kinsman can fully attest.)

And the few, who are still assembled here, have come.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]



The Chicago Tribune quotes, without giving its source, a press notice according to which Mr. E. Jussen owed his office as Federal Tax Collector to his brother-in-law Carl Schurz. To this the Tribune adds: "Our knowledge of the circumstances in which the appointment of Mr. Jussen took place enables us to declare the above imputation as explicitly false. Not only had Sen. Schurz no part in securing the office for Jussen, but Mr. Jussen himself had no part in it, as he was not a candidate, before the position was tendered to him. A similar exculpation of Mr. Schurz from various accusations we find in the Baltimore Weekly.....

Both these go a little too far. Last August a copy of a letter by Mr. Schurz to the President was put at our disposition, in which he recommends the appointment of Jussen most urgently, not, of course, on the grounds of his kinskip, but for what he knew about Jussen's political attitude and his ability. We put this document quietly into our editorial drawer where with many other papers it was burned. A new copy probably could be secured - but what for?



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1872.

It is correct in any case that Mr. Schurz did not take the initiative in regard to the appointment of his brother-in-law. A letter by Mr. Jussen (that was not burned) exists in which he very unequivocally admits that this initiative originated with the writer of these lines, the editor of the Ill. Staats Zeitung.

Mr. Jussen was on his way to Washington where he wanted to be a candidate for a consulate in Germany (Aachen, Aix-les-Bains), when he fell sick in New York. There he received a telegraphic inquiry, emanating from the editorial rooms of the Ill. Staats Zeitung, asking if he would permit his friends to nominate him for tax collector. The answer was, "Yes." If the Tribune in respect to all this says that the office was tendered to Mr. Jussen it is correct. But if it wished to produce the impression that Mr. Jussen was not a candidate till the President "tendered" him the office (and only he can do that; party friends cannot tender the office itself, but only the candidature)) it is wrong. Between that exchange of telegrams and the nomination of Jussen passed several weeks during which he was a candidate for the office.



b Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1872.

General Salomon then went to Washington in order to win the President for the nomination of Jussen. At that time Schurz wrote the above mentioned letter. That by doing so Schurz intruded into Chicago politics or that he committed a political faux pas we would not assert. As the situation then was the misinterpretation that Schurz was using his political influence for Jussen because he was his brother-in-law, was extremely improbable. Jussen's name had been proposed by Chicago friends of Mr. Schurz, why should'nt be added his recommendation? We hardly doubt that if not Jussen, but the present incumbent of the Tax Collectors office had been proposed, Schurz, if asked to do so, would have written for him an equally warm letter of recommendation.

No reproach can be cast on Mr. Schurz for his quite secondary part in the nomination of his brother-in-law.

Perhaps the one comment could be made, that Schurz, according to the standard that he has defined himself, has become guilty of the same "lack of a finer point d'honneur" with which he reproaches the President. However, that would only be the case according to his standard, not ours.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1871.

[A GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN REGIMENT]

General Julius White has accepted the command of the First Regiment of the National Guard. He did so under two conditions. First, that the regiment should wear on any march the uniform of the United States, so that the companies may wear their special uniforms only at unofficial occasions. Secondly, that the regiment should march on Sundays, only if it is necessary to preserve public order, or at funerals.

These two conditions are unimpeachable. The officers have learned from not a few bad experiences that a militia, the main function of which consists in exhibiting colorful, outlandish uniforms or in arranging picnics, cannot count on much sympathy from a large part of the public. To be sure of that, one only needs to remember the infamous role the Chicago Times played on the occasion of the 4th of July picnic.

This is a wise instinct that has determined the officers of this almost purely German and Scandinavian regiment to choose an American as colonel. In that way it is made unmistakably clear that the regiment does not want to be a



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 4, 1871.

foreign, but an American organization.

General J. White began his military career under General Siegel. He has not the intention to make the regiment a political machine. Neither is he now a candidate for any office, nor does he plan ever to become one.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1871.

GERMAN



[A MILITIA REGIMENT TO BE ORGANIZED]

Meeting in Denmark Hall (Milwaukee Avenue) of Germans and Norwegians respecting a militia regiment to be created in Chicago. The State will pay only \$12.50 for each uniform. Two committees formed to collect money for more handsome uniforms. The Germans want an exact copy of a Russian uniform for their Company, and Consul Claussenius has already written to the Russian ministry of War for a complete sample.

Herr Ostermann announces a "beneficium" for the "Prussian uniform"-the Turnhalle Vorwarts.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' VOLUNTEERS

Lieutenant Colonel Shimp is helping Captain W. B. Lawson of Bloomington organize a company. The latter has already enrolled forty-five men. Captain Pflaum has enlisted seventy-nine men; Captain Lochbieler, seventy-seven; and Mr. Stromberg, and Mr. Cronside, sixty-eight each. Captain Ries' company is under full muster and has already taken the oath of allegiance.

WPA (LL) 1401.30273

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS REQUESTED

Anyone who wishes to join the Mr. Peter Shimp's company for the purpose of serving the country for one hundred days is asked to report at headquarters, which are located over the saloon of Dick and Werner, 120 Randolph Street.

C. Hausmann,
Acting Adjutant.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Adjutant General Fuller has authorized me to organize a company of volunteers for the one hundred days' service. I therefore request all those who would like to join my company to report at the Provost Marshal, 132 South Clark Street.

A. Bruning,
Recruiting Officer.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 38276

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS!

The undersigned has been authorized by Adjutant General Fuller to organize an independent company for the hundred days' service. All those who wish to comply with the request of Governor Yates are asked to report at the Recruiting Office, 15 North Wells Street, in Stromberg and Anderson's Bookstore.

S. Cronsider.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

A HUNDRED DAYS! A HUNDRED DAYS! A HUNDRED DAYS!
SHIMPS LIGHT INFANTRY!

Volunteers Wanted for the One Hundred Days' Service

The undersigned has been authorized by Adjutant General Fuller to organize an independent company for the one hundred days' service. All those who wish to comply with the request of Governor Yates are asked to report at my office in the Court House Square.

J. PFLAUM.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED! TURNERS TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned turners have been authorized to organize an independent company for the one hundred days' service. Every patriot who has the welfare of our country at heart is requested to join and thus help complete the contingent.

August Ries, Joseph Schulte
Recruiting Officers.

Our offices are on Randolph Street across from the Court House, and in the new Turnhalle.

WPA (ILL.) INC. 100-10000

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

The undersigned has been authorized by Adjutant General Fuller to organize an independent company for the one hundred days' service. All who wish to comply with the request of Governor Yates are asked to report at the Recruiting Office, 139 Randolph Street, across from the Court House.

Lochbieler,

Recruiting Officer.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1864.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA MEET

Yesterday afternoon, the officers of the militia met at the old Klinger Saloon on La Salle Street. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Peter Shimp, Pflaum, Nelson, Ries, Hausmann, and Lochbieler. In the absence of Colonel Knobelsdorff, Mr. Peter Shimp was elected chairman.

It was decided to establish ten companies independent of all existing organizations, to permit each company to elect its own officers once it had reached full strength, and to elect staff officers in the manner followed by volunteer regiments. It was also voted to pay the recruiting expenses incurred by the officers appointed to do the necessary recruiting, and that each company be allowed three paid recruiting officers.

It was further decided that the Committee shall be authorized to grant anybody permission to organize a company. [Translator's note: This Committee is not further identified.] Finally it was decided to publish the proceedings of this

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1864.

meeting in the Telegraph and in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

The following men offered to serve as recruiting officers: Company A, J. Hausmann; Company B, Captain Pflaum; Company C, Captain Albert; Company D, Captain Lochbieler; Company E, Captain Cronfloe; Company F, Lieutenant Ries; Company G, Captain Westerberg; Company H, J. W. Doehler; Company J, Lieutenant Kafka; Company K, Captain Barcal.

The meeting was then adjourned. Then Colonel Knobelsdorff appeared, protested against the procedure of the assembly, and attempted to hold another meeting. However, those present left without paying the least attention to him. [Translator's note: Colonel Knobelsdorff having been relieved of his command "for cause," he was persona non grata among the Germans of Chicago.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1863.

DOCTOR WAGNER, CHIEF PHYSICIAN OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH
ILLINOIS INFANTRY REGIMENT, RESIGNS

(Editorial)

Doctor Wagner, who has devoted his medical knowledge and skill to the cause of the Union without interruption since the outbreak of the war, has submitted his resignation, which has been reluctantly accepted after the competent military authorities had refused several times to accept it.

As most of our readers know, Doctor Wagner was assigned to the old Hecker Regiment as soon as it was organized. He accompanied this contingent on all its hazardous marches, and was side by side with his "boys" in the thick of every battle. Of late, he served as physician to General Starkweather's Brigade.

Few doctors in the United States Army are as zealously and conscientiously

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1863.

concerned about the health and happiness of their patients and prospective patients, as Doctor Wagner was. And few army physicians, are respected and loved by soldiers and officers as greatly as was Doctor Wagner. No one will blame him for resigning his military duties, since he has been absent from home for nearly three years, and during this time has served faithfully under great disadvantages and hardships. Moreover, the Starkweather Regiment has hardly as many men as a company generally consists of, and has two able doctors.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1863.

THE ANNULMENT OF GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ORDER AND
ITS CONSEQUENCES

(Editorial)

Some people may doubt that General Burnside's order, demanding that the Chicago Times cease publication, is expedient, but no one can deny that it is justified, at least no one who really wants the Rebels suppressed, the Union saved, and its liberty preserved. Had there been a General Burnside eighteen months, or a year ago, and had he commanded at that time that the publication of the Chicago Times be discontinued, there would not have been the least excitement about the matter; on the contrary, the measure would have had the approval of all citizens. In those days the people were not yet divided on the war issue; the northern friends of the Rebels had not yet the courage to place obstacles in the way of the Government, and patriotism was more ardent than it is now. Then the Administration

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1863.

believed that it had nothing to fear from the treasonable press and permitted the Rebels to sow the seed of discord among loyal citizens. Today this seed has sprouted and brought forth fruit in the form of opposition to the Government, outrages against its officials and Unionists, and murder and incendiarism. The soldiers in our camps absorbed the poison which the Chicago Times set before them, and desertion and mutiny followed. General Burnside recently sent one of his officers to Illinois and Indiana to trace secret pacts made for the purpose of setting deserters at liberty, etc., and that officer named the Chicago Times as the principal agency for arousing the spirit of insubordination, resistance, and desertion. Thereupon General Burnside issued the order to suppress the Times.

Once the command was given, the Administration was honor bound to support it; that procedure was especially necessary, because the Copperheads threatened to use violence and to retaliate. A government that wishes to guide the ship of state safely through the storm of war or rebellion

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must show power and firmness if it wishes to merit the confidence of its citizens. A weak government, a government that acts according to the precept, "discretion is the better part of valor," cannot lay claim to the confidence of the people and will never be able to maintain itself against an armed enemy.

The loss of the last election is a mere trifle when compared with the defeat which the loyal citizens of Chicago and the Northwest have suffered through the action of President Lincoln and his local advisers. He has exposed us to the mob rule of the Copperheads. Henceforth, not the Federal Government, but the Copperheads will have power and authority in Chicago, and if they choose to resist the enforcement of the Conscription Act, they know that they need only threaten to use violence in order to set a dozen or more prominent cowards in motion to advise the President to be tolerant.

The example which has been set for treasonable publications is exceedingly

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1863.

dangerous; for they know that they only have to act resolutely when they wish to intimidate the Administration of President Lincoln, and that the one who has the most backbone will be victorious.

Not only the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, but also the Chicago Tribune and the Evening Journal place a great part of the responsibility for this fiasco at the door of the President's arrogant counselors, and we hope that our German fellow citizens will remember this.

The opinion of loyal Democrats on this matter is evidenced by the following quotation from the editorial columns of the Chicago Post:

"Mr. Lincoln has humbled himself, and, astonished at the bold front of his intended victims, he has relented, has revoked his order, and has told the publishers of the paper whom he had commanded to suspend publication because of the paper's disloyal attitude, that they may print their infamous sheet.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1863.

No doubt, the publishers will say that they will print it whether President Lincoln permits it or not, and defend their stand by denying that he has the right to curtail the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press, even in time of war."

By annulling the order of General Burnside the Government has weakened its position and thus far has not rebuked the Copperheads for threatening to use violence. Every true patriot regrets that. The shame inflicted upon the country by the act of the Administration can be partly removed by decisive victories on the battlefield.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

FRIEDRICH HECKER ON PROMOTION

(Editorial)

Many prominent citizens of Missouri and Illinois recently addressed a petition to President Abraham Lincoln, requesting that he appoint Colonel Friedrich Hecker, Brigadier General. As soon as he received word of the petition, Hecker, who is confined to his bed in Philadelphia by sickness, wrote to Senator Trumbull, who had been asked to deliver the petition to the President. The following is an excerpt from the letter:

"I most earnestly beg you not to hand the petition to the President. I do not want any promotion unless I have proved by my military activities that I have earned it, and I certainly will not accept an advancement that is acquired through political favoritism. I most heartily despise anyone who accepts any higher office that he does not merit".

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

That is just like Hecker. His attitude is all the more noble since the most competent judges have testified that he possesses in a high degree every requisite of an able general, and that his is the best trained and disciplined regiment in the Potomac Army and that, under Hecker's leadership, it fought well for the cause of the Republic.

We take pleasure in announcing that according to the latest reports Colonel Hecker is well on the way to recovery from his illness, and it is very probable that he will return to his Regiment in a few days.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

NEPOTISM AND PETTICOAT RULE IN THE ARMY
Gustav Struve Resigns

Gustav Struve has sent us an interesting pamphlet which gives his reason for leaving the Army. Although fifty-six years old, he entered the 8th Regiment, New York Volunteers nineteen months ago, took part in all its campaigns, and by and by advanced to the rank of Captain. Now he has resigned from his position for the following reason which is supported by documentary evidence:

When Colonel Wutschel left the Regiment after the battle of Cross Keys, Lieutenant Colonel Hedterich assumed command and distinguished himself by his able leadership under Commander in Chief Sigel, especially in the memorable battles of Bull Run and the Rappahannock. Then suddenly, on October 26 of this year, information was received that Governor Morgan of New York had definitely filled the vacant colonelcy, however not by appointing Lieutenant Colonel Hedterich as Colonel Wutschel's successor, but by conferring the honor upon Prince Salm-Salm, a man

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

who is notorious for no good accomplishments, and who is a stranger to the Regiment. Immediately all officers of the Regiment sent a petition to Governor Morgan, asking that he reconsider the appointment, recall Prince Salm-Salm and name Hedterich to the post, stating that the latter deserved the advancement on account of his long and meritorious service. This petition and recommendation was strongly supported by Colonel Gilsa, Commander of the Brigade of which the Regiment is a contingent, by General Sigel himself, and also by General Stahel, Division-Commander. As soon as it became known that Colonel Wutschel had been dismissed, Hedterich sent a mild and dignified protest to the Governor, calling attention to the fact that he (Hedterich) had been unanimously appointed Colonel of the Regiment by its staff of officers and had been recommended for the position by his Superior Officer, Gilsa. He also pointed out that according to paragraph ten of the new Army Regulations, as well as according to Section nineteen of the Congressional Act concerning the enlistment of volunteers, the Governor cannot appoint anyone colonel unless the party to be appointed has been proposed by the respective regiment, and seniority rights must be considered

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

except in case of incompetence of the person entitled to advancement. This protest also was supported by Gilsa, Stahel, and Sigel.

Letters of similar content were sent to the Governor by Mr. Andreas Willmann, Mr. Wesendonk, and Dr. Karl Kessmann, the latter acting in behalf of the New York German Volunteer Committee.

When a delegation of officers of the Regiment visited the Governor in regard to the matter, he declared that he regretted he had no previous knowledge of circumstances pertaining to the Regiment's wishes, but that he had no further control over the appointment and would award the colonelcy to Hedterich in case Prince Salm-Salm would resign. The Governor also said that Mr. Witthaus, a German businessman of New York, had recommended the Prince. However, Mr. Witthaus denied this very emphatically in a letter addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Gilsa, and stated also that he would consider it a mean and low trick if Prince Salm-Salm accepted the position which was offered to him under the above described circumstances.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

However, the Prince accepted the colonelcy, and in Washington his wife declared in the presence of reliable witnesses that she had acquired the position for her husband, that she would see to it that he kept it, that she had powerful "connections" in Washington--she named several men, whose identity Struve does not reveal, unfortunately--and with such help she would be able to "counteract the machinations of any possible intriguers against the Prince".

Disgusted with this shameful business, Struve submitted the following letter of resignation:

"Gainsville, Virginia,
"November 6, 1862.

"To the Commander of the 8th Regiment, New York Volunteers: When I entered the Army nineteen months ago, I did not do so with the intention of making a career of soldiering. In Baden, Germany, I was President of the Military Commission, and Acting President of the Diet Committee, and thus I had the necessary

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

military education and training to organize a regiment or a brigade in this country.

"However, I never expected that favoritism would be practiced to such an extent that birth should receive preference to merit, or monarchical antecedence to republican antecedence, when military promotions are in question. Never did I even dream that a Prince who was a lieutenant in the Prussian Army would be made colonel of a regiment though he never had the slightest connection with that regiment, while several of its members who served long and honorably in the Army of the United States were available; yet that has just happened in this Republic, and at a time when that Republic is involved in a war for its very existence, against the advocates and defenders of slavery.

"It was my sincere desire to serve my term of two years, in case a bullet of the enemy did not terminate my earthly existence, but under the present conditions decency and honor demand that I retire from military service, knowing that such action is in accordance to Article 28 of our Army Regulations.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1862.

"Respectfully,
"Gustav Struve, Captain, Company D."

Generals Heinzelmann and Burnside refused to accept this resignation; even a second and third attempt by Struve to obtain an honorable discharge were in vain. It seems he even received a severe reprimand from the brigadier general, was threatened with military arrest, and was ordered to substitute "sickness" or "old age" as the reason for his resignation; but since Struve was strong and healthy, although he was fifty-seven years old, he could not obey the order. Finally November 23, he received the coveted honorable discharge through General Sigel who, in the meantime, had acquired an independent position.

Struve concludes his pamphlet with these words: "Today (November 26) Prince Felix Salm-Salm is Commander of the 8th Regiment, New York Volunteers; and with his wife, who boasted that she had obtained the position for him and would maintain him therein, he occupies the tent reserved for the Colonel of the Regiment, while Lieutenant-Colonel Hedterich has been indicted and placed under arrest by order of Prince Felix Salm-Salm!!!

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Nov. 5, 1862.

FARWELL, TURNER BERNHARD VON HOLLER

(Editorial)

Our good friend and Turner, Georg Von Hollen, arrived here yesterday from Perryville where he braved the dangers of war to administer to the wants of those soldiers who were wounded in Kentucky battles. Mr. Von Hollen mourns the loss of his brother, Bernhard von Hollen. The latter, as everybody here knows, was severely wounded in the memorable battle of Perryville, at which time the upper part of both his arms were shattered. He died October 28, at the Perryville Hospital after having suffered intense pain which he bore in heroic patience. The loving care tendered by his brother Georg made his last days more endurable. However, Georg was not at Bernhard's bedside when the latter passed away; he had gone to Louisville, Kentucky to secure clothes for the men who were wounded and destitute of practically everything, food, medical supplies, medical attention, etc.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1862.

Georg's plight is an example of the condition and fate of all soldiers who were seriously wounded at Perryville. No provisions were made for their needs, not even for their most urgent needs, and only the faithful ministration of their nurses makes their terrible lot somewhat more endurable. Dr. Wagner, the regimental physician spent a few minutes with each of them, having returned to them despite the fact that the regiment had advanced, and that his return could only be made in the face of great danger. However, duty called him back to the regiment after a very brief stay at the Hospital.

The wounded at Perryville need help, immediate help, and as soon as the din of the political campaign has subsided, the local committee will take the steps necessary to alleviate the sufferings of these poor, unfortunate, and sadly neglected Union fighters.

Bernard von Hollen attained an age of only twenty-four years. He was a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1862.

member of the Chicago Turngemeinde and joined the Turner Company when President Lincoln issued his first call to arms in April, 1861. Later this Company was assigned to the first Hecker Regiment. Bernhard had been in the service of his country continually since that time taking part in every battle of the strenuous campaign of Hecker's famous Regiment. As a reward for his military ability and his bravery, he was made an Orderly Sergeant, and after the battle of Perryville, in which he distinguished himself and was fatally wounded, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. His fine character, intelligence, and honesty won him many friends. To them, but especially to his grieving mother, sisters, and brothers, we hereby express our sympathy.

Georg von Hollen brought with him a piece of a Rebel bomb which he found on the Perryville battleground, and the missile is now on exhibition in the office of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

WPA (111) PROJ. 20

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1862.

RESULTS OF SIGEL FESTIVITIES
[Report by the Treasurer]

The undersigned, treasurer of the Sigel Agitationskomite herewith respectfully submits a report on the receipts and disbursements. In paragraph A is a detailed account of money received for drinks, for admission ribbons, etc. In paragraph B is a detailed list of expenditures. Mr. Rosenthal, who was in charge of admissions, also had a number of tickets made for his own convenience, and placed them on sale at various bars, realizing \$39.50 in this way. His net receipts were increased by this amount.

From this report it is evident to the German public of this city that the Sigel festivities were anything but successful from the financial standpoint. It was a great mistake to select the Fourth of July as the day to hold the Sigel celebration. As usual, quite a number of fires were reported in the afternoon of this Independence Day, and that fact kept thousands from attending the picnic. At the same time we had to compete with many other

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1862.

Independence Day picnics. For instance, thousands of our fellow citizens of German descent were at picnics in or about Chicago--in Haase's Park, Waukegan, Oak Forest, etc. And it is for that reason chiefly that our celebration was a fiasco, not one tenth of the expected attendance appeared. Our citizens still have the opportunity to save the reputation of Chicago's Germans by making direct contributions to the Sigel Fund.

Very respectfully,
Heinrich Greenbaum.

Financial Report

A. Receipts

Received from Joseph Huhn, net income from sale of drinks ...	\$178.21
Received from Mr. Joseph Huhn, sale of glasses.	16.45
Received from Arbeiter Unterstuetzungsverein, sale of ribbons	5.00

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1862.

Received from Mr. Rosenthal, sale of ribbons	\$228.92
Total	<u>\$428.58</u>

B. Disbursements

Materials for construction of tables, benches, stands, etc.	\$187.30
To Freedman and Goodkind for ribbons	40.00
Cab for speakers	6.00
Salary of two watchmen	4.00
Counterfeit money	4.50
Advertising: <u>Chicago Union</u>	15.00
" : <u>Illinois Staats-Zeitung</u>	16.00
" : <u>Telegraph</u>	5.50
Total	<u>\$274.20</u>
Net proceeds	<u>\$154.38</u>

Heinrich Greenbaum.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1862.

AN EXPLANATION BY SCHAMBECK'S DRAGOONS

"Camp Gauley Bridge, West Virginia,
"May 14, 1862.

"To the Editors of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"Hoffmann's Dragoons (Captain Schambeck) kindly request that you publish the enclosed lines in your highly esteemed newspaper:

"We regret to have received reliable information that some of our German citizens of Chicago are dissatisfied because we have been inactive at Gauley for such a long time. We, too, are greatly displeased because we have to spend so much time in idleness while many of our war comrades are bravely fighting at various points for the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity. All the efforts of our able captain to induce his superiors to order us to one of the battlefields have been in vain. Even several brigadier generals, including

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1862.

R. L. McCook and A. Moore, have brought our desires to the attention of higher authorities, requesting that our Company be placed under their command, but to no avail.

"Last year, when more than 200,000 men were 'resting' for many months, camped on the banks of the Potomac, our little group was under long and strenuous service, fighting or marching day and night, and we always performed our tasks to the complete satisfaction of our leaders. Nor did the other contingents with whom we fought side by side utter a single complaint; and they will, I am sure, always be willing to vouch for our efficiency, and our readiness to serve wherever and in whatever capacity we can. At present we have only seventeen horses that we can depend upon for good service; and although we were promised long ago that we would receive better mounts, we have seen nothing of them to date.

"We cannot pack and go wherever we want to; otherwise we certainly would no longer be here. We believe that this attempt to humiliate us is unjust, since

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1862.

we are forced to be idle. If we should happen to be called upon to face the enemy, and we hope we shall be called very soon, you may rest assured that we who are now inactive in Camp Gauley will do our duty, and do it well. Then no fair-minded citizen of Chicago will have reason to be ashamed to admit publicly that Schambeck's Dragoons are from Chicago.

"Respectfully yours,
"Hoffmann's Dragoons."

Nobody who knows the situation will count it against these brave Chicago soldiers, since they are not to blame for their enforced stay at Camp Gauley. At least, every reader of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung knows that Captain Schambeck and his Dragoons have done their duty and have brought great honor to the Germans of Chicago. The exemplary discipline which they have maintained while forced to remain at Camp Gauley is certainly a model for other companies, and is just as admirable as the bravery which they displayed on the battlefield. However, we hope that their present superior officer, General Fremont, will soon give them an opportunity to show once more their fortitude and ability in battle.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1862.

Then we will again report a lot of news about Schambeck's Dragoons, as we did last summer and fall during the West Virginia campaign.--The Editors of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. PETER OSTERHAUS AND THE
JOURNALISTS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

(Editorial)

The following article appeared in the Chicago Tribune of May 3:

"Another Brigadier General

"The appointment of the 999th brigadier--we confess that lately we have been unable to keep a count of the many promotions--has been proposed to the Senate. His name is--well, it is mentioned in the dispatches, and we did not know it before. He may be deserving enough, but the trouble is that whenever a new appointment is made, somebody complains that some other man, who is just as worthy, has been overlooked. For instance, half of the colonels from Indiana have been decorated with 'stars,' and now the Indianapolis Journal is dissatisfied because one of them was not promoted.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

Since our national finances are in such poor condition, why don't we adopt the English practice of selling officers' commissions? Then there would at least be no favoritism or partisanship."

Among the news items published in the Chicago Tribune, the learned journalists which claim that they do not know the name of the 999th brigadier general, we find a dispatch containing the following information:

"Cairo, May 2. We have learned that Colonel Osterhaus has been appointed brigadier general by the President for meritorious services rendered in Missouri."

Well, my German friends, there goes the statement that the journalists of the "Great Newspaper," the Chicago Tribune, which claims to be the leading organ of the Republican party in the great Northwest, did not know of Colonel Osterhaus, who has been commanding a division for some time; who earned his decoration of stars on the battlefields of Booneville, Dug Springs, Springfield,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

and Pea Ridge; who, with Sigel, was among the first to organize companies in Missouri; who already commanded a battalion when Camp Jackson was taken; and whose promotion by the President caused the scribes of the Tribune to advise the selling of officers' commissions!

Three days ago, Mr. Isaac Arnold, the Congressional Representative from this district, sent me a copy of a petition addressed to the President and signed by all the Congressmen from Illinois and Missouri. This petition, which I published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung last Friday, reads as follows: "We respectfully petition you to promote Colonel J. P. Osterhaus to the rank of brigadier general. He displayed great bravery and eminent ability at Camp Jackson, Boonville, Dug Springs, Springfield, and Pea Ridge, and has rendered effective service at all of these places." On Friday, Mr. Arnold sent us a special dispatch informing us that he and his colleagues had been successful in their endeavors, and that President Lincoln had sent Colonel Osterhaus' appointment to the Senate for approval.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

However, not only the Congressmen from Illinois and Missouri, not only prominent citizens of St. Louis and Chicago, among whom were the judges of state courts, signed petitions asking that Peter Osterhaus be promoted because of services rendered on the battlefield, but also all of the officers of the brigade which Mr. Osterhaus commanded. From their camp near Keesville, Missouri, they sent the President a letter in which they described the military activity of Osterhaus as follows:

"Since that memorable April 22, Colonel Osterhaus has continually participated actively in the War. At Camp Jackson, he commanded Schaefer's Battalion of the Second Regiment of Missouri Volunteers as major. At Boonville, he fired the first shot, and on every subsequent occasion he distinguished himself by his calmness and bravery. At Wilson's Creek, his battalion also opened the fight under General Loon, and was constantly under fire, even serving as rear guard during the retreat to Springfield. His ability and meritorious conduct in that battle received special official recognition from Major Dubois of the First Missouri Artillery. Upon his return to St. Louis, he immediately began

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the organization of the Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, which left for Sedalia on September 23, 1861, and he has been on the battlefield ever since. At Jefferson City, General Fremont appointed him brigadier commander, and he held this position until the second advance on Springfield in February, 1862, when General Curtis made him commander of the First (Sigel) Division of the Southwest Army. In both commands, he enjoyed the confidence and the respect of his subordinate officers. In the Battle of Pea Ridge, especially in the engagement which was fought near Leetown, his coolness and bravery, and particularly his clever tactics, won the admiration of all who were privileged to be witnesses, and we believe that he is a great leader, worthy of universal confidence and respect. Surely, no one is more deserving of promotion, and his advancement would certainly be popular among the officers and men of this division."

General Curtis forwarded this petition to the President and himself warmly recommended that Osterhaus be appointed a brigadier general, after General Halleck had repeatedly urged Lincoln to make the promotion. Yet, in the face

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

of all this, the Chicago Tribune had the effrontery to say: "The appointment of the 999th brigadier general has been proposed to the Senate. His name is-- well, it is mentioned in the dispatches, and we did not know it before..... Since our national finances are in such poor condition, why don't we adopt the English practice of selling officers' commissions? Then there would at least be no favoritism or partisanship."

Who can blame these wise men of the Chicago Tribune, whose complete incompetence we have proved on several occasions, for not being familiar with the career of General Osterhaus? They did not even mention the reports of Osterhaus when he was Acting Division Commander or those reports which Major General Sigel issued on the Battle of Pea Ridge and which were published in all of the English-language newspapers of St. Louis!

No Germans have been appointed general by the Senate, with the exception of Sigel and Weber, and it was not necessary for these two men to purchase their officers' commission, as the English aristocrats do, nor do they owe their

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

promotion to favoritism or partisanship.

We, too, have often thought that commissions should be sold to the highest bidder. And not long ago the Tribune had excellent occasion to turn the ridicule which it expressed regarding the promotion of Osterhaus in another direction; this was when the telegraph brought the news that Colonel Julius White, ex-collector of customs, and one of the chief favorites of the Tribune clique, had been appointed brigadier-general, for in his case it was not merit, but favoritism and the political influence of the Tribune clique that was at the bottom of this very foolish promotion.

Very likely, the Chicago Tribune will offer the excuse that it did not have General Osterhaus in mind when it wrote this infamous article, which deeply insults all Germans, but that it was thinking of Captain Gibbons of the Fourth Artillery Regiment. However, this excuse is not valid, for the Tribune expressly writes: "The 999th brigadier general has been proposed to the Senate," while the dispatches concerning Gibbons state that his appointment

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1862.

had been approved by the Senate.

The Germans have not forgotten that their fellow countrymen who served on the staff of Fremont were called "the foreign gang" by the Chicago Tribune, and, therefore, they need not be in doubt concerning the attitude of the Hero of Bull Run, who is often lauded in the columns of that publication.

And now the Chicago Tribune claims that it wields a mighty influence over the German voters!!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 12, 1862.

HOME GUARDS!

Many friends and citizens of the North Side have requested that I organize a new militia company to acquaint the members with military exercises and tactics. Since the state government at Springfield has sent another shipment of arms, and has promised me some of them, I appeal to all the citizens of the North Side and others who are interested in organizing a company to report at the German House Wednesday evening, March 12, at 7:30 P. M. All German citizens are especially invited.

Carl Varges.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 14, 1861.

THIELEMANN'S COMPANY

Another contingent of cavalry will leave Chicago for the battlefield--a troop just as brave as Schambeck's boys. Although this company, which consists chiefly of experienced cavalymen, was accepted for service July 2, it must support itself until it has been sworn for service. However, these men have no means of obtaining a living, since they have ceased working. Therefore, the German public, every patriotic citizen of German extraction, is requested to do his share toward the maintenance of these brave men. A "musical evening" has been arranged tonight at North's Theatre for the benefit of Cavalry Company Number Two, of which Captain Thielemann is the leader. We advise that all Germans read the program which appears in the respective advertisement. It offers plenty of entertainment, and the fact that the purpose is a patriotic one should make it doubly enjoyable.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1861.

SCHAMBECK'S COMPANY

(Editorial)

The Cincinnati Volksfreund reports: "About six o'clock last evening Schambeck's Company arrived here from Chicago, via the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leaving the train at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot. Since the saddles and baggage of this stately cavalry contingent had been immediately transferred and sent on, the travellers were forced to lead their horses through the streets. Captain Schambeck had telegraphed to the local United States Quartermaster, requesting that official to make the necessary arrangements to care for the soldiers and their mounts. The Quartermaster ordered that the horses be taken to Benjamin Jennifer's Livery Stables, at the corner of 12th and Walnut Streets.

There the horses were fed and bedded, but neither meals nor sleeping quarters were supplied for the men. Some goodhearted and patriotic citizens saw the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, July 1, 1861.

men standing on street corners, heard their bitter complaints about the ill treatment of the Government, and took some of them to the Turnhalle, and others to nearby halls, where the tired troopers received meals and then were lodged in boarding houses. So local citizens had to care for United States soldiers, while it is the duty of the United States' Quartermaster to provide for them. This is just another example of the deplorable and harmful negligence and disorder which prevails in all branches of our war administration.

Schambeck's Company consists of 102 members, all Chicago Germans who have seen service in the Old Country. They are strong, lanky men, and have all the necessary requisites to effective service in the cavalry of our army.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

THE MEETING AT THE GERMAN HOUSE

(Editorial)

A number of Germans of this city held a meeting at the German House last Sunday. Mr. C. Butz was elected chairman and Mr. E. Seckel secretary. Although the meeting was not very well attended, a laudable zeal was displayed by the assembly, and great progress was made in matter pertaining to the support of the families of the volunteers who have left home to defend the Union and uphold our laws against anarchy and rebellion. Mr. D. Kletz, second lieutenant of the Union Rifle Company (composed of Germans of Chicago), who happened to be here on furlough, reported on conditions in Camp Springfield. He said that food was ample, but that complaints were made in regard to two matters: a lack of shirts and shoes was causing considerable dissatisfaction; furthermore, members of this company were troubled by the thought that their loved ones at home would not be cared for. From the interesting report which Mr. Eschenburg, a member of the Central Committee, rendered later it was noted that the cause for the first complaint, which was justified, had been removed, since a shipment of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

shoes and woolen shirts consigned to the aforementioned company had gone forward last Friday. In regard to the support of the families of soldiers in camp, Mr. Eschenburg informed the assembly that it had been resolved to give each mother who has two children in the service \$3.00 per week and that this sum is to be decreased or increased according to circumstances. He also pointed out that the Central Committee spends thousands of dollars for this and other purposes, and that it was necessary to devise some way of furnishing the Committee with more funds. After a long debate, it was decided to propose, through the German member of the Committee, that the Committee appoint three persons in each ward to solicit subscriptions for monthly contributions to be paid during the duration of the war, and to be delivered to the Committee when collected. We hope that our German fellow citizens, especially those who have been blessed with much of this world's goods, will not fail to show their patriotism by generous subscriptions. But also the ones who are not rich can, and should, place their mite on the altar of the Fatherland and remember that the proverb, "many grains make a pile", is still true.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

THE GERMANS

(Editorial)

In the border states, even in Texas and the extreme Southern states, all the Germans are true Americans; all are loyal to our Government.

In Baltimore, Maryland, the Germans, one and all, are for the Union. The Germans in this city were the ones who hauled down the flag of the Secession, and everywhere in those parts of the city which are inhabited chiefly by Germans, the flag of the Union is proudly and boldly displayed.

In St. Louis, the German element holds the Secessionists in complete check and the authorities of that city did not hesitate to furnish these Teutons with arms taken from the arsenal of the United States. Three thousand of these Germans enlisted under **The** Star-Spangled Banner, ready to defend the Union, the Constitution, liberty and justice against any enemy. Had it not been for these Germans, the State of Missouri would have proclaimed secession long ago.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

Many of the volunteers who hail from our city are German. A number of companies are "all-German," and they were the first to be ready for combat. There are quite a few Germans in other companies also.

The German hates the flag of the rebels, and this hate knows no bounds, he will never fight under the flag of secessionists; on the contrary, he will take up arms against it, even when confronted by superior forces.

The hatred of the German race toward everything that savors of slavery is deadly. No doubt it emanates from the fact that the Germans are primarily a working people, who are very practical in everything they undertake, and that they have implicit trust in the possibility that some day humanity may be entirely freed from despotism, whether it be political, religious, or economic.

Thank God that we have this element among us during these perilous times, when the black cohorts of slavery have arisen to fight against the advocates of those human rights, in defense of which all Christendom is ready to take up arms at this very moment.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1861.

GERMAN COMPANIES IN CAMP

(Editorial)

Various rumors have been spread concerning the situation of German companies. We advise our fellow citizens to be very careful about accepting reports that German companies are badly treated or disbanded. These rumors are seldom reliable, and it is much wiser to believe the statements of honest members of the companies themselves, and form one's opinion on the basis of what they have to say. Captain Schambeck visited our office and gave us an oral report on conditions, and we have received information through the mail from good honest Captain Lippert, who is at Camp Yates, and also from our friend Eduard Bornemann, ensign in the Turner Company.

All the German companies from Chicago, which are in Camp Cairo and Camp Springfield, have been accepted for service and assigned to regiments.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1861.

These companies are:

At Camp Cairo

(Turner) Union Cadets, Captain Kowalt
Lincoln Rifles, Captain Mihaloz

At Camp Yates

Union Rifles, Number 1, Captain Lippert
Union Rifles, Number 2, Captain Iten
Washington Light Cavalry, Captain Schambeck
Washington Light Infantry, Captain Mattern

The troops are in good humor and are well cared for; as a rule enrollment into active service puts an end to any complaints, and everybody is satisfied. Captain Schambeck, who brought us this information, says that these conditions

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1861.

are a result of the ceaseless efforts of Lieutenant Governor Hoffmann. It will be interesting to the relatives of the Chicagoans who are in camp to know that Captain Schambeck will be at Hottinger and Kastler's, on Randolph Street, today from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M., and again tomorrow, from 9 to 12 A. M., to give anyone wishing for reliable news a true account of conditions in his camp.

Genuine Turners

The Union Cadets are brave boys; they do not believe in half-way methods. Not only did they ask for the honor of filling the most dangerous positions in Camp Cairo; not only did they drill so diligently and energetically that they are now able to compete with the crack Zouave Company; but they have also reorganized their Turnverein in camp, Officers elected are: A. Erbe, First Speaker; C. Bornemann, Secretary; horizontal bars were erected, and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1861.

so "Kinzie Hall" was transferred to Camp Cairo. That's the way, boys!
Good luck to you!

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III. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth

Organizations

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III H

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13th, 1915.

"USTA," YOUNG TEUTON-AMERICAN PATRIOT'S
ASSOCIATION

Under this name a society under the Chairmanship of Rudolph Gellner, A.B., was founded with the object of impressing on the young German-American the ideals of the old Fatherland, also to promote social life among young people.

Interesting lectures will be given. It would be desirable if many young people should attend and so help to promote this ideal undertaking.

Friends and patrons are cordially invited.

III E (Jewish)
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1911.

BACHELOR TAX

Proposed By Samuel Alschuler To The Benevolent Association
Of Jewish Men

At a meeting of the Benevolent Society of Jewish Young Men, attended by about 250 members, held at La Salle Hotel, the proposal to tax the Society's two thousand bachelor members five dollars annually, was made by Mr. Samuel Alschuler. He also said it would be well for the Society to take the Christian Youth Society as an example. Another point to be considered is the necessity of various occupations, principally that of agriculture, which is very seldom pursued by the young men of his race. The speaker contended that Jewish immigrants should try to engage in this type of livelihood.

The president of the Society, Mr. Abel Davis, conducted the meeting. Other speakers of the evening were Hugo Pam, Isaak Rothschild, S. Mayer, Henry Horner, Herbert Friedmann, Abe Stumer, and Secretary Adolf C. Norden.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 8, 1892.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. JOHN'S
CHURCH CELEBRATE THEIR 15TH ANNIVERSARY.

A splendid festival was held yesterday by the Young Men's Association of the German Catholic St. John's Church in their school building. The association celebrated its 15th birthday.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1867.

FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF GERMAN
YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

On Wednesday evening September 11, the German Young Men's Club gave its first entertainment at Library Hall, at the corner of Randolph and La Salle Streets.

By 8 P. M. several hundred people, men and women, young men and young ladies, assembled in the hall, in compliance with requests made from the pulpits of various Protestant churches and personal invitations extended by members of the Club.

The German Young Men's Club was organized May 9, 1866, by five students of a local American business college. The thirty-five members of the Club were born in this country, and work as clerks, bookkeepers, etc., for American firms. They are anxious to retain a knowledge of the German language.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1867.

The Club meets every Saturday evening in the social room of the Sixth Methodist Church. The meetings are conducted in the German language, and the programs, which consist of debates, readings, declamations, discussions of political issues, etc., are also all German.

The Protestant pastors recommend the Club to the youths of their congregations in an effort to counteract the evil influences which lure many young men away from the Christian Church.

The proceeds of this entertainment will be used to establish a library for the German Young Men's Club.

Program

1. Selection from "Freischuetz" Weber
Theodore Falk, Pianist
(Played on a Knabe piano)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1867.

2. Recitation, "Die Schlacht," by Mr. Rieke
3. Tableau, "Washington Crossing the Delaware"
4. "Die Harmonie".....
Double Quartet
5. Reading, "Muttersprache," by Theodore Falk
6. Tableau, "Constantine Sees the Cross in the Sky, and below the Cross the
Words: 'In This Sign Thou Wilt Be Victorious'"
7. "Phantasy"
Theodore Falk, Pianist
8. Reading by J. L. Hinnens
9. Tableau, "Liberty and Union"
10. Overture from "The Caliph of Bagdad".....
Falk and Coffin, Pianists
11. Epilogue by J. W. Hoffmann
12. "Gesellschaftslied"
Double Quartet

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1867.

- 13. Tableau, "Hector Defeats the Greeks"
- 14. "Good Night"
Men's Chorus

The program was well received. The assembly applauded frequently, showing that it appreciated the efforts of the performers. The double quartet consisted of three members of the Young Men's Club, four members of the Germaniamaennerchur, and one member of the Concordia Maennerchor.....

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III. ASSIMILATION

F. Special

Contribu-

tions to

Early American Development

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III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1933.

THOUGHTS ON THE PASTORIUS CELEBRATION

by

Professor Frank Spiecker, Northwestern University

[Half-tone, two column-quarter of a page, view of the house in Germantown in which the first protest against slavery was written by Pastorius in the year 1688]

Two hundred and fifty years have passed since the day on which Franz Daniel Pastorius ("Schaefer" in German) and his faithful followers set foot upon American soil. On April 2, 1683, the thirty-two-year-old advocate set out from Frankfurt. On June 6, at Gravesend, at the mouth of the Thames, he embarked on the "America," which, after a seventy-five-day voyage, brought him and his company to the shores of their new home. On August 20 they reached the land of their hopes and of their heart's desire.

William Penn, the son of an English admiral and the founder of Philadelphia,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1933.

"The City of Brotherly Love," and after whom the State of Pennsylvania was named, welcomed these German settlers whose beliefs were like his own, and allotted them a piece of virgin forest on the banks of the Schuylkill River. Soon the wilderness receded before German toil and the German spirit of self-sacrifice, and, in the midst of the giant trees of the primeval forest Germantown sprang up, the "City of the Germans," which is today a part of Philadelphia, five miles north of the center of the city.

The trail broken by Pastorius was followed by a swarm of immigrants. As early as October 6, a group of Rhenish Germans landed who wished to help in the founding of this German settlement, and at the same time hoped to find success under his leadership.

This hope of his countrymen Pastorius did not disappoint. Everything in his power he did for the prospering community. Hence it is only natural that, in 1691, his friends, out of gratitude, elected him the first German mayor of the first German city in the New World. His attitude when he entered upon this

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office can be seen from the salutation with which he opened the Germantown book of records:

"Greetings, posterity, posterity in the city of the Germans! Learn that your ancestors, your forefathers, left Germany, that pleasant land in which they were born and raised, in voluntary exile--alas! [they left] their hearths and homes--that, in the wild solitude of wooded Pennsylvania, they might be less troubled, and might live the rest of their lives the German way; that is, like brothers. Learn, also, how difficult it was, after the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, to establish the German race in this part of North America. And do you, beloved descendants, emulate our example where we have been a model of justice; but where we have wandered from the narrow path--a thing we recognize and regret--forgive us. May the dangers which others encountered make you prudent. Hail to thee, posterity! Hail, German kinsfolk! May good fortune ever attend you!"

From the same feeling, pious and genuinely German, sprang his flaming protest

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against slavery, which he first expressed in the Assembly at Burlington, and which led, in 1711, to the Pennsylvanian law forbidding the bringing in of slaves.

Though many sections of the civilized world came to know of him because of his brave and undaunted championing of humanity, his life remained more or less unknown to his contemporaries. He devoted himself exclusively to the welfare of his community, of which he was father, teacher, and judge. He lived his whole life for the prosperity of his Germantown; the "City of the Germans" in America absorbed all his attention and his effort until the end of his life, until February 27, 1719, when this real pioneer of the German people closed his eyes for the last time.

Later generations soon forgot this pioneer of German immigration, so that today the resting place for his mortal remains is unknown. Not until the last decade have the German people in America again become aware of the debt they owe the founder of Germantown. And so, on the two hundred-and-fiftieth

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anniversary, German-Americans are celebrating the memory of the man who opened the door to America for German immigrants, who founded the first German community in the Western Hemisphere, who smoothed the way to a new home for thousands and thousands of German immigrants. In gratitude they venerate this pioneer of the German people in America and gladly pay him the tribute which he deserves as their leader. For Pastorius' greeting is fitting for the German-Americans of today, also: "Hail to thee, posterity! Hail, German kinsfolk! May good fortune ever attend you!" In reply posterity, in this jubilee year, will dip the standards before his monument in Philadelphia, and with pride and joy will remember this great ancestor as a true, genuine, and pious son of the German land.

Memorial days are also days for thinking, days of reflection and of reckoning.

Two hundred and fifty years have passed since the founding of Germantown; two hundred and fifty years of German-American history are drawing to a close. Hence we are justified in asking, "Is the German-American people, posterity,

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following in the footsteps of Pastorius? Has it played the role it should have played in building up the new home, the American nation?

To ask these questions is to answer them in the negative. Probably there have been, in this period, Americans of German stock who have filled important posts and who in critical times have given outstanding service to the American nation. With pride we shall always remember Steuben, Schurz, and others. But they form a very small percentage of the whole German-American people. There is no room here to go into particulars about the reasons for this.

And how about the most recent period? Perhaps there has been a better showing? Even today the German-American people does not receive the recognition which it should and could attain.

If one investigates he will find that one of the main reasons for this is lack of unity. That quality which German-Americans lack is the very virtue

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which characterized Pastorius' lifework, brotherly love! What divides German-Americans is the political disunion in the old homeland which they have left. The German-American has transferred to his new fatherland the partisan struggles of his homeland.

So it was in the fifty years in which the recent German immigrants were at swords' points with those who came over in 1848. It was the struggle between the "Grays" and the "Greens". The former called the newcomers prattlers and half crazy, while the latter looked upon the earlier immigrants as betrayers of the German cause. The ideas and events of those times and of the homeland completely occupied their minds, and out of the positions which they took on these particular problems developed their attitude toward America.

And what is the situation today? Is not a similar drama being played before our eyes? Before, it was the "Grays" and "Greens"; today it is the Monarchists, Republicans, and National Socialists.

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The Monarchist cannot [forget the past (Translator's note: A line of type has apparently dropped out)] and would like to sing "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" (Hail to thee in the Garland of Victory) over and over again, while the Republican treasures the Black-Red-Gold above all else, and the National Socialist would like to pay all honor to the Swastika.

It is understandable that every emigrant carries in his heart a picture of the homeland as he left it. He does not wish to let this picture fade, and that is his good right, and his own affair.

However, has mutual strife any meaning in the new homeland? The German-American is first and foremost an American, and for this reason his political orientation must also be American. If the pledge to The Stars and Stripes is anything more than an empty formula, if German faith means anything in a foreign land, the German-American owes his adopted land unconditional loyalty. And only as a loyal and upright American is he in a position to serve his old homeland.

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Thus, so long as the German-American transfers to his adoptive fatherland the party hatreds that arose within Germany, he shows that politically he still has a German orientation, and that he is only outwardly an American. That is the cancer in the German-American community today. As long as the German immigrant fails to regard himself as an American, and as long as he fails to look upon his fellow countryman as an American, it will also be impossible to bring unity and strength to the German-American community.

For this reason the watchword of the German-American must be: "Away with all politically partisan associations, which have no meaning for an American, which are of no value to the homeland, and which only weaken the position of the German-American in his adoptive fatherland!"

If all German-Americans, as citizens of the same new homeland, would extend their hands to one another and co-operate in the service of the new homeland, then a basis might be provided on which the German-American community could engage in significant and influential activities. And so away with everything

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that separates us so that we know only German!

After the obstacle which separates us is brushed aside, however, we should lay special emphasis upon the things that must weld the German-American community together.

In the first place, there is the love of the German homeland, of the German soil and German sod, on which our forefathers lived. Even though political Germany may have changed in the course of the years, and may change even more in the future, the German homeland will always be the same. The mountains of the Black Forest will not change; the Bavarian Alps will always glow in the sunlight of the afternoon; on the banks of the Rhine the golden vines will bloom, and the roar of the surf on the coast of the Baltic will always be the same.

Then, too, there is the love of our native tongue, of the language of our fathers, our ancestors, which should always remind us of our origins, and, as

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a symbol of unity, should always fill our hearts with pride. Wherever we encounter our mother tongue we will always find a piece of home.

Finally, there is the love of the heritage of the German spirit, of the world of ideas created by German poets and thinkers. To be able to count heroes of the spirit, like Goethe and Schiller, among one's forebears should serve to create an unbreakable bond with posterity. In the treasuring and guarding of this precious German culture some common ground should be found on which every prejudice of caste and class would be silenced. The whole German-American community should be firmly united in the venerating of the ideals of our greatest Germans. In this treasuring of the German spirit as the standard-bearer of true German culture, the German-American is also taking upon himself the most beautiful and honorable task possible in the interest of the new homeland as well as of the German fatherland.

In this way the German-American people would also become real descendants of a Pastorius; they would follow in his footsteps and would carry on the work

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which their great pioneer began in Germantown. Perhaps then the day will come when a new Pastorius will appear among the German-American people, a real leader, who will give them unity, strength, and prestige. Perhaps he will be able to make Pastorius' greeting a reality: "Hail to thee, posterity! Hail, German kinsfolk! May good fortune ever attend you!"

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TURNS DOWN AN INVITATION

(Editorial)

On October 6, it will be two hundred and fifty years since the first unified German immigration group set foot on American soil. They were not the first Germans to come to America, for individual Germans had come before. Two of the latter, Peter Minuit (Minnewitt) and Jacob Leisler, had already made a name for themselves. Peter Minuit came from Wesel, arrived in the year 1626 in New Amsterdam, now New York, became director of the colony of New Holland, and later founded New Sweden with Fort Christiana. Jacob Leisler came from Frankfort-am-Main, acquired a great reputation in New Amsterdam, was at times its executive official, called the first congress of American colonies, but finally fell victim to envy and enmity, and was executed in 1691.

During Leisler's years in New Amsterdam, a young German attorney, Franz Daniel Pastorius, fell in with followers of pietism, (in his native city of

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Frankfort-am-Main) who were promoting the settlement of emigrant Germans in William Penn's American colony. Pastorius was enthusiastic about the idea, traveled to numerous German towns in the interest of the plan, and brought it about that a group of German Mennonites, mainly from Krefeld-am-Rhein, together with their families, boarded the ship "Concord" for America. When, on October 6, they arrived in Philadelphia they met Pastorius, who had preceded them. He considered himself their leader and held himself responsible for their fate and for their further well-being. Although William Penn did not fully live up to the letter of the contracts signed, although the German group had to struggle hard for its existence in Germantown, which was named after them and still retains its name today, the hardy and diligent Germans finally managed, under Pastorius, to assert themselves, to earn respect and, in the course of time, to attain a modest prosperity.

The landing of the Krefeld Mennonites on October 6, 1683 should therefore be regarded as the beginning of German immigration into the United States. What this immigration meant to the development of the whole country, from the

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Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande, is known to every American of German blood and to those of other blood who have studied the political and cultural history of the United States and have preserved an unbiased opinion, uninfluenced by propaganda.

There has been, and still is, a tendency to minimize the part of the Germans in the growth and present greatness of our country. This is, in part, the fault of the Germans themselves, who were too modest to make much of their achievements and accomplishments in the interest of the country, or were too honest and steadfast to play politics, a profession which is often dishonest. Since it is so, in this country, that only he may claim success who permits himself to be carried upward on the waves of the political parties, and since the German is known to be a bad diplomat and a still worse politician, he has been pushed to the wall wherever feasible, no matter what his value to the state may have been. His achievements, often extraordinary, were either look upon as commonplace or remained unmentioned and even suppressed, while the German considered it beneath his dignity to announce them with blasts

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from a trumpet.

This failure by their own fellow citizens, and even leading men of the government, to recognize German services to the country will be given an especially bright illumination by the projected Pastorius celebration in Philadelphia. The executive board, in making preparations for a celebration to last several days, has, as is quite natural, invited the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the United States senators of that state, and a large number of other prominent persons, and, naturally, the German Ambassador. The representative of the German Reich considers it his duty to come to the celebration. He is even expected to mention its significance in a brief address.

In contrast to all this, it is deplorable that some of the highest officials of our own government, who were invited, apparently do not consider the celebration important enough to honor it with their presence. The President of the United States turned down the invitation with the statement that he

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could not spare the time for it. But it is known that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has found ample time to seek respite from his undoubtedly great task of combating unemployment by taking weekend cruises lasting several days. Washington is only a few hours away from the place of the festival. This trip could be considerably shortened by a plane, and the celebration is to last from Friday to Saturday or Sunday. It is not just an ordinary celebration, not the centenary of a club, but a celebration with which the political and cultural significance of all Germans of this country is interwoven. To stay away from it means showing disrespect to these Germans who deserve respect, and who will regard such absence with astonishment and surprise, perhaps even with bitterness, because it comes from the White House.

The President is not the only one who declined. The Governor of Pennsylvania, Gifford Pinchot, will not be present. His absence will, however, not be particularly painful to the Germans. Although his state is inhabited largely by people of German blood, he has never been a friend of the Germans. Another man who likewise declined is Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania. Whether

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his colleague, David A. Reed, will come is not yet known. With his familiar attitude against everything that is German, his absence from the Pastorius celebration may be taken as a sign of his usual tactfulness.

The Germans of the United States should take a lesson from the refusals received and stop, once and for all, obscuring their own light; they should rather hold it up, on every possible occasion, to the personalities who matter, so that, in the future, there will be no similar setback by the spokesmen and representatives of the American people.

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FIRST QUARTER MILLENIUM OF GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORY
Franz Daniel Pastorius and the First German Immigration
by
Professor J. Eiselmeier (Milwaukee)

The first quarter millenium of our history in America has come to an end. It seems to be our duty, then, to devote our attention a little more closely to the early settlers, with special emphasis on the first founder and his experiences. He belongs to that small group of men, not widely known, who did great work in the colonies to promote the welfare of the early pioneers.

Among the first settlers of our country were capable leaders who could easily hold their own with the intelligentsia of England at that time. Among them were men like William Brewster, son of a country squire and graduate of the University of Cambridge; William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth Colony for twenty years and author of a forceful and well-written history of the Colony. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony there was Francis Higginson of St. John's College, of whom the historian John Fiske says that

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he was one of the noblest personalities of American history. In addition to these men, we can cite the names of a number of others who have done honor to their new country. They receive honorable mention in every American history book. But when we come to the settlement founded by the Quaker, William Penn, we do not hear a word about Pastorius, the leader of the very first group to settle in Philadelphia. In his two-volume history of Pennsylvania, Fiske says: "Their leader (Pastorius) was an enthusiastic scientist who studied natural science, philosophy, jurisprudence, or anything else that came to his attention; he spoke eight or ten languages".

Another reason why we Germans are treated so unkindly is that the sources from which the historians obtain their information are not easily accessible. The one and only biography of Pastorius was published twenty-five years ago, and since the publisher anticipated a limited interest in the work, only one thousand copies were printed. Today, of course, no more copies can be obtained.

Pastorius, like Follen, was a linguist and a theologian; like Lieber he

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was a philosopher; like Heinzen, he was an author and an advocate of freedom for all, including the Negro slaves; like Carl Schurz and Gustav Koerner, he was an attorney--and he was all this a century before these men.

Pastorius' Youth in Germany

The family from which he stems once had the name Schaefer. This name was given a Latin version by some learned forebear and now we have the name Pastor or Pastorius. [Translator's note: Latin: pastor; English: shepherd; German: Schafhirt, Schaefer.] Franz Daniel was born September 28, 1651 in Sommershausen in Franconia, (Germany), where his father was an attorney. We have to mention his godfathers as an illustration of the high repute in which the family was held. They were Franziskus Baron von Limpurg, and Daniel Gering, doctor of law and jurisprudence in Segnitz. When Franz came of school age, his father moved to Windsheim, a larger city, at that time a Reichsstadt. [Translator's note: a Reichsstadt (until 1806) in Germany was a city (Stadt) under direct sovereignty of the Emperor, in contradistinction

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to the Landstaedte, which were under the jurisdiction of a liege lord.⁷ Windsheim is located in central Franconia on the river Aisch; today it has a population of only thirty-six hundred. There, for ten years, the young Pastorius attended the Lateinschule which was then under the direction of the pedagogue Tobias Schumburg, who was a Hungarian and who did not even know German. The language used during instruction was Latin, which Pastorius naturally learned to master. After his preparatory studies were finished, he went to the university at Altdorf to study jurisprudence.

In accordance with the custom of the times he went to Strassburg in the second year. Here, in addition to his juristical studies he attended lectures on political science, philosophy, and ethics. The professor of ethics, Dr. Horb, exerted a permanent influence on the young scholar. In Strassburg he also learned the French language. The third year he spent at the University of Basle, where he became so proficient in the Italian language that in the following year, while continuing his studies in Jena, he conducted a debate in that language on the subject of law ("Delle Leggi").

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He then interrupted his academic studies for a year and went to Regensburg where a Reichstag happened to be in session for eight months. This opportunity was always welcomed by young law students who wanted to become familiar with court proceedings or to make observations regarding diplomacy and politics--all of which would later serve them in good stead in their practice. The last year of Pastorius' studies was again spent in Altdorf, and in 1667 he left this university with the title of doctor of jurisprudence. Afterwards he established himself in his home town as an attorney.

Dissatisfied with his Profession

One would think that a man so well prepared would find life pretty much worthwhile; but such was not the case. He wrote (in the meantime, he had also learned English): "Here in Windsheim I have practiced law for about two years and a half, keeping my own house, marching from one nobleman's house in the province to another, and, in short, making nothing but work for repentance."

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That he was not happy in his profession is shown even more clearly in a letter to his brother. His brother had asked his advice regarding the study of law. He wrote (seventeenth-century German): "F. D. Pastorius does not advise his brother August Adam to undertake the study of jurisprudence, since he has found that such study is indeed nothing but a game to cheat others, or, as the Scriptures say, 'An art to cause strife between brothers, which is an abomination before the Lord'. Familiar with all the tricks and turning like a weather vane...." Whether the brother ever studied jurisprudence we do not know.

Through Dr. Horb, his ethics teacher in Strassburg, he became acquainted with the latter's brother-in-law, J. Ph. Spener, the father of the Pietist movement. He attended the special meetings of these people, the "Collegia Pietatis," and within a short time he became strongly attracted to the Pietist doctrines. As a result, he became disliked in Windsheim's church circles, and he moved to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where Spener was a clergyman at that time. Here he continued to practice his profession for a while, as is evidenced from an entry in his diary: "On September 5, 1679, also on

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March 12 and April 28, 1680, [I] was at the Court of the Elector at Mannsheim in behalf of the Jew Samuel, and received good pay". Soon afterwards, he gave up his profession for good.

A Trip Abroad

Johann Bonaventura von Bodeck, the son of a nobleman, planned to complete his studies by taking a long trip abroad, and through Spener's influence Pastorius was selected as his travelling companion. The journey lasted a year and took both of them through Switzerland, France, Northern Germany, the Netherlands, and England. This trip broadened the mental horizon of the young attorney to a great extent. What interested him particularly were the orphanages and poorhouses, the clerical and university life, and, above all, the laws of the various countries and their enforcement. He found many things he disliked: "We saw frivolous life--waste of time and money on the vanities of life, and little serious thinking; however, I found a few devoted men at the universities of Cambridge and Ghent, who were living in secret spiritual seclusion from the world and wholly resigned to God,

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and who, in answer to my earnest inquiries, gave me many good instructions and strengthened me greatly in my purpose."

Agent for an Emigration Company

In 1682 he returned to Frankfort, a man of thirty-one, with wide experience and a strong religious inclination. In the meantime, William Penn had been in Germany propagandizing for his colony. A company had been established for the purpose of assisting German emigrants. This company was looking for an agent. Pastorius was selected. He accepted the position tentatively, asking for time to think the matter over. "I reasoned thus with myself--whether it were not better to teach the learning which I had by grace from the Highest Giver of light to the newly-founded American peoples of Pennsylvania, thus to enable them to partake of the true knowledge of the Holy Trinity and of Christianity".

Arrival in America 250 Years Ago

On June 10, 1683, he embarked as the agent of the Frankfurt Company, and on

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August 30 he arrived in Philadelphia. How exacting he was in his private affairs is reflected from the entries in his diary. Among other things, he took along eighty-one pounds of English money, nine dozen plain buttons, three pair of shirt buttons, a tobacco case, two snuff-tobacco cases, a container for his pipe, three penknives and two toothbrushes. The trip itself he describes as a tedious one (eighty-one days), the food as of poor quality, and he notes especially the lack of comfort. During the weeks prior to the arrival of the thirteen families, he was kept quite busy arranging for their temporary lodgings. Finally, on October 6, those forty-five Germans arrived on the sailing vessel Concord, a name which should be as familiar to us as that of the Mayflower.

The difficult cultivation of the soil around Philadelphia had begun. The first settlement was called Germantown. This community remained for the next hundred years the center for Germans who settled in Pennsylvania. During the course of two hundred and fifty years, so many of our German people have come over that today, according to the calculations of Dr. A. B. Faust, twenty-seven million American people have German blood in their veins.

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His Activity in Germantown

It was Pastorius' job to take care of the interests of the Company and the German settlers. For thirty-one years he worked on behalf of his German compatriots. During that time, he was mayor of Germantown, bailiff, attorney for the colony, tax official, city and court clerk, member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for Germantown, justice of the peace, and teacher, first at the Quaker School, later at the school established by the Germans, and finally at the German evening school for adults who had to work during the daytime. He was always busy in the interests of the colony--everything for others, nothing for himself.

His Protest Against Slavery

In the meantime he had also done quite a bit of writing. He was the author of seven school text books, which were among the first to be published in the Pennsylvania Colony. He also wrote six other books; and he is the author of eight manuscripts as well as of a detailed history of the Colony.

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His most important piece of writing is undoubtedly his protest against slavery. The handwriting, style, and language reveal that Pastorius was the author. The fate of these manuscript pages was strange indeed. The protest was addressed to the monthly meeting of the Quakers. From the protocol we learn that it was not accepted there. The protocol reads as follows: "After considering the above-mentioned topic at our monthly meeting, we find the same of such import that we do not think it advisable to discuss it." This protocol also says: "The above mentioned was read at our quarterly meeting and then referred to the annual meeting." And in the protocol of this [the annual] meeting, we read: "1688. A communication regarding the legality and illegality of the buying and keeping of Negroes has been submitted by some German friends. It is deemed improper that this meeting render a definite opinion, since the subject in question bears a close relation to many other matters. For the time being, therefore, we cannot consider it." For the time being! In 1715 the Quakers, too, were opposed to slavery.

Some Verdicts of Justice of the Peace Pastorius

Some of the verdicts recorded at the time when Pastorius was justice of the

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peace are of interest today. Peter Keurlis, the innkeeper, had been selling beer without a license and was punished by Pastorius. A man named Mueller had made a wager that he could smoke one hundred pipes of tobacco in one day. He, too, was punished, since gambling was not allowed. Another Germantowner who had called a policeman a "rogue" was also punished. But during the six years when Pastorius was justice of the peace, not a single case of drunkenness was brought before him. The Germantowners had an ordinance to the effect that a saloonkeeper could not sell an individual more than a half pint of rum and one quart of beer within a half day. A pint of rum and two quarts of beer a day was a generous amount. The old-time Germantowners could stand quite a lot.

His Marriage

Pastorius married in 1688. His wife was born Ennecke (Aennchen) Klostermann. Since he was so exacting in his personal matters, we learn what his Ennecke's dowry was. He speaks of the cash sum of ten pounds and of fifty-nine acres of land; and he also records how many handkerchiefs, stockings, and skirts

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she brought along.

This marriage was blessed with two children. Descendants of the gallant couple are still living today in Pennsylvania and in Denver, Colorado.

Pastorius was a great man--a man of sterling character. He was extremely well educated for his time, and he was far ahead of any American then living in his knowledge of languages. Certainly, no American had a more profound knowledge of foreign customs and habits. He was pious in the best and truest sense of the word, and he was unselfish as few people are. He is worthy of being remembered two hundred and fifty years after his arrival in this country.

When he died in 1719, he did not leave much behind. From his list of his earthly possessions, we learn that he had 304 volumes of books in his library, thirteen pounds and seven shillings in cash, and some real estate.

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guardians of that gospel truth which has endured throughout the ages! That truth must be spread all over the world. Perhaps these sects, the Mennonites, the Moravian Brethren, and the Dunkers will be preserved through Divine Grace, since they refuse to bear arms to shed human blood. Let them be the nucleus around which some day all peoples will gather to live in eternal peace and permanent friendship." Truly, this is high praise for the first Germans in Pennsylvania.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 28, 1933.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE 100 YEAR HISTORY
OF CHICAGO
(The German Press)

In 1845, Robert B. Hoeffgen, a printer, published the first German language newspaper, The Chicago People's Friend, with Franz A. Hoffmann as editor. In 1847, Hoeffgen sold the paper to a Swiss by the name of Walburger, for the surprising price of \$700.

After that, Hoeffgen proceeded to establish the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which appeared for the first time in 1851 as a daily newspaper, gradually gaining importance in the life of the Germans. Its first editor was a German physician, Dr. Karl Holmuth. Gottfried Kinkel was active on this paper, as well as Lorenz Breutano, the "Dictator of Badensia." A fight between Breutano and Hasing developed. The latter, at that time being the sheriff of Chicago, secured for the group the recognition of the German Republican party. Finally Hasing won and appointed the well-known journalist



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Hermann Raster as managing editor and William Rapp as assistant editor. Up to the death of Raster, the Staats-Zeitung played a leading role not only in Chicago, but also in Illinois. With Raster gone, political mistakes undermined its foundation, let alone the Frie Presse which came out twice a week in addition to its Sunday issue, Daheim.

To cope with the labor movement, the Vorbote was founded and then the, Arbeiter Zeitung, with a Sunday edition, Die Fackel. Those papers, however, suffered a great deal from dissension among their founders.

In 1888, Fritz Gloganer and Wilhelm Kaufmann founded the Abendpost and Sonntagspost, which after Gloganer's death passed over to the Abendpost Company, headed by Paul F. Mueller.

The First German Municipal Officers

The Indians driven off and the Illinois-Michigan canal started, the city



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began to grow and soon it had a city council, the first German among the city fathers was a blacksmith and wagon builder, Clemens C. Strose. To all appearances, he administered his office to the satisfaction of all his fellow-citizens. Nothing is on record to indicate the contrary.

Then a pause must have followed, unless the chronicles and documents were either destroyed or defective, because only in the year 1843 there appear German names in the city administration again.

The farmer Joseph Marbach and the shoe-maker Karl Ganter were sitting in the city council. Karl Wesenkraft was chief of police and the hat maker Anton Gehler, country treasurer. Karl Sauer, a Suabian by birth, later moved to New Strassburg, in today's township of Bloom, so named after Robert Blum, who was executed by order of Prince Windischgratz.

The Period of the Forty-Eighters



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In the following years a great influx from Germany took place. Many of them settled in New York and on the Atlantic coast, but a large number, after great privations, found their way to Chicago, because at that time traveling was not as comfortable as it is today.

The period could be described as the birth of the German group in Chicago, because it was at this time that the immigrants, after getting settled, went forcefully upon the task of developing their racial unity. In this period took place the founding of the renowned Turner societies, the singing societies, and the many nationalistic societies that later played such a prominent part in the city development. Naturally, friction occurred and a strong opposition was rampant among the immigrants against Mayor Levi B. Boone, who sold himself to the hypocrites. Through this action, they succeeded in saving Sunday for themselves, a day in which the Mayor desired the people to observe in a puritan manner. In the meantime, the Staats-Zeitung grew stronger and a number of Germans became influential in the Republican



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party, which at that time was making great progress. It was then that the Chicago Turner Society became a political factor and the German immigrants interested themselves in politics and turned the scale for the first time (1857) during the election of a Mayor. The candidate was not a German, but a thorough American, the giant John Wentworth, who pleased the Germans so well because he was not a hypocrite, but showed a frank disposition and was also very honest.

Then a lull appears in the chronicles. The Civil War threw its shadows ahead. Two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, all the Germans united in a festival that stands out in the Annals of Chicago; namely, the celebration of the birthday of the famous poet Fredrich von Schiller.

The Civil War

When nothing but arms could settle the differences between the North and



Abendpost, May 28, 1933.

the South, the Germans were the first to join the colors. The Chicago Turner cadets and the Turner sharpshooters can claim the glory of having been the first in the field. Many of them did not even take time in getting ready for their marching off; they became soldiers as they were. The 24th and 82nd regiments consisted predominantly of Germans.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

GERMAN INFLUENCE UPON THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Through Science Service, Inc., whose director is the well-known research worker and author, Mr. Edwin E. Slosson, an essay by Frank L. Babbott was recently circulated which deals with eugenics research and with national welfare. Mr. Babbott is the president of the Eugenics Research Association, which was founded in 1913 and consists of 350 members. The discussions about eugenics research and national welfare agree with the "Nordic theory", which asserts that the modeling and development of the United States is the work of the English, Scotch, and Irish, exclusively. The Science Service report about the Babbott discussions reads as follows:

"The convention of statesmen who drew up the Constitution of the United States in Philadelphia consisted ninety per cent of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen. In the last session of the Senate, which consists of almost twice as many members, eighty-one per cent of the members, according to Mr. Babbott's information were of the same racial extraction. The last Senate had two members of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

French descent, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware and Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana, as well as several other members who are partially of French origin. There was also a Norwegian, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, and two senators of Swedish descent, Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota.

"Mr. Babbott, in establishing the proof of the racial extractions, requested every one of the ninety-six Senators to give him information about the racial extraction of his parents, grandparents, etc. If America of today has no great statesmen like Washington, Franklin, and Madison, then the fault lies not in the changed racial extractions of the legislators, as the statistical material fully proves."

Upon the inquiry of the correspondent of the Abendpost at the office of the Science Service in Washington, as to whether people of German extraction were not also members of the first Constitutional Convention of the United States, as well as of the last Senate, the following information was given: "In the complete discussions about eugenics research and national welfare by Frank L. Babbott, no report is to be found that German blood was represented among the

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delegates at the Constitutional Convention."

Mr. Babbott, however, in his eugenics analysis of the last Senate, gives the names of those senators who are of German origin. They are: Frank L. Smith, Illinois, English-German origin; O. E. Weller, Maryland, English-German origin; William E. Borah, Idaho, German-Irish origin; Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota, German-Irish origin; Robert N. Stanfield, Oregon, Scotch-Irish-English-German; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina, Scotch-Irish-English-German; W. B. Pine, Oklahoma, Scotch-Irish-English-German origin; Simeon D. Fess, Ohio, German origin; Richard P. Ernst, Kentucky, German origin; C. C. Dill, Washington, Scotch-Irish-German-Dutch-Swiss; Wesley L. Jones, Washington, Welsh-Scotch-Irish-German origin.

Mr. Babbott's analysis does not extend to the members of the House of Representatives of the last Congress. Among its 435 members, forty-one had German names, while undoubtedly many others were partly of German extraction, or had Americanized German names of which the origin cannot be easily traced. Besides the twelve senators of mixed German extraction, there are in the House numerous other statesmen who have German blood in their veins. They form at least twenty-five per cent of the entire membership of the House of Representatives.

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Mr. Babbott is mistaken when he declares that among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of the United States, in 1787, there was not one who was of German extraction. German blood flowed through the veins of a few of them. One of these was Gouverneur Morris of New York, a member of the Executive Committee, who deserves gratitude for the draft of the Constitution. He was a direct descendant of Jacob Leisler, who was elected Governor of New York by the citizens, and who, in 1691, together with his son-in-law, Milborne, was hanged because he valued the welfare of the colony more than the wishes of England. Milborne's widow, nee Leisler, later married a Huguenot, Abraham Gouverneur. Her son, Nicholas Gouverneur, married his cousin, Gertrude Rynders, a daughter of Hester Leisler. The son of this marriage was the grandfather of Gouverneur Morris, whose first name was his surname, and not a title.

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General Frederick Frelinghuysen was another member of the Convention who was of German descent. The general, a grand child of Pastor Theodor J. Frelinghuysen, was born in Westphalia, Germany. Many descendants of German ancestors assisted in securing the acceptance of the Constitution. Among those was, especially, Friedrich August Muhlenberg, the Speaker of the first House of Representatives



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Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

of the Congress of the United States.

Professor A. B. Faust, of Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York, in his historical work, The German Element in the United States, made the following statement: "The Germans have always risked life and property in support of the Constitution, and have during the entire nineteenth century put a larger contingent of soldiers in the field than any other immigrated national group ever has supplied."

H. W. M. Richards says in his book, The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf, "If it had not been for the Pennsylvania Germans, the Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776, would have been unheard of, and today, instead of the great United States, every state would have been a country by itself, and probably a weak colony of Great Britain."

The influence of the German members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania forced the acceptance of the Declaration of Independence. The Quakers and the followers of the Episcopal Church, who were strictly under the influence of England, were against the independence of the Colonies. Of the eight Pennsylvania delegates

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to the Continental Congress, only one, Benjamin Franklin, signed the Declaration of Independence voluntarily, two disappeared, one was present and was persuaded to sign, while two refused to sign. [Translator's note: two delegates are apparently unaccounted for.] It required all the pressure of the German members of the assembly of the province to overcome the opposition, and to force the acceptance of the Declaration of Independence.

It is true that the Constitution of the United States was not wholly the work of Germans, but was mainly the result of long parliamentary schooling, as it was inherited from England, together with the example of the new French state philosophy, which was the result of the French Revolution. But, nevertheless, it was German influence which brought about its acceptance, and it was the Germans who pledged themselves with all their might to the preservation of the Constitution.

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Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1918.

GERMANS IN AMERICA



Before the War for Independence only eight English newspapers were published in Pennsylvania, but there were ten German papers. It was the German, Pastorius, who wrote the first schoolbook in Pennsylvania; it was the German, Christoph Saur, who printed the first Bible in America in a continental European language.

The German monastery Ephatra had its own printing press in 1745, and also a paper factory and bookbindery; in 1749 it was able to publish a German translation of the "Martyr's Mirror," a work of fifteen hundred pages, the greatest literary enterprise of the colony.

No less a personage than Benjamin Franklin considered it necessary to print German books.

In America the Bible was printed three times in German and the New Testament seven times before they were printed in English.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 20, 1918.

HEROES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

On October 6, 1683, the "Concord" landed in Philadelphia with eighty Pietists from Frankfort and Crefeld, led by Franz Daniel Pastorius--an event which, although of little less importance than the landing of the "Mayflower" on November 20, 1620, has been given only scant recognition in America's history. And yet these two dates marked the sources of two streams, from which a nation in the New World was evolved.

Like William Penn and the Pilgrim Fathers, Pastorius and his society were driven across the sea by religious oppression. Penn assigned them a piece of land between the Schuylkill and the Delaware, and, on October 24, Pastorius founded the first German town in America, called "Germantown", which the German linen weavers and winegrowers nicknamed "Armentown", because of the hardships and privations they had to suffer during the first years. [Translator's note: "Arm" in German means "poor;" therefore, "Armentown," town of the poor.] But later on, thousands followed. "You can live here if you



Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 20, 1918.



work hard and you can live according to your belief, too, and nobody will bother you!"--that is what brought them over here. .

The introduction of these first German settlers and their descendants, the "Pennsylvania Dutch," into the American economic life, forming a part of the American population and at the same time preserving their customs, is perhaps the most striking example of the process of Americanization for which a later period invented the term "melting pot". Pastorius played no small role in this process.

A hundred years before the birth of the great American democracy, this trustee, legislator, schoolteacher, and general adviser, during the period of helplessness and chaos among the colonists, on everything from agricultural problems to lawsuits, was a true American for whom the principles of the Declaration of Independence, as yet unwritten, were a living truth. "Sober, honest, wise, and pious," as Penn described him, he was the embodiment of German character, which enjoyed the friendly respect of the whole world until Prussianism cast

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 20, 1918.

a shadow over it.

"No idler he, whoever else might shirk,
He set his hand to ev'ry honest work,
Farmer and teacher, court and meeting clerk;"

so America's great poet, Whittier, lauds him. What the whole nation, almost a century and a half after him, recognized as a sacred obligation to the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence, was first held before the eyes of early America by German patriotism: Human rights and freedom for the slaves, also!

He died at the age of sixty-nine, in 1719. The exact date of his death and his last resting place can no longer be ascertained. In Germantown a monument was erected in his honor, but a more beautiful one was established for this German hero of American democracy by John Whittier in his poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," which glorifies his life and his courageous protest against slavery.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 20, 1918.

The history writers of the country which he embraced with all his soul, and to the greatness of which he had given his share, hardly mention him, but Whittier's immortal eulogy makes up for this neglect:

"And lo! the fulness of the time has come,
And over all the exile's western home
From sea to sea the flowers of freedom bloom!
And joy bells ring and silver trumpets blow;
But not for thee, Pastorius! Even so
The world forgets, but the wise angels know."



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 11, 1917.

IN THE GERMAN CLUB.

Before a large audience of members of the German Club, who participated, yesterday, at the luncheon in the Sherman Hotel, the well known lawyer, George A. Mason, spoke on Americans of German descent and their position in the history of the United States. Beginning with the statistics of Germans, who immigrated to the United States and their descendants, the speaker went back to the first immigrations, after the Thirty Years War and the proof of the active participation of Germans, at all times, since the birth of the United States in every movement which would benefit the country.

Already in 1688, the Germans had accepted resolutions against slavery; Jacob Leisler defended New York against the French and Peter Zenger fearlessly advocated the liberty of the press. He named Baron von Steuben, as the man who, through his talent as organizer, raised the tattered Colonial soldiers to be useful fighters for the Independence of America. Washington's letter of thanks to Baron von Steuben is the best proof of how groundless and malicious the present critics are against the German Americans; those who doubt their loyalty.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1917.

Such attacks find only support in the circles of the ignorant, and others who do not know the facts. The heroine of Monmouth, Molly Pitcher, was Marie Ludwig, who was promoted to Sergeant by Washington for her bravery. So much for German-American women. The speaker referred, also to the Civil War, and praised the patriotism of the German-Americans. At present, the possibility of a war with Germany is not impossible. God forbid its coming. But even then, the German Americans would not waver in their loyalty, but would stand true to the Stars and Stripes. What the speaker said about Germany and German ways and means in international politics, was more the result of hear say, than from experience and study while his views about the coming development of democratic principles in Germany, contained more vague assertions than concrete facts.

In conclusion Henry George Zander, President of the Club, in serious, deeply felt words gave expression to the woe in the hearts of the German Americans and cited a poem of a Chicagoan, Dietz, whose last line expressed the thought, that the morning sun, might dry the dew on the flowers, and the tears in the eyes.

GERMAN



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III B 2 Abendpost, April 12, 1908.

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WORDS OF PRAISE

The importance of Germanism in the country's development. Lecture by Professor M. D. Learned. The well-known scholar illustrated the influence of the Germans upon American civilization. Pioneering also in agriculture and industry.

Accomprehensive picture of the German people's influence upon the development of the American people was sketched yesterday by Professor M. D. Learned from the State University of Pennsylvania, in a lecture on the theme: "The German in the North-American civilization," at the meeting of the German Historical Association of Illinois. This influence has, as Professor Learned, who studied the German elements in the United States thoroughly explained, made itself felt on all domains, commerce and industry, particularly on intellectual grounds, in religion, education and politics. Of course, the importance of the Germans in developing the country, has never been made the object of special investigation, and therefore is not fully appreciated.

Abendpost, April 12, 1908.

"The German Americans, even more so than the Americans, should never forget the fact, that America is the home of 30 million, probably 40 million people, in whose veins German blood flows," Professor Learned pointed out. The Americans point with pride to their history. "It would be far better, if nine tenths of this history had never been written, because it does not contain anything, which might help to enlighten and instruct the people."

Instead, all the contributions which the German element and settler, made for the flourishing of the country's culture, should find a place in American History works. The development of a great people's culture is a very interesting field of research for the Historian, because in the start of a nation are hidden the roots of its character and its adjustment." "How would it stand with German History nowadays, if we would not possess knowledge of the culture, which the German people took over from the Romans, Gauls, Anglo-Saxons and Greeks?"

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Abendpost, April 12, 1908.

The German historian knows of no greater pleasure than to find new facts, which assisted in the foundation of German culture. In a similar way, England dates its civilization back to the cultural life of several nations. The Romans, Celts, Normans and Germans have all contributed to the cultural development of the English people, and the aim of all of England's modern historians is directed, to open all fountains of knowledge, about the life of the original races of England, to its people. "How different is the bearing of the American historian towards our own development, and the beginning of our culture. No nation on earth has the blood of so many nations in the veins, as the Americans. The English puritan, Seigneur and felon, the Welsh, Irish, Scotch, African Negro, Swedes and Scandinavians, the Spaniard, Frenchmen Huguenot, Portugese, German, Hungarian, Slav, Russian, Russian Jews and other Jews, Italian, Greek, Armenian, Chinese, Japanese, and whatever else they might be called have all contributed to the remarkable mixture of races... as we call the American people.

These elements in our American system, are not perchance subjects of archeological inquisitiveness, but formative factors in the life and culture of our people, and they demand the attention of every historian.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 12, 1908.

The fact, that the old Hollanderism of New Holland disappeared from the everyday life, does not mean, that the cultural influence, which was exercised upon the American life by the Hollanders, has now totally subsided. On the contrary, it only begins now to bear fruits, as we may observe in our president.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1901.

JULIUS ROEMHELD

Numerous friends paid their last respect yesterday to Julius Roemheld, at the funeral services in Graceland Cemetery. Mr. Roemheld was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1828. As an immigrant, he came to Chicago in 1850, and soon thereafter established himself as chemist on the corner of Clark and Kinzie Streets. His was the first genuine drug store in Chicago, greatly appreciated by hunters and others, who came very frequently from distances of several hundred miles in order to provide themselves with medicines from his renowned drug store. However, he sold the business in 1865 to Anton Caspar Hesing, and Mr. Emil Dietzsch, the latter a very popular national poet. After the completion of this business transaction, Mr. Roemheld engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, with a factory at 212 Kinzie Street, which was consumed by the great conflagration. He retired from business several years ago.....



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 13, 1878.

A SINGING FESTIVAL IN THE COUNTRY

Last Sunday, the United Male Choirs of Arlington Heights, Palatine, Jefferson, and Niles Center, celebrated a big choral festival at River Grove in Desplaines.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. George C. Klahm, President, began his address. The speaker gave an effective description of the beginning of German colonization, in the North of Illinois, and the wearisome fights with Indians. He mentioned the increase of the German element, how it obtained its recognition by perseverance and diligence, and how it fought victoriously the battle with know nothings, until the prominent participation by Germans in the Civil War, on the side of the Union, assured them, for ever, an important place in the nation. The once despised and weakened "Dutchman" whose churches and schools were burned, who was shot down in open streets like games, has now risen to be such an important political factor, that no party can expect success without paying consideration to the German element.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Wednesday, September 6, 1876.



THE OLD COLONISTS.

The day before yesterday at Wright's Grove the second annual picnic was held by the old settlers...

Mr. Joseph Kaufmann opened this festival, remarking he thinks the assembled guests would be thankful to the committee, that it selected for this occasion speakers from among the old settlers themselves, and presented as first speaker Mr. John Wentworth, who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen!

I belong to those, who think it is a good idea, to set aside one day in the year, to forget all politics and sectarian differences and to spend it in friendly social company and reminiscences of old times. The custom of entertaining old settlers exists in many States and has proven very advantageous to the history of the land. You have laid the foundation of a society of



Illinois Staats. Zeitung. September 6, 1876.

the oldest settlers and hope, that it will succeed and will be kept up.

Just go back to the time, when Cook County first was organized, at that time, anyone who wanted to get married, had to travel to Peoria. The first German who voted here, was John von Horn, whom I knew well, and who was here already in 1830; the second was John Wellmacher, a baker, who made a nice profit by selling bread to the Indian settlers. Those two were the only Germans I knew, until the time of the organization of Cook County. In the year 1836 many more had arrived. There already was a German hotel, that of Adam Berg in La Salle Street, almost opposite of my present office. There I danced for the first time with a German woman.

At that time only one Catholic priest was here, and he was a German. The first German who received an appointment was Clemens Stose. He was the alderman in the second ward."

The speaker read then from a list the names of German settlers, whom he

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1876.



remembers from the year of 1839, and gave quite a few characteristic nicknames: or told little anecdotes about them. Nicholas Barth, five Baumgarten, of which a few now live in Freeport, Illinois, Adam Berg and four sons, two of whom Joseph and Anton, are still living in Chicago; also Bernhard Blasy, John B. Busch, Michael Diversy, L. Falch, A. Getzler, Philipp Groll, Wm. Hass, F. T. Heyman, Mathias Kastler, Nicholas Kastler, Friedrich Letz and two Ludwige brothers, Louis Marlfacher, Joseph Marbach, Christoph Metz, Rudolph Miguly, Mathias Muller, Nicholas Neudorf, Philipp Petri, two Periolat brothers, Wm. Perrior, John Pfund, Philipp Raber, Chas. Sauter, Jacob Sauter, Adreas Schall, Andreas Schaller, Henry Schuck, Mathias Schmidt, Peter Schedler, Clemens Stoss, Martin Straussel, Peter Reis, Winkler, Doney, Nicholas Bendell. There is still one other German settler by the name of Peter Curn, the speaker is not positive if he was here before 1840.

Among the anecdotes was one about the butcher Joseph Marbach, who in 1838 or 1839, when Stephen Douglas for the first time ran for office, came to a meeting in his working clothes and gave the above mentioned Catholic priest, who was essaying the role of a party leader a piece of his mind in so thorough a way, and in the election won by so large a majority that

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1876.

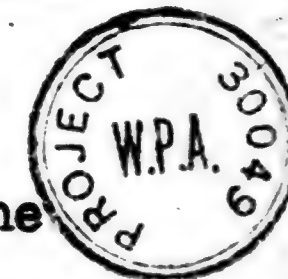
since that time, the speaker observed priests have not had much influence on elections.

The speaker then continued: "The Germans have their own way, to struggle through life and their own views about life, I have mine. They are very industrious, thrifty citizens, and he who works hard, one can with confidence regard as a good citizen. It is to be hoped, that your descendants will inherit your good habits in every respect. What concerns your religious views, I always was of the opinion, that we have to let them go their own way; when we cross the river, we all will have to look out for ourselves, and with this opinion I have lived in peace with everybody.

We wanted to colonize Illinois and make it great, and therefore we had to be liberal and had to leave it to the newcomers themselves, how they wished to live. Therefore I always defended the principle, that you have just as much right to perform Shakespeare on a Sunday, as the Bible, and if you want to indulge in drinking, this is a matter of public order; that if in a tavern things go on in an orderly fashion, a police officer has just as little right to invade it as of going into a preacher's house to investigate



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1876.

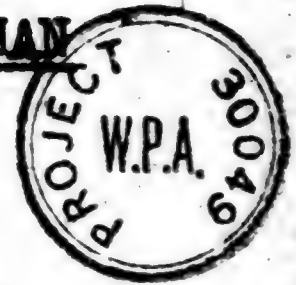


if he is not perhaps making counterfeit money. The speaker closed with the remark, that it would be exceedingly interesting to be able to see ahead how the morals and social customs of America would be a hundred years hence, and once more strongly advocated, to proceed in earnest with the founding of a historical society.

The German festival speech was given by Mr. Henry Greenebaum, who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen!

He who comes over here nowadays cannot feel lonesome and forsaken because he sees himself surrounded by 100,000 sympathizing German hearts but it was quite different in those gray olden times, when the first ones, who came over here were obliged to start digging at the canal for less than \$1 per day... In 1849 there were only a few Germans in Chicago. Since that time however, we can record an excellent development. In those days the German way of thinking and German sociability found its first harbour in the first



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1876.

singing society, the men's singing association and a few years later the Chicago Turn Community, to whom we are obligated with many thanks for today's and last year's festivals. Since that time Germandom has unfolded splendidly in every direction, and to this development the simultaneously rising German Press has very vitally contributed. The idea my predecessor mentioned, namely the founding of a Historical Society.

"We hope the Chicago Turn Community will take in hand. We want to preserve the names of all those who through their diligence and perseverance and honesty have made the German a name among the natives, such as no other nation possesses."

We add that the vote about the arm chair that was to be given to the most popular old settler, had the following result: L. Haas, 612 votes; Greenebaum 325; Klinger 268; C. Seipp 31; J. Rosenthal 15; L. Haarbleicher 13; Huck, Beutenmuller and Herting each 10; Gollhardt 11; Petri 7; Wehrli and Berg each 5; Dietzsch and Degenhardt each 1 vote.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1876.

From the records of the old settlers who participated at this festival we selected those who immigrated before 1856 = from 1833, 3; from 1834, 5; 1835, 3; 1836, 9; 1837, 7; 1838, 2; 1839, 8; 1840, 12; 1841, 5; 1842, 16; 1843, 13; 1844, 16; 1845, 17; 1846, 51; 1847, 46; 1848, 40; 1849, 30; 1850, 32; 1851, 39; 1852, 71; 1853, 60; 1854, 109; 1855, 41; 1856, 24.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 6, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE OLD SETTLERS.

At the Old Settlers' picnic Mr. John Wentworth gave the following historical data:

"Let's go back to the time when Cook County was first organized. Before that, anyone wishing to get married, had to go to Peoria. The first German who voted here, was John von Horn, whom I knew very well and who was established here in 1830; the second was John Wellmacher, a baker who made good money by selling bread to the Indians. These are the only two Germans I know of up to the organization of Cook County."

"In 1836, we had the German hotel of Adam Berg on LaSalle Street. I danced for the first time with a German lady. At that time there was only one Catholic priest here and he was a German. The first German who obtained an office was Clemens Stose. He was alderman of the second ward."

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration
and Emigration

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 25, 1935.

ADVANCE OF NATIVISM

(Editorial)

Physicians contend that the era of devastating epidemics, which in former centuries were the scourge of mankind, is definitely past. We regret to say that this does not apply to certain spiritual epidemics which, from time to time, recur. One does not have to be particularly psychic to notice that, for some time, violent baiting of foreigners has been going on. For months the Saturday Evening Post, one of the most widely circulated periodicals in the country, has been publishing articles of a decidedly nativistic character. In one of these articles, statistical proof was given that the country would have no unemployed today if Congress had completely forbidden immigration a few years ago.

Of course, such proof is perfectly senseless. It has been established beyond any doubt that this country produces considerably more than it can consume. This implies that the country has not enough consumers; but that immigrants, as well as natives, are consumers no one will deny. But this is, of course,

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no counterproof, because he who consumes must also produce. At any rate, the purely mechanical figures which are made to show that the country would have no unemployed if no one had immigrated in the last few years, are absolutely untenable. But this contention holds a strong appeal to the masses. Many of the unemployed will now say to each other, "All these years I would have had wages and bread if the d.... foreigners had not snatched it from me".

In their efforts to make the appeal to nativism even stronger, its protagonists link it with the struggle against communism or radicalism of any kind. These tactics are, for instance, made the background of a bill which Congressman Dies has worked out and submitted to the House. The bill states: "The nation is undermined by communists who would like to destroy our form of government. The country must either be America or Russia. Time for action has arrived, now or never!" The bill introduced by Congressman Dies provides that all immigration shall be forbidden for the next fifty years. At the same time it prescribes that all foreign communists shall be deported.

In this form, the bill is scarcely compatible with the Constitution and with

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tradition. According to the Constitution, every citizen has the right to agitate for the introduction of another form of government. This right is actually exercised, for at national elections the Communists' ticket appears on the ballot, and is officially recognized no less than the Republican and Democratic tickets. Yet it is prohibited to agitate in favor of a violent revolution. Foreigners guilty of such action violate American hospitality in a heinous way, and should be deported, regardless of circumstances. No reasonable person would object to that.

But what has the combating of communism to do with immigration? Is it perhaps the intention of Mr. Dies to say that all immigrants are communists? Even this statesman is not capable of such nonsense.

More to the point, and much more reasonable, is another bill which is called the Russell-Cramer bill, after its originators. It provides grave penalties for those who advocate a violent overthrow of the present government. It is possible that even such a law may result in hardships and abuses, but there is, at least,

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meaning and reason in it. One cannot blame a government for wanting to protect itself against violent assaults of revolutionists.

The problem of immigration, however, cannot be solved by existing methods. It is merely a superficial claim to state that this country has too many people instead of too few. It could, without difficulty, give food to a population ten times as large. But then it would have to end the present immigration policies, and introduce, in their place, a policy of systematic settlement. The land is here to be settled and cultivated, and man should take from it the products bestowed upon it by nature. No nation can ignore this fundamental principle without inviting a grave calamity. Instead of furthering the natural tendencies of co-ordination between overpopulated and sparsely populated countries, certain statesmen now simply want to close the gates to immigrants.

It is by no means certain that the Dies bill will be passed by this session of Congress. But similar measures will eventually be passed by Congress. Let us not be deceived about that, for the sentiment points in that direction. The

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articles in the Saturday Evening Post have caused great reverberations in the daily press. A very hateful sentiment is often expressed in articles and cartoons against the immigrant. In the history of this country, nativism has raised its head every so often. It has always been successfully combated by those possessed of sufficient insight to think clearly. But now, because of the depression, conditions are ripe for a successful advance on the part of nativists.

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DEPORTATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Editorial)

The laws of deportation, at present in force, are in many ways contrary to reason. In some cases they work out in such a way that undesirable elements can escape deportation, whereas morally unobjectionable persons have to be deported. The existing law contains certain limitations with regard to time and duration of imprisonment which often renders a desirable deportation impossible. There are, on the other hand immigrants who for years have given proof that they are persons of ability and usefulness, but will become victims of deportation if they came illegally to this country, or have become a public charge through no fault of their own.

The worst thing is--one may also justly call it the inhuman thing--that, because of the existing law, families are separated who live here in complete harmony as useful members of the community. In this connection, our laws are an infamous exception to those of other civilized nations.

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From the preceding reasons, we welcome the endeavor to bring the existing laws into harmony with justice and humanity. Congressman Kerr deserves credit for having worked out a bill which has received the approval of the committee on naturalization and immigration, and which has been handed over for debate to the House of Representatives. It is to be hoped that Congress will occupy itself with the bill at this session and pass it. It would surely contribute much to the happiness of many an able man over whom hangs today the fate of deportation; the country is not going to suffer by it!

In the first place, the bill provides for some aggravations in the definitions concerning deportation in the following cases: Participation in the trade with narcotic poisons; conviction for misdemeanor or crime which involves moral turpitude, even where no prison sentence was pronounced; abetting in the smuggling of persons, and the illegal carrying of weapons. These ordinances are intended to give the government a means for the deportation of undesirable elements, and are obviously so patterned as to more effectively combat the so-called gangster elements.

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The rest of the bill deals with mitigating the hardships pertaining to the existing law. Accordingly, an illegal immigrant who has been in this country for no less than ten years and, during that time, did nothing against society, should have the right to legalize his stay through later registration. Likewise, an illegal immigrant should be given the right of subsequent registration if his father, mother, wife or husband, or a legally acknowledged child of his, live in this country. The sole condition attached to it is that the person in question should, within a year, make use of the opportunity given him to remain in the country and to start the necessary steps toward legalizing his stay, and to acquire American citizenship.

Persons who are admitted as visitors for a limited period should be permitted to receive the immigration visa without the compulsion of leaving the country first. Since the bill also provides that all subsequent registrations should be booked against the immigration quota of the respective country, injustices toward the various countries will be avoided.

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WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

(Editorial)

A subcommittee of the Legislature is now holding open hearings on a bill the purpose of which is the registration of all aliens in the State of Illinois. The bill also stipulates that no alien who refuses to become a citizen, or who fails to secure his citizenship papers within the prescribed time, shall have the opportunity to work except with the express permission of the authorities, or shall, under any circumstances, receive public relief.

As justification for this scheme it is stated that there are over three and one-half million persons in the United States who have no right to be here. These people are to be compelled to show their colors. A person who wishes to live here, the advocates of the bill declare, should also be prepared to assume the responsibilities of a citizen. They have no intention whatever of putting any pressure on the aliens, they say; their

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only interest is in winning aliens over to Americanism and in confronting them with their moral obligation.

The proponents of this bill have set out on one of those tortuous paths which people like to travel when they have not sufficient confidence to put their cards upon the table. [Translator's note: The mixed metaphor occurs in the original.] They could not very well send all aliens back where they came from. That might injure Americans living abroad and, in the second place, would conflict with the American's traditional humanity. It is clear, however, that an alien who becomes a public burden, as the pretty phrase puts it, is subject to deportation. That these people have spent their money here for many years, and paid their taxes, and are today helping in many ways to support the native unemployed, no longer carries any weight. They have become a "burden" and some way must be found to relieve society of it.

They do not wish to force every alien to become a citizen. Oh no, not

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at all! The alien is simply presented with an alternative. He has the power to decide his own fate. He is not forced to do anything.

It has been pointed out with pride that applications for naturalization papers have increased lately. It is brazenly claimed that this is due to the shadow which the bill is already casting before. In reality the applications were made at the time when the social legislation was proposed because there was the prospect that, by becoming a citizen, a person might share in the benefits of the old-age pension.

It is quite clear that everything that has just been said here is well known to the originators of the bill. That must remain hidden, however, and so they have recourse to clever newspaper publicity.

Representatives of radical organizations were naturally the first to attack the bill. This created the impression that it was chiefly these hard-boiled elements that were worried about the proposed legislation. According to this

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way of looking at it, it would be a very good thing if the law were enacted. So much fear of the radicals has been whipped up that one can be rather clumsy in approaching the anxious citizens and can still count on success. "With this drink in him" [Editor's note: The quotation is from Goethe's Faust: "Mit diesem Trank im Leibe, Bald Helenen in jedem Weibe" (With this drink in your body, you'll soon see a Helen in every woman that you meet)] the good citizen sees everything as the originators of the bill wish him to see it.

To say anything more against the bill would be a waste of ink. People think that the bill is directed against radicals, and they include in this category many whose only crime was that their homeland was too small, and that they came to America thinking that prospects were better here.

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"IMMIGRATION CRISIS"

(Editorial)

In our country most people look upon the racial theories of the German National Socialists with hearty disapproval or superior smiles. Actually they have no reason to do this, for very similar phenomena are to be seen right here. Nationalism is again putting forth splendid blossoms, poisonous blossoms. In the Saturday Evening Post of April 20 there is an article called "Immigration Crisis," by Martin Dies, which is a masterpiece of narrow-minded nationalism, of ignorance and stupidity.

Dies is the Representative of the Second District of Texas in the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and hence is a specialist, so to speak, in this field. In his article he first summarizes the history of immigration. He states that in 1790



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the country had 3,172,444 inhabitants, all of whom, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Dutch, spoke English. From 1790 to 1860 the population rose to 31,443,321. The number of immigrants had reached four million. They came from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. Then the article states, "At the end of this period, the racial unity of the United States was intact."

Dies is, therefore, of the opinion that the immigrants from Northwestern Europe, the English, the Scotch, the Irish, and the Germans, are of the same race. This is not entirely true. The English are a mixed people, and are descendants of the Britons, the Normans, and the Germans. In the Scotch the Celtic element is predominant, and this is even more true in the case of the Irish.

Dies lays emphasis, however, on the common language, which is probably admissible evidence. If you take this into consideration you can admit that Dies'



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statement with regard to racial unity is somewhat justified.

He then reports that until 1880 only five per cent of the immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe, but that after this time a considerable majority of the immigrants came from these countries. There were over eight million of them during the period from 1890 to 1910. With regard to this Dies writes as follows:

"Industrial greed which subordinated the ultimate good of the country to the immediate and temporary profits that cheap pauper labor seemed to promise, combined with that maudlin sentimentality which has ever been the curse of our nation, and the principal source of the ills [Editor's note: The exact phrase used by Mr. Dies was "many of the ills"] which we have brought upon ourselves, dictated this unwise and destructive policy. Today, as a result of this policy, we have more than 40,000,000 people of foreign stock in our midst."



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This is very edifying. And so Mr. Dies is of the opinion that the people whose fathers and mothers, or even grandfathers and grandmothers, came from Southern and Eastern Europe, do not belong here. They are of "Foreign Stock". Of this racial theory there is nothing to be found in the Constitution or in the statute books. The theory has existed however, among certain parts of the population, that is, among the most narrow-minded and bigoted.

In his article Dies gave special attention to certain amendments to the immigration law by which certain harsh features of the law should have been eliminated. There is no need to deal with these remarks in detail. Only one more passage from the article should be quoted. This is as follows:

"If our Nation had recognized the dangers inherent in its immigration policy, and **had promptly excluded** the twenty million or more aliens that have since swelled the ranks of labor, agriculture, and business, it is reasonable to



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believe that the unemployment problem would never have assumed such serious and unprecedented proportions. In fact, it is not improbable that a surplus of labor would have remained unknown in our generation."

The statesman from Texas has produced a masterpiece of absurdity monumental in its proportions. With a superficiality and stupidity that seem almost superhuman, he figures that we would have had no unemployed if we had refused admittance to twenty million immigrants. Doesn't Mr. Dies know that there are still enormous areas of land in the United States which have scarcely been settled? Doesn't he know that not one hundred and twenty million, but about a billion and a half people would be living in this country if it had the same density of population as Germany, for example? And yet Germany is by no means the most heavily populated country in Europe.

If Mr. Dies would only look up the statistics on this subject, he would learn that the "native" Americans whom he prizes so highly are unable even to preserve their present members and that, as the result of voluntary birth control,



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they would die out if the population were not continually renewed and rejuvenated by immigration. Today it is well known that every sound and normal human being is an asset to the community, and that a people has no more valuable possession than its human material. For other peoples these are commonplace, but the statesman from Texas has not heard of them yet.



Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1934.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

(Editorial)

Immigration to the United States has almost come to a standstill. There are few countries which have filled their quotas, and there is no indication that this situation will change in the near future. Nevertheless, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has appointed a committee to study the immigration problem. This committee has now submitted a report which contains several noteworthy recommendations.

First of all, the committee recommends the enacting of laws to facilitate the deportation of alien criminals. Next, the existing laws are to be so amended that the immigration of immediate relatives of person already living in the United States will be facilitated. An attempt will be made to do the same thing for persons who have been persecuted because of their religion,

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their race, or their political views. This can be done without any change in the existing quotas.

Lastly, the committee recommends that every effort be made to stop illegal immigration. If, however, a person has entered the country illegally, has lived here for years, and has proved himself to be a good citizen, the officials are no longer to have the right to deport him. The committee has proposed an interval of five years in which deportation is possible in such cases. After this interval has elapsed the immigrant has the right to legalize his entrance into this country after the event.

There is no fault to be found with these recommendations. On the other hand, there is a recommendation of the committee which is open to question. The committee advocates the appointment of an official whose duty it is to be to Americanize immigrants as quickly and completely as possible. Such an official is superfluous. The local school authorities in the great cities already do so much to aid immigrants in their transition to the American way of life that

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it is quite unnecessary to create a Federal office for this purpose. The only thing that it would mean would be more officials, more officeholders, more expenditures, and higher taxes. For this very reason this recommendation will be very favorably received by the politicians; the taxpayers will have a very different opinion of it, however.

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IN SELF-IMPOSED EXILE

(Editorial)

The opinion of the average American regarding immigration is that in almost every instance people come to this country because of the political and personal privileges it offers. And he cannot be shaken in his belief. Moreover, he is certain that the poor, tormented steerage passengers shed tears of joy at the first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty in the harbor of New York. This is, however, a great mistake. Those immigrants whose alleged preference for this country is the result of political and religious suppression constitute a mere minority. The majority come in quest of better opportunities for a livelihood.

The intrinsic longing for the Land of Freedom is scarcely ever considered as the immediate cause of immigration. This interpretation of immigration



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exists only in story books written by Yankees who thus reveal a colossal ignorance of the mental capacity of immigrants. Prior to the regulation of immigration by Congress, the economic situation of this country could be considered as a barometer of immigration, which increased and decreased according to the economic status of the nation. Statistics of recent years show that the number of those returning to their native land as the result of unfavorable economic conditions here is very large. In fact, some nations have more in-coming than out-going emigrants. And, it is quite easy to understand why, under the present circumstances, many immigrants prefer to return to their native hearth.

But what about Americans who have chosen foreign lands as their permanent homes? The press is at present circulating a report according to which Anita Baldwin, a millionaire of California, has announced her intention to dispose of her property there and take up residence in Canada. When asked to explain this step, she said that her homeland

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with its many different laws and high taxation has become burdensome to her.

That a millionaire prefers to reside in another country does not usually constitute news, but the case of Anita Baldwin, however, proved sufficiently important to be given space in the press throughout the nation. This is not the first case of its type. According to statistics published several years ago, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who prefer living in foreign lands. There are large American colonies, which do not consist only of students, in London, Berlin, Paris, and other European cities.

What causes these men and women of wealth to prefer foreign countries to their own? . . . Are all their cases similar to that of the California millionaire? As a matter of fact, the burden of taxation was only thrown out of balance during recent years. It is therefore obvious that



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a similarity between these cases is out of the question.

But how about Europe? Does not Europe insist upon collecting taxes? Indeed nobody is exempt there from taxation. What these people really wished to escape is the petty tyrannies of legislation. Prohibition is obviously considered one of these tyrannies. After all, alcoholic beverages are obtainable here despite Prohibition. But what arouses their resentment is the fact that one is considered a criminal in the eyes of the law when one indulges in a glass of wine or beer. Then there is the secrecy which has to be maintained in such transgressions.

In sum, then, they are in revolt against the puritanical pattern so predominant at present in American life. These people wish to live their lives as they see fit, and object to restrictions on their personal liberty as long as they observe and respect the law. In Europe, they are

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not subject to such restrictions. Spies and informers are a menace to them in their own country. They are constantly reminded of the puritan rule in public life.

Furthermore, we must take cognizance of the heavy losses suffered by our country as a result of these self-imposed exiles. Although the material loss may not be of any great importance, the cultural loss is enormous. It would be well to remember that these Americans are men and women of bright intellect and independent judgment.

However, they are performing a special service. They are determined to refuse both to yield to bureaucratic tyranny and to become slaves of public opinion. Nevertheless, it is rather regrettable, but at the same time understandable that in order to escape tyranny they have had to choose exile.

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THE EXODUS

(Editorial)

For many years our authorities have shown that along with immigration we are also confronted with considerable emigration. The strangers coming to our hospitable shores do not always find matters conforming to their expectations. Many return to their fatherlands, rich in experience but deficient in funds. Others have the knack of utilizing the possibilities offered by the nation. They work and save, eventually acquiring a little money. But they will not be assimilated. They learn to speak the language about as well as necessity requires, but at heart they remain foreigners. These people return to the native hearth with their acquired treasure



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(whatever that may amount to), buy a farm or an established business and thus support themselves during their declining years.

Americans have often frowned upon this practice and have considered it unfair. Such people stand accused, as Theodore Roosevelt once said, of regarding the United States as an international lodginghouse. They are reproached with having come to the United States for the sole purpose of extracting money from it. They remain foreigners because they have no intention of becoming Americans. They will not be absorbed, either in the social or in the economical sense, although the land offers them a comfortable existence. Nevertheless, these people must work hard for their money; they acquire nothing



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gratuitously. Even if their conduct is an injustice, legally not much can be done about it.

But what can one say about native Americans who deliberately leave this land and live elsewhere indefinitely? They constitute a much larger group than is generally conceded. A report from Washington shows that 435,000 Americans emigrated during the last twelve years. This contingent intends to remain in foreign countries permanently. A man with statistical propensities, using the government report as a basis, figured that 697.1 Americans departed each week during the last twelve years; this amounts to approximately one hundred departures per day.



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It may be assumed that in this exodus there are also found a number of commercial travellers representing large corporations. But these constitute only a small fraction of the whole, and most of them have no intention of always remaining beyond the boundaries.

There are also many American farmers who have settled in Canada, but they, too, are not numerous. Who, then, are the Americans who deliberately leave the "Land of the Free," the "Home of the Brave"? They are well known. London, Berlin, Paris, and other European cities boast of large American colonies. These people live in foreign countries because they feel at home there, more so than in America. Most of them are sufficiently prosperous to enjoy a liberal income; others are not so fortunate and must earn their living.



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After all, it is not surprising that they prefer to live elsewhere. It has often been claimed that prohibition is the fundamental cause. But that is only partly true. It is the spirit of prohibition, its revolt-inspiring attitude; the incessant control, police cudgels, bureaucratic supervision and interference, which nearly encompass every human pursuit—all of this instills disgust for the American homeland and promotes a desire to leave it.

Can you blame them for their unwillingness to live in a country where the drinking of beer or a highball, or the smoking of a cigarette is considered a serious transgression, while habitual, genuine criminals, allied with politicians, control large cities?



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Political and religious pressure, one and a half centuries ago, induced Europeans to forsake that continent. In later years hordes migrated to America, because the economic situation was more auspicious. Today, we witness a reversal of this mass-movement.

Americans, by the hundreds of thousands, are intent upon escaping from the present, unbearable whip-rule, so dextrously applied by fanatics, strong-arm moralists, snoopers, and reformers.

Europe offers a haven for Americans; hence the exodus.



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NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE OF ORIGIN CONSIDERED IN THE CENSUS

(Editorial)

Washington makes the gratifying announcement that next year's census will consider the question of language. It will be recalled that the last census overloaded its questionnaire with supposedly all-important questions, and found no space to consider the language problem. Objections to the inclusion of the latter were then resorted to with typically bureaucratic persistency. Therefore, the final official relenting in this matter deserves proper recognition. The question regarding the inhabitant's mother tongue is of profound historical significance for the United States, since it will provide definite facts about our racial foundations, give data on the nation's development and, above all, provide information about its settlers. To ignore these things would have been shortsighted indeed.

It is quite evident that the question regarding nationality will in some cases



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lead to misinformation given neither purposely nor maliciously, but merely because in many instances the person questioned does not know to which nationality he really belongs.

This ignorance is one of the consequences of the World War. How many German-Bohemians who immigrated to America before the war and became citizens here will claim to have been Czechoslovakians? Actually they never were Czechoslovakian. But since their birthplace is today a part of the newly-formed Czech republic, then insofar as statistics are concerned they have originally come from Czechoslovakia. The German who left Eupen or Malmedy thirty to forty years ago must classify himself as a Belgian if he interprets the question properly, although throughout his life such was never his intention. But today his natal hearthstone rests in Belgium, and everyone who was born and lived or died there has been officially affirmed a Belgian.

The Germans would have been a small race indeed if the statistical records

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were based solely upon the present boundaries, resulting from the German defeat in the World War. There would be few Germans were the birthplace the only deciding factor.

However, the question which inquires about the mother tongue will, above all else, provide a true indication of one's nationality. The former German-Bohemian will never declare that his language is Czech, just as a South Tyrolean will not represent himself as Italian, or a German Pole as Polish. Likewise the emigrant from Eupen will not consider himself French or Welsh.

In formulating future immigration laws it may be of utmost importance to know how many of those settlers who came to the United States in this or that decennium considered themselves of Teutonic origin.

The attempt to exclude the question was tantamount to a distortion of the truth. The decision to include it again is therefore a happy circumstance.



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HOLY BUREAUCRATIUS AT THE ~~IMMIGRATION~~ DEPARTMENT

(Editorial)

At times one experiences considerable difficulty in following the trend of thought of Saint Bureaucratius. For years the Immigration Department has declared that it is impossible to deport all aliens who entered illegally, even if their whereabouts are known, because not enough funds are available.

This should lead one to the conclusion that the authorities practice a certain amount of circumspection and first of all, rid the country of undesirables. In general that may apply; but as long as bureaucracy runs rampant, it will make some blunders, which will stun our impartial citizens.

Sometime ago, Uncle Sam's "catchers" apprehended a German girl who came to the United States about two years ago. The young lady had her permit renewed several times. The last time, however, a member of her immediate



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family suddenly became ill. No - she did not forget to ask for an extension of the privilege - but she waited beyond the legal period. She had no intention of remaining longer in the country. All she desired was to depart peacefully without being deported.

Although the local district director advocated that compulsory deportation proceedings should not be enforced under the circumstances, the Immigration Commissioner ignored it. A second appeal brought the same result; again the district director's recommendations were ignored in Washington. It had to be! The young lady, a university graduate by the way, must be deported to Germany. It must be done in a compulsory manner, and, in order to be sure, she was arrested and brought to Ellis Island.

Uncle Sam obviously wants to make an example and show the world that he tolerates no fooling.

How the criminals of the world who congregate in Chicago and other large



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American cities, will smile when they read this! As far as this group is concerned, our strong-arm of the law and the Immigration Department seize only a small percentage.

After all, so they lament, our funds are limited and we can only deport a small fraction. But a young lady, unsullied by crime, who merely overstayed her permit by a few weeks and asked for a prolongation - she must be mercilessly deported - although she has no intentions of remaining here. All she desires is to leave the country of her own accord and not "par ordre de mufti."

During the interim she remains confined, at the expense of the Immigration Department, because habeas corpus proceedings were started in her behalf in New York.

Why don't they act like gentlemen where a lady of irreproachable character is concerned and let her depart in peace? And why do we permit Sicilian



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"gangsters" with a criminal past to remain here indefinitely? The latter case provides ample opportunities to show our rough side, but somehow we neglect it.

The Immigration Department will probably declare that they have merely obeyed the law.

This is always the excuse of Bureaucratus, but in reality it provides a good escape. We admit without argument that the law is on the side of the administration. But as the law is not fully applied in so many intrinsic cases - and cannot be enforced due to definite reasons, then it is certain that neither the Immigration Department nor the authorities in Washington will lose prestige if they do not always enforce the law to the letter.

They are more likely to evoke esteem if it becomes apparent that one does



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not deal exclusively with ~~desiccated~~ and dust-covered bookworms, but that one finds personalities who consider the human factor.

This is the distinction between independent, thinking, ideal public employes and ossified, bureaucratic mandarins.



Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

VARIOUS INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT NATURALIZATION

(Editorial)

According to the report of the Naturalization Commissioner, the fiscal year of 1928 showed the largest increase in naturalizations since the passage of the law of 1906, when specific changes were inaugurated. This year 233,155 applications were made; 181,875 from men, and 51,280 from women. The lion's share was taken by the Italians with 53,206 persons; the Britons came next with 38,053, including 13,163 from Ireland and 7,712 from Canada. The Poles followed with 35,293; the Russians showed 17,931; and the Czechoslovaks 10,553. Among the latter three, one can find a large number of Germans who have been classified as Slavs because they happened to be born in these countries. German districts within the present geographical limitations of Germany, 9,380 persons; closely followed by 9,005 from Greece. One of the surprising facts appears in the Turkish enumeration, which is 5,022. Austria gave 4,237; Switzerland 1987; and Luxemburg 132.



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Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1929.

IMMIGRATION IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-1929

(Condensed)

In the fiscal year 1929, ending June 30, 279,678 immigrants entered the United States, and this represents the smallest amount of any year, since 1919. . . .

Divided according to language groups, the German contingent is the largest, reaching a total of 55,631.

Lest the reader draw false conclusions about the number of Germans given in the foregoing paragraph, let it be said that these Germans did not all come from Germany. There were many Austrians whose



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mother tongue is German; also immigrants from Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, etc. who call themselves German because that is their language.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 22, 1929..

"Result of 5 Years of Work with the
German Element in the United States".

By Robert Trent

(Book Review).



After more than 5 years of contact with the German-American element of the United States, after working with them, their leaders and their newspapers, sound advice is given, to beware of all superficial and indolent judgments of the value and character of the German people. Above all we should interest ourselves in the history of the development of German-Americanism and in the life history of every immigrant coming to America.

The majority of the millions of immigrants of the 19th century, probably would have preferred to remain in their homeland if they would have had better chances and possibilities of developments. Serious minded, ambitious young men, not black sheep of well to do families, were the first who with the love for their German homeland in their hearts, crossed the ocean to seek a wider place and a



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better possibility for success. Their wholesome ambition was only a hindrance to them in their homeland which they had left behind ; but here in America strong fists, a lively desire to succeed and unprejudiced thinking were needed. Here, they were valued forces. This they felt soon. It gave them self-assurance. The first five years of gnawing homesickness, and of hard labor, passed. The relatives from their home town wrote less often; their own letters which went across became more scarce. They became acclimatized. Their adopted country shared its wealth and freedom with them. The German agricultural laborers and the poor farmer's sons, soon became wealthy American farmers. The young German workman and tradesman were managing their own businesses in American style, and with American success. But still they carried the memories of their old home town in their hearts. In their "Schwaben Verein", in their "guilds", in Singing Societies, or "Turner-Vereins", in German churches with their German Pastors and with the harmony of German church songs, they found, in the city, as well as in the rural districts, their little old home village again. There they spoke their genuine native dialect.

The old home land itself had not given them anything since they had left; neither material advantages, nor cultural strength. For Germany they were dead. So it was in the decades before the German Empire and so it remained also during the



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times after the establishment of the young German Empire. When one of the many Germans visited his old homeland, he was greeted by his own people as the "American", and when one of the many had some official business to transact with the Imperial Consulate, he was afraid of the affable manners of these gentlemen. Neither the home town nor the state did the least bit to encourage and preserve German traditions and culture in America. The German people in America encouraged themselves, of their own accord, and cultivated love to their homeland.

In America, an Americanism of people of German descent, is upheld through the impressive life of societies and churches. These societies, including singers, athletes, veterans, Hessians, Bavarians, the butchers, the grocers, all developed such an active German national life, that we only desire that in all territories inhabited by minorities, such a development could be possible.

Festivals indicating the great self assurance of the German people are celebrated through out the country. Societies, which are rich in expectations, were founded by the entire German element. In the public schools of many cities, the German language was accepted as a major subject. The schools of Catholic and Lutheran congregations, instructed in the German language, and thereby transplanted the German language to the second and third generation, especially in the rural districts. Germanism of American character blossomed before the outbreak of the



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late war. The world war, the menacing of the old homeland by the iron ring of its enemies in 1914, awakened the entire country to enthusiasm, to help and to sacrifice. Then, contrary to expectations, America under President Wilson, as a war power, joined the enemies of the German people. And now an inner period of dictatorship began, which naturally abounded in violence against the German-American element.

Since then 12 years have passed; Germanism in America could not be strangled. Its resurrection could be witnessed over the entire country in 1923, its efforts to intercede for the German people for their homeland was admirable, their deeds of charity, astounding. In thousands of their own tremendous national demonstrations, the lively pulse of the German heart, of these Americans of German descent, could be felt. It seems that the war and peace experiences, developed the old naive homeland sentiments of the German-Americans to a more conscientious thought of their nationality and ancestry, which not only wants to express itself in societies and churches, but also strives into the wider American publicity, by emphasizing their ancestry, their services which they have rendered to this country, through the usage of the national language. Therefore, the younger generation is offered an opportunity which will help them to retain and cultivate the consciousness of their nationality and ancestry.

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For this part of the German-American element, who are not able to speak the German language, we should find a suitable enlistment, to which the endeavors of the young Steuben Society could lead us.

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THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE PROTESTS
AGAINST THE NATIONAL ORIGIN CLAUSE

At a meeting held by the German-American Citizens Association, the following protest resolution against the nationality clause of the immigration law has been accepted, a copy of which had been sent to each member of the Senate. Moreover, Mr. Deneen the United States Senator, had been requested to propose the withdrawal of this clause in the Senate.

The text of the protest resolution is as follows: "The German-American Alliance of the United States considers the Nationality Origin clause, in its present form, exceedingly unjust, unwise, and detrimental".

This clause is a direct misrepresentation of our historical past, a denial of our eventual future, and furthermore, it indicates a misjudgment of the nation's efforts in maintaining our national standard. It leads, undoubtedly, to



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dissatisfaction and discord among the majority of the people, whereby the quality of the citizenry diminishes rather than improves, which is obviously the goal of the defenders of the new measure. The German-American Citizens Alliance is fully in accord with the attitude taken by President Hoover; namely, that the present nationality clause by which immigration quotas are regulated is not a sufficient foundation for that act. It is the duty of the representative body, in the opinion of this Alliance, to revoke that newly created clause, or else, postpone the application of that measure, while, in the meantime, a satisfactory solution may be effected.

The German-American Citizens Alliance deems it of utmost importance, in the interest of our country, that Congress should act promptly when it convenes in a special session, and thus avert further complications. Since it is within the Senate's jurisdiction to take the initiative, this Alliance places hope in that body to use its influence toward a satisfactory solution of the immigration clause.



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The German-American Citizens Alliance of the United States,

Hermann Wollenberger, president.

Ernst Brosius, secretary.

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Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1929.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

An urgent necessity commanded the assembly to submit to the two Senators of Illinois and to President Hoover an energetic resolution, in regard to the question of the new immigration law.

Vice-president De Vry emphasized that President Hoover is not willing to establish the new quota, which among other effects would decrease by more than half the quota of German immigration. But the President, he said, in his endeavors to keep up the hitherto satisfactory regulation of quotas, must have the support of all who are interested, to oppose the so called pro-English "Patriotic Societies," whose tendencies are pronouncedly anti-German.

Secretary A. F. Siebel was appointed to word the resolution which shall, from the viewpoint of a wholesome Americanism, oppose strongly the new regulations of immigration quotas.

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Abendpost, July 18, 1927.

DUTIES OF THE GERMAN EMIGRANT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Editorial)

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

When emigration was permitted again, critics approached the German immigrant and subjected him to severe criticism. He undoubtedly is in a difficult position, because regard for the Germans has greatly diminished, on account of the war propaganda. The German therefore, encounters many unjustified prejudices even today.



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It is regrettable that the German immigrants, according to the critics, have not always complied with their duties, and often reports have been sent through the press complaining of the conduct of German immigrants in the country where they settled.

The following principles may guide the German in how to conduct himself in his adopted country:

First: Always remember that you are a German.

Second: Remember that you are enjoying the hospitality of a foreign country.

Do not forget your old homeland in the new country. Strive to win esteem for Germans in foreign countries, and resent with dignity and pride any humiliation caused you as a member of a defeated country; you are entitled to respect on account of the German people's deeds.

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Abendpost, July 18, 1927.

Seek association with other German immigrants and cultivate German ways and customs. Keep your mother tongue and also strive to awaken love of the German language in your children and assist them in preserving it. Respect the laws and regulations of your adopted country and always act in such a way as not to offend your fellow-citizens.

Avoid interference with politics of the country of which you are a guest. In trouble, give your assistance - if at all - only to the rightful government, and abstain from an attitude in regard to foreign politics entirely.

Do not criticise the conditions of foreign countries, as long as you are not acquainted with the habits and customs. Remember, that this country is the fatherland of those people who are granting hospitality to you.

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Respect habits and customs of your new fellow-citizens. Meet them with politeness, but also with dignity and pride, when they try to insult you as a German.

Abendpost, May 30, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

THE IMMIGRATION LAW OF 1924.

(Editorial)

Congressman John J. Douglas of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution in Congress, which proposes a change in the existing Immigration Law of 1924. This act determined that the yearly total immigration quota to the United States, beginning with July 1st, should be restricted to 150,000 persons, and the distribution of this quota over the various nationalities shall be decided on the basis of the number of individuals of these nationalities living in the United States in 1920. This will include not only those who themselves were born in the homeland, but all those, who are descended from these nationalities, even if their families have been settled in this country for generations.

It is obvious, that such descent and origins will be enormously difficult to ascertain, especially in a country like the United States, in which registers of

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

persons have never been kept.

"Enormously difficult" is not the right word; it is simply impossible to collect such statistics without making mistakes. The results of the efforts to secure the statistics are not known yet, but already it can be said that considering the inadequate materials, no claim can be made to the correctness. At the best, it can only be treated as an approximate estimation of the different nationalities from which the present population has sprung.

The Immigration Law of 1924 was based, for certain reasons, upon the unexpressed intension, of favoring immigration from North, Central and Western Europe, and, on the other hand, of limiting the unwelcome elements of the remaining parts of Europe. After many years of experience it was found, first, that the Slavic and Roman races have outspoken difficulties in adapting themselves to the American standard of living; and second, that they bring an element of unrest to this country, which makes the life of those citizens who are of different origin, difficult.

It is in the interest of the future development of the United States to give the American nationality a solid structure. Therefore, the wise leaders of

Heriberto, May 30, 1926.

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the people will use consideration in selecting, among the prospective immigrants those whose similar types offer assurance of quick assimilation.

Apart from certain narrow strips of the union, which were first settled by Spaniards and Frenchmen, the large number of the **immigrants**, since the discovery of America, consist mostly of members of the Germanic races, to which the Irish, on account of their union with Great Britain for many years, can be added. Anglo-Saxons, Scots, Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch supply the main contingent of the settlers upon American soil.

It is their descendants who constitute most of the American population today; and if this type should not change considerably in the future, the majority of prospective immigrants must be largely of the same elements.

But a sure basis for the calculation of immigration quotas for the different nationalities must be found; but it would not do to prevent the other European races entirely from coming to this country. Dr. Trevor, in his essay, "An Analysis of the American Immigration Act of 1924," published a tabulation of quotas, as they, in all probability will be calculated on the basis of the law attacked by Congressman Douglas. Accordingly, of the 150,000 who will be admitted yearly, 85,135 would be under the quotas of Great Britain and North

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Ireland. The quota of the Irish Free State would amount to 8,330, and that of Germany to 20,028.

But every nationality would be granted the right, irrespective of the number settled here already, to contribute at least 100 immigrants. San Marino, Andorra, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Liberia, and Abyssinia are all allowed to send 100 immigrants each, yearly, to the United States. But if these little countries were to send their complete quotas over here for several years, they would, in a short time, not have any population left at all.

It would, in fact, be much better for Congress to undertake once more a thorough consideration in regard to the question of quotas, to find some way of regulating them on a simpler and more suitable basis, according to the indicated directions.

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Abendpost, May 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PEOPLE TIRED OF EUROPE.

(Editorial)

It is one of the everlasting depravities of our patriotic official speakers, to inform a more or less interested public, that the people of Europe came to the shores of this country, because of their eagerness to participate in the blessings of our democratic institutions. Anyone who is even slightly familiar with the history of immigration, realizes the nonsense of this statement.

Apart from a few exceptions, the majority of immigrants came to this country only to improve their economic conditions. Formerly, the scale of economic prosperity of our country compared with that of various European countries could be easily measured by the number of immigrants from those countries. This of course was only possible as long as there were no restrictions on immigration.

However, the number of applications for permission to immigrate today presents a very interesting picture of the economic conditions in the different

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countries. The reports of the consuls to the State department are probably not quite correct, but in general give a reasonably credible picture of the state of affairs. The number of immigrants who can be admitted during the coming year amounts to 164,667; yet the number of those who are anxious to immigrate is ten times as large, namely: 1,619,000.

The strange thing is that the requests from those countries that have the highest immigration quotas are the lowest. Those are the countries of north western Europe- Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Germany, and France. Great Britain and Scandinavia probably will fill their quotas, Germany, in all probability will remain somewhat behind its quota, which gives an interesting illustration to the claim of the distressed economic condition of Germany. Still better off is the Irish Free State, which is allowed 28,567 immigrants, and will probably only send 5,000. France, the destitute, which practically sacrificed its last sou upon the altars of the Fatherland and of revenge seems in spite of everything, quite able to support its children in a splendid manner, as only 1,500 Frenchmen desire admittance, while 3,954 can be admitted.

And now the reverse side of the medal. There is Italy with a quota of only

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3,815, and a half-million applications to immigrate. It is no wonder that Mussolini is seeking colonies because the necessity of finding territory in which to dispose of its tremendous surplus of population is apparent. Mr. Masaryk's empire, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland, each submitted lists of application for admittance, reaching a total of a quarter of a million; yet only 3,077 and 5,982 immigrants respectively can be admitted from those countries. The quotas of the Balkan countries likewise amount to only a small percentage of the number of those desiring admission.

If the economic conditions of Europe are indicated by these numbers, then France, the Irish Free State and Germany enjoy the greatest prosperity, with Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries close behind, in contrast with the other countries which are in terrible condition. That especially is true of the countries which were erected upon the ruins of the Double Monarchy. Apparently, they do not seem to enjoy their young freedom and national independence, since millions of their subjects have the urgent desire to exchange their glorious liberated Fatherland for the productive country of the Dollar, beyond the Atlantic.

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Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1925.

IMMIGRATION ON THE WANE

(Editorial)

In our democratic land we have, as is well known, an aristocracy composed of members of families descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, i.e. from the passengers on the "Mayflower". Aboard the latter there arrived in 1620, from across the ocean, forty-one families comprising about one hundred persons. Of these, several perished during the very first winter from the rigors of the weather. A few years ago, when the tercentenary of the "Mayflower" voyage was celebrated, a search was made for the living descendants of these first immigrants, and the surprising result came to light that these families are dying out. Should their decline continue at the same rate, their descendants still living in 1950 would be able to return to Europe in a ship the size of the old "Mayflower" (180 tons).

A person who has never occupied himself with the study of immigration and the movements of our population might very well be astounded at this remark-



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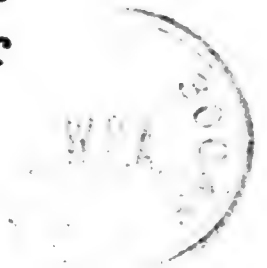
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able fact. For the student of such matters it is still of interest, but it hardly presents anything new. He knows that the population of our country has, from its very beginnings, increased more through immigration than in a natural way. Without doing injustice to the true merits of the pioneers of the East and West, the historian, even if he happens to be a dyed-in-the-wool, one hundred per cent "Nordic" American, cannot deny the fact that without continuous immigration the United States would not be the foremost and wealthiest country in the world today. It took the work, the sweat, the blood of the masses of immigrants to make America what it is. Yet, the American nobility and their blood relatives have proffered their thanks to the immigrant in mere homeopathic doses, reluctantly, and, often enough, in an offensive way.

How many history textbooks used in our schools give due recognition to the fact that not only Americans of English extraction but also those of other



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origin aided George Washington in freeing the colonies from England? The Germans were among the first to fight for American independence. They fled from the tyranny of their domestic princes to the land of freedom with the deliberate intention never to submit to new oppression. They were settled along the Indian border and were then used in the war against the Indians and the French. They were thus skilled in the use of arms, and they fought for their new country. Germans were among the first who opposed slaveholding and were it not for the sizable participation of Germans, the Civil War might not have been decided so soon. It might have been protracted for many more years without success to either side, to the detriment of the people who suffered heavily from the losses in men, from the cost of the war, and from the scarcity of food.

Where would the United States be today without the active co-operation in the fields of science, art, technology, industry, and commerce of all those who have come here in the continuous flow of immigration? Just one glance into the puritanical darkness in which some New England provincial towns



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are still enveloped is enough to answer the question. We are not indebted to the descendants of the Mayflower passengers for the fact that the United States today occupies a leading place in technology, industry, and commerce; we owe it rather to the streams of immigrants which have poured into the country since the "Mayflower" arrived.

What our nation is now doing in the fields of science and art, it likewise learned from these immigrants. Names from the American aristocracy occur only sporadically in these fields. What those brave pioneers had to work hard for fell right into the laps of their descendants. The latter waxed rich because their wealth kept increasing without any exertion on their part as the country and its population grew, and also because they were in the fortunate position of being able to exploit the work and brawn of the immigrants to their own advantage. Their forefathers had to gain their livelihood in a hard, wearisome struggle with the soil and with the Indian, but they [the descendants] let others do the work and enjoy life as well or as badly as they know how. Has anybody ever seen a hundred per cent "Nordic"



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American pull a load, shine shoes, work as a switchman, dig coal, smelt iron, or blow glass? The heavy, dirty work is not for the aristocrat. For such work we have the plebeians who must also be permitted to live since, after all, they are needed for political purposes.

In the face of these incontestable facts one may with some anxiety anticipate the time when there will not be enough immigrants to do the despised heavy work. The moment is perhaps not very distant, as one may readily see upon slight investigation. According to statistics the excess of immigrants over emigrants was still 630,107 in 1923/24. But in the last fiscal year, 1924/25, the net gain in prospective citizens dropped to 201,586--a result of the recent restrictions imposed upon immigration. Many countries failed to supply the quota of immigrants allowed them by law. For example, only eighty-three per cent of those permitted to come from Czechoslovakia have actually immigrated to this country; only eighty-nine per cent of Germany's quota, eighty-seven per cent of Great Britain's, and ninety-four per cent of Sweden's have been filled.



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But it is of greater significance, as noted by the Nation, that while 6,203 Italians immigrated [to this country] during the last year, there were 27,151 who returned to their homeland. This backward flow of emigration is also manifest among other nationalities. This movement, the causes of which we will not go into now, is on the increase. It is thus possible that the current or the following year may even witness a deficiency in place of an excess of immigrants [over emigrants].



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Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1925.

FAMILY SEPARATED

Two-Year-Old Girl, Whose Parents Had Been
Admitted to Country, Is to be Sent Back

Dr. F. R. Muehlhaus, a physician, who came here two years ago, has received the information that his two-year-old daughter, Rea Maria, is to be regarded as a foreigner and, for this reason, can be admitted here as a visitor only. The child will have to be sent back to Germany soon after Christmas, while the parents may stay in the country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III G (Polish)

III G (Russian)

III G (Jewish)

III G (Italian)

Abendpost, July 28, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW CITIZENS IN 1924.

Fred I. Scholtfeldt, Naturalization Commissioner, has announced that last year 13,355 persons became American citizens in Chicago, of whom 40 per cent or 4,305 are Poles. The Russians follow with 2,078. In third place are the Italians with 1,669. The number of Germans who were naturalized in the last year was 619, compared with 588 in the previous year. Austria contributed 270 and Switzerland 32 new citizens.

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS AND THE MAKING OF CHICAGO.

BY DR. GEORGE L. SCHERGER.

The contribution of the German-Americans is certainly of the utmost importance. They form the largest single element of the non-English groups. Perhaps half a million of Chicago's total population is of German ancestry. Chicago has always been classed with Cincinnati and Milwaukee for its German complexion. The first German to settle in Chicago as early as 1831 was the baker and grocer Mathias Meyer, the second was Morris Baumgarten. After the Black Hawk war Chicago grew rapidly, having a population of 4,170 in 1837 when it received its charter. Among these were several Germans, most of whom had come from Buffalo and Detroit and lived on the north side, then called New Buffalo or Dutch settlement. Several Germans also lived on the South side. On January 1st, 1839, a German Protestant church was organized with 16 members and 67 souls. There must have been just as many Catholics as Protestants of German origin at that date. The Chicago directory of 1893 contains 62 German names. Among these are the names of Nicolas



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Breudel, the first German justice of peace who came to Chicago in 1836 as the leader of a circus band and was the best known music master until 1851. John B. Busch who was the first German blacksmith who left a fortune at his death. We find several of these names on the list of members who established St. Paul's Evangelical church. Between 1839 and 1842 the population of Chicago increased very slowly, by only a few hundred. But at the end of the forties by thousands. It was in 1848 and 1849, after the German revolutionary movements that Germans came in large numbers, so that by 1853 there were over 22,000 German inhabitants in Chicago. At first the German element seemed very shy and lacking in leadership, but in 1843 the Germans held their first political meeting in Chicago, Karl Sauter presiding. The afterwards so famous German leader Gustav Koerner of Belleville, then a member of the Illinois legislature, was congratulated on his stand in regard to the Illinois and Michigan canal. In 1844 another German meeting was held in which sharp attacks were made on the know-nothing party. In 1846 the first German newspaper, known as the Chicago Volksfreund was issued, which was issued, changed into the Illinois Staats Zeitung under the leadership of George



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Schneider and which was for many years a newspaper of extraordinary power and value. The early Germans took little interest in politics but after 1848 a superior type of German immigrants came, men of superior education, men of the type of Carl Schurz and Gustav Koerner. The bigotry and fury of the know-nothing party organized to fight foreign influence, aroused their violent opposition. Then came the repeal of the Missouri-compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Almost to a man the German element opposed this and became strongly anti-slavery. It was Germans like Koerner and Schurz who were from the first staunch supporters of Abraham Lincoln and who had a decisive influence in helping nominate him for the presidency when the Republican convention took place in the Wigwam at Chicago. When the Civil War broke out the German element sent its sons to fight for the North. It was especially the German Turners with their fine training who helped save the Union. The history of the German Turners is of great interest. Organized by Turn-father John in order to build up the strength of Prussia in her fight against Napoleon; the first men to bring this movement to America were two German students, Karl Follen and Karl Beck. They established the first system of gymnastic training in America. Follen subsequently became a famous professor and preacher at Harvard University where he taught the first German classes in America.



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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

Physically and intellectually these thousands of Turners formed a remarkable body of men, filled with courage and self esteem and exerting a great influence in Chicago. It was these men who fought so bravely in the Civil War that the wife of Jefferson Davis said to Karl Schurz long after the war was over, that without their help the North would not have won the war. They laid the foundation for athletics in which America is today too greatly interested and were the first people in modern days to develop physical culture in the spirit of the ancient Greeks. Along with these we must emphasize their love of freedom and individualism, which strengthened our Americanism.

The Germans have surpassed all other racial groups in their cultivation of music and their part in the development of the musical life of Chicago is surpassed by no other element.

In 1869 Chicago had reached a population of 273,000. There was a wonderful prosperity in which Germans shared. Many public offices were then held by German-Americans. Gustave Fischer was sheriff in 1868, General Salomon, clerk of the



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county court and many more. The German element has become more thoroughly Americanized than any other un-English group except the Scandinavians. Their Americanism has been that of Washington, Jefferson, Webster, and Lincoln. American ideals of liberty and democracy had a strong appeal for them. The German idealism has vastly benefited and inspired America and Chicago in the past. The German-American must not drop the torch he has held uplifted or allow the light to grow dim!

Sonntagpost, July 27, 1924.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS WILL ARRIVE IN NEW YORK, AUG. 1, ON LLOYD
STEAMER "COLUMBUS"

According to a cablegram from the management of the North German Lloyd, we are informed that the first quota passengers of this company have embarked for New York on the steamship "Columbus," the largest and fastest German vessel. The arrival is scheduled for August 1, Brooklyn, Pier 4, foot of 58th Street. This represents the first group of the German quota passengers. The North German Lloyd spares neither time nor money to facilitate the procuring of the necessary visas for the travelers, and also attends to the many new formalities.

The far-reaching agencies of this organization in Germany have been definitely instructed to give all possible assistance to the holders of "prepaid" passenger tickets, and the succeeding arrivals of ships will prove that the efforts of the company in providing rapid, unhampered transportation have not been in vain.



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Sonntagpost, July 20, 1924.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

That the German element in the United States constitutes a much larger part of the population than appears in our various statistics, is often not taken cognizance of, especially by those who are most concerned. This is a fact, nevertheless. Most of the statistical works only consider as Germans those who came from Germany or those whose parents came to this country from there. This, of course, is a mistake. We should classify as German all those who are of German descent and who have been directly influenced by German culture. An examination of the European map will show what this definition really means. Throughout Eastern and Southeastern Europe, from the White Sea to the Caspian and

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Black Seas, one finds smaller and larger German settlements, where the higher German civilization maintains itself amidst people of a lower culture. The former lands of the Hapsburg regime, Austria, Hungary, Galizia, Siebenbuerger, Bucovina, and even Rumania, Bulgaria and European Turkey, are covered with small patches of Germans. The millions of Germans in Switzerland and Bohemia may be mentioned to complete the picture.

But with that we have by no means exhausted the countries of origin which comprise the German element in America. Hardly has any national group come to the American shores but what it included adherents of a Teutonic cultural alliance. It is undoubtedly astounding, but according to the census of 1920, not less than 21,997 persons, subjects of German culture,

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came from France to settle in America. And they are not all Alsations and Lorrainians who, after the war, were disgusted with the French administration and thus forsook their native soil to seek their fortune elsewhere; to the contrary, very few of this class have appeared here, because France is providing all possible difficulties to prevent such an emigration. France follows this policy, as formerly, in view of her declining birth-rate. The Germans coming from France lived there long before the last war, and the migratory instinct, which permeates so many of this race, prompted them to cross the ocean. The German spreads his culture from Central Europe to all parts of the continent and also to other parts of the world. Colonies of Germans can be found in South America, Africa, and Asia; yet, the German retains his own customs, his civilization, considering it as the higher accomplishment.

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An easier assimilation manifests itself only with races that have a common root, like the Scandinavians, Dutch, and English. Thus one finds that the German among the Latin and Slavic races maintains his culture, bequeathing it to his offspring for centuries, in spite of harrowing antagonism; whereas, when he lives with related nations, Germanism is soon absorbed, often within a few generations.

Therefore, if people of the Romance countries, Slavs or similar districts, come to the United States and declare that German is their mother tongue, then we do not err by including them as Germans. On this score, however, many of our statistical records lead us astray. As an example, it is claimed that 3,694 German farmers live in North Dakota. Any one who is conversant with conditions there and knows what a large percentage of Germans are among the population, will not believe such statements,

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particularly when he is confronted with the report that 8,590 Russian-born farmers settled in that State. Everything is accurate in due conformity to reliable statistics; the number of Germans and the Russians born in their country, all of it tallies. But the impression derived therefrom is totally misleading, because the thousands of native Russian farmers and live stock breeders of the Northwest, are mostly Germans who came from the countless German settlements in Russia. Therefore, one does not hear the Russian language there, but German is spoken **everywhere**, although it is gradually being displaced by the ethnologically related English.

According to the 1920 census, there were 2,267,128 foreign born Germans in the United States; yet, it is highly probable that this number is

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far too low, because the count was made at a time when many Germans, due to business and other reasons, considered it inopportune to admit their nationality. Of this number, only 72 percent were born in Germany, i.e., 1,641,482. The following countries are listed: From Austria, 201,603; from Russia, 16,535; from Switzerland (only those who speak German), 97,087; from Hungary, 76,847; from Poland, 38,179; from France, 21,997; Czecho-Slovakia, 16,446; from Canada, 11,136; from Luxemburg (Northwestern Germany), 10,844; from Rumania, 8,167; from Jugo-Slavia, 7,787; etc.

From this, one might assume that regardless of the restricted immigration quotas for the various nations and the approximately 55,000 Germans who entered the United States, the actual amount of German-speaking people and propagators of German culture, must have been near the hundred thousand mark.

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Abendpost, July 3, 1924.

Editorial.

GERMAN FARMERS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

The agent of a German steamship company makes the interesting prophesy, that very soon a large part of the German immigrants will devote their efforts to farming in the New England states, especially to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. The agent visited all the great industrial centers and the surrounding farm districts. He is convinced, that these districts can absorb almost the whole quota of German immigrants which will amount according to the new laws, to 45,000 people. These suppositions are not unjustified.

The farmers in Western and Central Europe are accustomed to intensive methods, and such methods are especially necessary in New England. The accessibility of the neighborhood markets increased immensely, because of the phenomenal growth of the cities, and the distance is shortened through plans to build county roads and through the use of automobiles. The habits of hard work and economy and the habits of working jointly should be added, are advantages which are readily expected of the German Immigrant.

It is also encouraging for them, that other immigrants who were not quite so fitted



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for farming were successful in New England.

Several centuries ago, farms which were deserted by the descendants of former colonists, or were sold at a ridiculously low price, were obtained by Scandinavian immigrants. Later Italians and Poles followed and finally Russian Jews.

But although New England is small, hilly, rocky, sandy and swampy, yet it always had also much fertile, productive and easily accessible lands, whose cultivation would return a plentiful profit.

Many descendants of the former colonists are still farming, and undoubtedly would work the farms much more intensively, if they could employ the necessary help. Those German immigrants, who are willing to manage New England farms, but are not in the position to buy a farm, will find plenty of opportunity for work upon other farms.

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Abendpost, June 27, 1924.

ABOUT THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

(Editorial)



The new immigration law which, to be sure, does not become effective until July 1, and which has been casting its shadows for a long time now, will in all probability fulfill its purpose, which is to hinder immigration as much as possible. Ever since the interested organizations made a thorough study of its passages it turned out that, in the shape finally given it by Congress, it possesses a number of sharp edges which had never been discussed in public at the time it was debated. It will render immigration into the United States difficult.

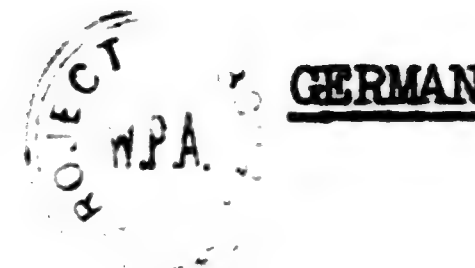
One of the clauses is, for example that only as many visas may be given as the nation in question is allotted in the number of its emigrants. Whether the receivers of the visas afterward have the intention to immigrate remains unconsidered. In such manner it may occur that American consular authorities



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have given visas to the highest number of legally admissible immigrants, and yet the highest number of immigrants has not been attained. For, in place of unused visas which have lost their validity, no other visas may be issued to prospective emigrants. In this manner, the number of immigrants from all countries, it may be presumed, will remain short of the legally admissible number. Whether this cunningly devised finesse was, right from the start, designed to restrict immigration, or whether it was, in a way, manipulated into the bill as a "joker" during the last conference, it would be interesting to find out. But, be it as it may, this rule, which is not in keeping with the letter of the law, should be the topic of serious objections in Congress.

Another hardship lies in the compulsion to pay ten dollars in duties for each immigration visa. Now, if the family of a German farmer of five wants to come over to be employed in agriculture, the "paterfamilias" must first deposit fifty honest dollars upon Uncle Sam's table before he and his folks are given permission to travel to the promised land. Does the immigration of a



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family actually cause so much expense to our authorities, or are we dealing here with a mere scheme to lower the number of immigrants? Fifty dollars is, for most prospective immigrants who have to convert all they own into money to come here, an enormous sum. One should think that they could make better use of the money on arriving. Uncle Sam certainly does not need it half as much as they.

Unjust and inconsiderate, in the long run, is the demand that all those who had before been given a visa for the price of ten dollars, should shell out another ten dollars when they apply for a new visa. These people had procured their first visas in accordance with the then existing rules and trusted in its validity, and it appears to be not quite in order that it should now be declared invalid without returning to them the duties paid.

Owing to the delay in the publication of executive ordinances pertaining to the new law, considerable loss has accrued to many a prospective immigrant by having to wait for the issuance of these ordinances, because

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no American consul may grant an immigration visa until he has received notice of this ordinance from the government. And all this while the emigrant sits there and eats up his money with which he intended to journey to his new homeland. That the ship companies are likewise gravely affected through the delay may here be mentioned only in passing. It is high time that an end should be made to the general uncertainty.

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1924.

IMMIGRATION ONE OF GRAVEST PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESS

Situation not Yet Clarified.

The dilatory political tactics pursued by the leaders of the House of Representatives in dealing with the immigration bill have given rise to a strong feeling of disgust on the part of the opponents of the measure. They have become convinced that the discussion of the bill was again postponed for the sole purpose of inconveniencing Congressman A. J. Sabath of Chicago and others who would like to leave Washington.

Primary elections will take place in Illinois on next Tuesday. Sabath is a candidate for renomination and he would like to come home to cast his ballot. But he let it be known today that he would remain at his post and support the opponents of the bill in their fight against the measure. The friends of the bill are not to be allowed to succeed in their aim to get rid of him [Sabath] by the use of dilatory tactics.



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Sabath further declared that the propaganda to restrict immigration is aided and abetted by British interests. These circles believe that Britain will get away with the lion's share of the immigration quota if the determination of the number of admissible immigrants from every nation is based on the census of 1890. This would mean that the income of British shipping companies would be correspondingly increased.

In the minority report submitted by Sabath and other opponents of the Johnson Bill, the chief complaint is that the measure is primarily directed against emigrants from Southern Europe. The report contains a table which shows that of the many censuses which might have served as the basis for determining the number of immigrants, there is not one which gives Germany greater advantages than that of 1890, the census chosen in the Johnson Bill.

Sabath figured out that based on the census of 1890, the German quota would amount to 45,229; based on that of 1900 the quota would amount to 43,081; and on that of 1910, to 40,172; and on that of 1920, to only 28,705. The Congressman from Chicago bases his opposition against restricting immigration from southern Europe on the fact that during the last few years

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500,000 American Negroes have left the South to come North, and that European labor is needed to fill their places. In addition, he cites the protests from forty manufacturers' organizations against restriction of immigration.

The whole question of immigration is still in a state of chaos, despite the fact that the House is about to accept the Johnson Bill or a similar measure. The present law remains in force until June 30, and no one can foresee what measure Congress will enact in its stead.

Those in favor of restricting immigration have made so many changes in the original form of the [Johnson] Bill that the latter has now become a regular patchwork. The bill that will be accepted in the Senate will be so basically different from that passed by the House that Congressional committees of both Houses will be compelled to debate for hours until a bill is agreed upon which could be submitted to the President for his signature.

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Abendpost, April 2, 1924.

AS IT WAS FORMERLY.

(Dr. H. H. Maurer Speaks About German-American Past.
An Interesting Lecture.)

"Seriousness and cheerfulness of the German-American past" could the lecture, which lasted almost two hours, be called, which Dr. H. H. Maurer held yesterday evening, before an interested audience, in the large hall of the Lincoln Club. While Dr. Maurer, in his yesterday's speech, limited it to the period of German-American history, up till the arrival of "the 48-er's", he will lecture of later events up to the present time in his second speech on April 15th.

The German immigration in America, he stated, was never steady and even, but occurred so to say in waves, which were caused by drastic expressions of Imperials, across the ocean. The first such wave was caused through the invasion of the Palatinate by Louis the Fourteenth, which brought it about that 250,000 German immigrants came to the North American continent. Further mass immigrations from German domains were due to the Napoleonic wars, the spy system of Metterinch, and the events of the year 1848.

Industry, honesty, and cleanliness were characteristics which the Germans brought



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with them and introduced it in their new home. They combined with is a love for cheerfulness, sociability, and corporeal pleasures, which were, according to the views of their neighbors, in strong contrast with the puritan ways of England. An earlier immigrant from Germany was surprised at this contrast, and induced him to make the remark: "The Americans know no pleasures. What are they doing, when they meet? They sit around a fire and spit!"

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3511

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE
GERMAN BORN RURAL POPULATION.

The Germans form the largest foreign born constituent part of the rural population of our country. This is especially noticeable in the northeast section of the United States. Very large communities of Germans are being found in New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. The largest district which contains a thickly settled German population is to be found in the eastern part of the state of Wisconsin; a state, in which, for half a century, the Germans according to their number, have been of great importance.

The southern part of Minnesota, Iowa, and the eastern part of Nebraska show large sections of German rural populations. In every state of the union not less than a thousand Germans are among the rural population. The settlements in Texas and along the Pacific coast are very important. With the exception of Great Britain, the German immigration in many parts of the United States is just as old, as from other parts of Europe. Many parts of the United States showed at the time of the beginning an outspoken German character. The largest portion of the German immigration poured into this country around the latter half of the 19th century.

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In 1854, 215,000 Germans landed in the United States. This was the height of a wave, which only in later years (1882) was surpassed, as the immigration from Germany reached a quarter of a million. Because the immigration on a large scale kept on going over half a century, Germanism in the United States is represented by a solid settled German population, in it being many, who spent practically their whole life here, and who have many American descendants.

Because of these conditions it is not surprising that an important part of the German population is rural. It is however noteworthy, that the lack of foreign rural population in the south, bases itself upon the very old element of the rural population. The competition with negro labor kept foreign immigrants of all countries away, and prevented them from settling in the south.

Abendpost, July 26, 1923.GERMAN IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Out of the yearly tabulation of the General Commissioner of Immigration, interesting figures can be quoted, which are referring to the latest immigration and emigration of Germans in the United States. The report, of course, embodies only the fiscal year of July 1st, 1920 to June 30th, 1921. During that time 7,321 immigrants and visitors from Germany came to the United States; 6,014 went back to Germany, therefore, only 1,307 more Germans from Germany immigrated to this country than those who emigrated. Entirely different is the relation to the Austrians and Swiss. 5,045 Austrians immigrated to this country and only 1,511 emigrated. 7,631 Swiss immigrated and only 1,518 emigrated. These figures are different, when race or people, and not the nationality is considered; there we find that 17,764 more Germans immigrated than emigrated. This classification will be observed in most tabulations. 183 Germans from all countries could neither write nor read. About half paid their own fares, the other half had their journey paid by their relatives. The majority of the immigrants were on the way to to their relatives. Of the Germans who emigrated, three fourths were between the age of sixteen and forty-four years. Most of them had been in the United States about five to ten years. 1,295 had been in the United States one to fifteen years; 423, fifteen to twenty

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years, and 374, over 20 years. Most of those Germans who were admitted went to following states: California 1,366; Illinois, 2,672; Michigan, 1,335; New Jersey, 1,703; New York, 5,804; Ohio, 2,672; Pennsylvania, 2,022; Wisconsin, 1,495. According to their professions most of them were servants, laborers, and farmers; others were: 17 actors, 61 teachers, 19 ministers, 49 musicians, 6 government officials, 9 artists and 1 editor.

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Abendpost, July 22, 1923.

THE SETTLERS OF THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.

Three quarters of a century is a long time! Indefinite happenings envelope it, especially in the last 75 years. We only have to consider our own Chicago and Cook County, of its many changes which took place in this seemingly long time, but in the history of the world only a short time.

Not so long ago, pictures of the old Chicago, the organization of the Lincoln Park etc., were published in the Abendpost. Today, a German family, who exactly 75 years ago, settled in Cook county and who developed into a widely branched family, shall be honored in print. From the family of Johann Friedrich Busse, of sturdy low German extraction, 148 families descended. All, except six, are living in Cook county; The development of Johannes Friedrich Busse and his descendants is a glorification of the German name; if all deeds were made known, then the people first would realize how immense the accomplishments of the cultural work of the German immigrants have been, and still are. The great grand father of the now living generation, originated from Hanover, Germany. He was born in 1800. He served in the German army. After quitting his military services and returning to civilian life, Busse, as a real and true farmer's son, took over the farm of his old parents and married. Six children were born. A son Heinrich immigrated in 1840



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to America. He settled in Wisconsin. A year later his five other brothers and sisters followed, also his parents. They went to Elk Grove, on the outskirts of Chicago. The neighborhood at this time consisted of heavy growths of timber, but a few German settlers were there already, also progressive villages like Des Plaines, Wheeling, Halfway, and Niles Center; but in comparison to the present time, the territory was thinly settled. For miles there was nothing but thick woods, where today are blooming fields. Immense pioneer work was accomplished. Hard work and little pay, but a free life and almost without worries, these were the characteristics of the settlers of those days, and of later years. A visit through these settlements at the present time, will give proof of the prosperity of its owners. The numerous little villages which are located near by Chicago bears witness of real and solid wealth and comfort.

The settlement:

The new immigrants obtained from Samuel Page a farm for \$2,500.00. With hard work and endurance the family progressed and developed, so that now, it is branched out far and wide.



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At the age of 77 years, after a life of hard labor, but also rich of blessings, the senior of the family Busse passed away. A year later his wife followed him. Of their children none is alive any more, only the 77 year old widow of the son Ludwig, Mrs. Christine Busse, who is a member of the County administration of many years standing. An uncle of the last named, Christian Busse, was also a member of the county administration and of the states equalization council.

The family Busse not only cultivated a family life of true German fashion, but also participated in all mutual undertakings and in public life. Many confidential offices of the numerous towns and townships were occupied by different members of the family.

Of the 45 grand children of Johann Friedrich and Johanne Busse, 36 are living, and they again with their children's children will come together to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the immigration and settlement of the grandparents, with a basket picnic. To the founders of the St. Johannes church the grand parents Busse also belonged. The speeches will be held both in German and in English.

Abendpost, Nov. 13, 1919.

IMMIGRATION OF A CENTURY

(Editorial)

There is a plan to restrict immigration to the United States temporarily, to give the various nationality groups in this country a chance for assimilation and adjustment. Whether a measure of this kind would really speed the process of assimilation remains an open question for the time being; there are many arguments, pro and con. But in this connection it may be of interest to review the trends of immigration and its composition during the last one hundred years. One of the latest editions of the official Commercial Reports contains an interesting compilation of valuable data on this subject.

From the year 1820 until now, altogether a little over thirty-three million people have come to the New World. More than twenty-nine and one-half million

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came from Europe, almost two million from Canada, and about three quarters of a million from Asia. The United Kingdom contributed the major portion of the number from Europe. But that does not mean that the majority of immigrants were Englishmen. Only 2,434,144 Englishmen came over during the last century to make this country their permanent residence; whereas the number of German immigrants from the Reich or from countries which later became a part of Germany, amounted to 5,494,638--far more than twice as much. This indicates that during the last one hundred years the Germans have contributed much more to the population, settlement, and development of this country than the Anglo-Saxon element, which persists in attempting to be the determining factor on all issues. Even little Ireland sent many more immigrants to the United States than the overpopulated England. Not less than 4,348,759 Irish landed on American shores during the last century. If one considers that the population of Ireland, according to the 1911 census, was only 4,390,219, the number of Irish emigrating to the United States is truly amazing. The fact that

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so many Irish people left their native land points clearly to the tyrannical British rule under which the Irish must have suffered. There was a time when more than half of all immigrants came from Ireland. That was about the middle of the last century, when Ireland was literally starving.

German immigration shows two peaks, the first one at the time of, and in the years immediately after the 1848 revolution, and the second one during the eighties at the time of the socialist persecution. But one must bear in mind that these five and one-half million German immigrants include only those who came from Germany (German Reich) proper. But people of German blood and ancestry came in considerable numbers from other countries, too, from Austria, Hungary, Russia, and some from Switzerland.

Next to Germany and Ireland, Italy contributed the largest number of immigrants. More than four million Italians have settled here during the last hundred years,

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and since 1880 they have come in steadily increasing numbers. Many of them did not stay permanently, but returned to their homeland after a temporary stay in this country, taking their earnings with them. There were more than three million newcomers from Russia, most of them having left their homeland only during the last fifty years. From Asia came 345,008 Chinese and 232,749 Japanese.

During the last twenty years 3,352,047 Italians, 1,551,315 Jews, 1,420,771 Poles, 1,092,720 Germans, 818,509 Scandinavians, 769,774 Englishmen, 658,981 Irish, 480,286 Slovaks, 461,997 Magyars, and 461,786 Croats and Slovenes obtained permission to enter this country. The Germans, according to these figures, took fourth place during this period, too, although emigration from Germany had already fallen off considerably.

A wise immigration policy will accept the lessons contained in the above figures. In view of the economic difficulties prevailing there, immigration from

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Europe will increase rather than decrease during the next few years. On the other hand there are countries to which a heavy immigration would be an advantage. Until now the United States has absorbed the greater portion of immigrants, and without design or discrimination. If immigration is to be restricted in the future, carefully planned measures will have to be adopted. There is plenty of room left in the United States for settlers, and it would be bad policy to refuse admittance to efficient, and steady working power, regardless of the race or nationality which furnished it. Such refusal would simply divert this power to some other country--it would mean our loss, and another country's gain. Besides the United States there are the South American countries, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, which would be interested in immigration from Europe. It will be extremely interesting to watch what kind of measures the governments of these countries will adopt in regards to the immigration problem.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1919.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(Editorial)

Immigration for the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to about 235,000 persons, while the emigration total came close to 216,000, which leaves the country a net gain of about 19,000.

In spite of that, our lawmakers in Washington are deeply concerned over the immigration question, which is really a problem of the greatest importance.

For the country is "threatened" by a large immigration, which, if it were of a different nature, the country would welcome.

An immigration of undesirable elements, "threatens" and it will be a difficult job to encourage and obtain the immigration of useful and therefore desirable elements. There may be an emigration of elements which the ruling society would gladly be rid of but which the country can hardly do without.....

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All this will become clear if one examines more closely the immigration and emigration figures of the last fiscal year, and also considers the various reports on anticipated trends.

Of the 235,000 immigrants, 82,000 came from the British Isles (45,564 Englishmen, 14,262 Scots, 10,146 Irish, and 965 Welshmen) and 21,243 from France, whereas about 39,000 Englishmen, Scots, and Frenchmen emigrated, leaving an immigration surplus of about 44,000 for these nationalities. On the other hand the migratory movements of Italians, Greeks, and Slavs show an emigration surplus of 50,000.

That means we have an homogeneous immigration surplus which is acceptable to the American people, and an emigration surplus of elements which are not especially esteemed by the American ruling classes, but whose labor the country can use. Through the migratory movements of the last year the country lost physical man power which it needs for its industries, and gained potential workers, or elements which are not needed for our economy and which we can easily do without.

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The respective loss or "gain" is not yet great. Neither would make much difference, but migration of the year 1918-19 is indicative of the near future. Immigration and emigration of the last year are merely straws in the wind, harbingers which indicate the trend. It is well known--at least it was claimed often enough officially and by steamship travel agencies--that many hundreds of thousands of Poles, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, and other Southern Slavs, Italians, etc., have decided to go back home and are only straightening out their affairs here and waiting for passage. It is certain that the steel strike and present business and labor conditions--particularly prohibition--will only serve to augment and hasten the emigration of such elements. We are afraid that the scarcity of labor, which already is making itself felt will become acute, and will aggravate to the danger point the evils from which the country is suffering at present--insufficient production, high and still rising prices, dissatisfaction, and unrest--if the emigration of Southeastern European and Slav workers continues on an anticipated scale, and if no immigration of similar elements takes its place to make up for the loss.

On the other hand, it is reported that in Great Britain and France many thousands

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are making preparations to emigrate to America, and that a heavy immigration of economically and politically undesirable elements can be expected. Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the House Committee for Immigration, declared that it probably was not known that Japan, and especially Yokohama, was full of absolutely undesirable elements, particularly Russian military deserters, who are just waiting for the opportunity to come to America. They were the scum of the earth. Dutch cities, too, were full of citizens of all countries, who had good reasons to stay away from their homelands and who waited for passage to America. Other sources reveal that millions of Europeans plan to come to America to avoid the huge war debts and taxes in Europe.

These assertions may be exaggerated, but they certainly describe the general situation correctly. In the victorious countries particularly, certain strata of society will evince strong inclinations toward immigration. A lot of money was made there during the war and hope for huge war indemnity payments [by the vanquished] ran high. The necessary heavy taxation will be resented there all the more, and there will be many malcontents who would like to get away with their profits and worried consciences!

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Congress has not only the power but also the duty to prevent that kind of immigration as much as possible; and it seems that maintenance of the war restrictions for another year (after ratification of the peace treaty) is the best that can be done for the time being.

It would be a mistake to work out a new immigration law in a hurry and to whip it through /Congress/. The situation is very confused, and passions are still running too high for anything good to result from such confusion.

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1919.

A FOOLISH PROPOSAL

(Editorial)

At a meeting which was held in New York recently, the prominent inventor Hudson Maxim stated that the English Government contemplates settling a million Chinese coolies in Canada for the purpose of further developing that country. The question whether this information is based on a firm foundation or merely on a rumor may be left unanswered. Maxim even went so far, it is true, as to say that a contract had been entered into with the Chinese, and that in this contract the Government promised them fifty cents a day and two suits of clothes every year. It is difficult to believe that the British Government would make such an agreement with the orientals. In the first place the Canadian Government would also have to be consulted and would no doubt have a principal part in any decision on the matter. And in the second place officials here and abroad could not be oblivious of the fact that any such measure

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would immediately provoke a rebellion of the working classes.

As is known, many coolies were brought from the Orient to France to take the places of workers who were called to service in the army or navy. But France was actuated by necessity. Certain kinds of work had to be done, and the men who were supposed to do it were needed at the front. It was a war measure, and the French will not delay a second in returning the "borrowed" coolies to China as soon as peace has been declared. But if England or Canada is thinking of importing great numbers of coolies at this time, when the conclusion of peace is close at hand, it must be the intention of those countries to keep the coolies permanently. It is not yet known whether or not England and Canada have such plans in the making, but the mere fact that the rumor is being circulated and believed permits the inference that the conditions existing in our neighbor to the north favor such an arrangement. There must be a scarcity of farm laborers and very likely the number of discharged soldiers and sailors will not be suf-

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ficient to supply the need.

This fact is interesting because in Canada as well as in America people have been discussing the advisability and feasibility of deporting those foreigners who have not yet sufficiently Americanized themselves. Of course, it is impossible to execute the mass deportations which are demanded again and again by nationalists. If all those who were born in Germany and other alien-enemy countries are deported, it will be necessary to send their children with them. But most of these were born in America or Canada, and are, therefore, American or Canadian citizens. Then the question arises: Can the Government at Washington deport American citizens, or can the Canadian Government deport British citizens? Or is it the intention of those who advocate deportation to act like barbarians, to separate children from their parents, and to send the latter out of the country, but to hold the former? It will not be easy to solve this problem.

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And is it not foolish to deport useful workmen and farmers just because they were born in a country which we have defeated in war, and then to think of importing coolies from China to supply the demand for laborers? The offspring of hatred and ignorance are often very odd.

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BE TRUTHFUL, EVEN THOUGH IT HURTS

(Editorial)

The World War has afforded more opportunity for the manifestation of exaggeration, hysteria, and "hypersentimentality" (sic) than any previous war, and it is a deplorable fact, especially with respect to the future internal peace of our country, that our American people in particular showed such a strong tendency indiscriminately to follow after the charlatans of public opinion. [Translator's note: The word "hypersentimentality" appears in English in the original.]

The snooping of such societies as the National Security League, the Protective League, the Knights of Liberty, etc., which incited the various nationalities to mutual hatred and violence (with the aid of the greater part of the public press); the hanging and flogging, the tarring and feathering of citizens upon mere gossip or unfounded accusations or for failure to follow exactly



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the instructions of secret committees--these and similar happenings have left a permanent stain on America's honor. The greater number of so-called patriotic organizations have now discontinued their "free services"; some of these societies, for instance, the National Security League, are now forced to submit to a rigid investigation of their motives, methods, and financial affairs; the newspapers and magazines which indulged in defaming not only our enemies but also American citizens have discontinued their derogatory activities; and the public at large is gradually assuming an attitude which is comparable to the awakening from a bad dream.

Therefore, it must be doubly disagreeable, when a subordinate official--if he can be so classified--disturbs the reconstruction of the Republic's peaceable relations by making public statements which are hardly excusable, since official investigation has revealed that they are untrue. Last Saturday Lajos Steiner, a representative of the Division of Information of the Bureau of War Commerce, appeared before the Senate committee which is investigating enemy propaganda. This committee is holding its meetings in Washington. According to a report which was published in the New York Times, Mr. Steiner



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declared that hostile governments, through their consulates and in other ways, are persuading their former citizens who are now living in the United States to send their savings abroad, ostensibly to support needy relatives but actually in order to be able to strip the citizens of these savings when they return to their native land. [Translator's note: This illogical sentence is a faithful rendition of the original sentence. Presumably the "citizens" referred to are nationals of foreign countries who have not become citizens of the United States.] It is said that \$400,000,000 is thus sent out of our country every year. Furthermore, Steiner knows that the great transatlantic steamship companies are strongly opposed to the naturalization of the 17,500,000 immigrants who are living in America, because these immigrants would have no reason to visit their former homelands after becoming American citizens. And, according to the third main point of Mr. Steiner's testimony, there are 25,000 foreign language newspapers in the United States. With but a very few exceptions, these publications are "un-American," and, in dozens of cases, they are "hostile to our country". Incidentally, there are numerous other accusations; for instance: many foreign language newspapers,



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a large percentage of the clergy, teachers, etc. are in the pay of European governments. Attached to Mr. Steiner's report is the remark: "Senator Overman thanked the witness heartily for the valuable information".

In reply to the sensational statements of Mr. Steiner one could point out--if it were at all worthwhile to pay any attention to Steiner's ravings--that the Federal Government, from President Wilson down to the most subordinate official of the treasury, has often called attention to the inspiring patriotism and the invaluable services with which the foreign language press supported the cause of America; that the achievements of the foreign born and the sons of the foreign born were equal to those of the bravest defenders of our country; and that in many places the foreign born element ranked first in the purchase of Liberty bonds, war-saving stamps, thrift stamps and in contributions to war charities. However, we cannot forego the opportunity to compare some of his alleged "information" with a report of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. Incidentally, this report is found in the same issue of the Times in which Mr. Steiner's statements were published.



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According to the report of the Bureau of Education, there were 33,000,000 foreign-born or foreign-bred persons in the United States in the year 1910; the report records 1,575 foreign language newspapers, not 25,000.....

If the other assertions which Mr. Steiner made are no more reliable than his statistics, then Mr. Overman's expression of gratitude appears to be groundless and, therefore, superfluous.



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AFTER TWO YEARS

Naturalization of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians Resumed

After an interruption of two years, naturalization of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians will be resumed in Chicago on next Friday. In Cook County there are no fewer than 3,700 applications on file. All were made before the United States declared war, i.e., before April 6, 1917. Since all three courts, the Federal, District, and Superior Courts, will consider these applications, they should be able to dispose of them within the next few months. The District Court will begin the work.

According to law all applications were to have been submitted to the Department of Justice at Washington for thorough examination. Because the Department was overloaded with other work, it could not give these applications any attention until the armistice was signed. The work of examining was begun about November 15. The applications against which no objections are raised are forwarded to the local Bureau of Naturalization, where they are again subjected to a very severe examination. The Bureau then sends a list of candidates eligible for citizenship to the proper court, so that the court can summon them for the



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prescribed hearing.

Mr. W. H. Wagner, the supervisor of the Bureau, calls attention to the fact that applications are disposed of in the order in which they arrived here from Washington, and not in the order in which they were sent to the Department of Justice. Mr. Wagner said that the applicants would be duly notified, and that it was useless to attempt to get further information from him, since he has none to give. He also stated that if one person had to wait longer than others, it was no indication that the application had been rejected, but only that the examination of the application had not been concluded. Candidates who are guilty of offense against any laws of our country will, of course, not be admitted to citizenship.



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THE HISTORICAL RIGHT OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION

V A 1

V A 2 At this time there appears to be a special reason for calling attention

III A to the beginning and importance of German immigration to America, for

III C in this way it can be proved that German immigration is historically

III F justified, and the assertions of those people who assume an attitude of

I H gracious condescension, or of benevolent tolerance, toward the German
element of our population are refuted.

"The Germans, more than any other American colonists, were guided by personal ideals." This is the verdict of Professor Marion Dexter Learned of Pennsylvania University, who died about a year ago. He was head of the German Department and one of the most eminent scholars of German-American history. He placed German-Americans on the same level as the Puritans and Quakers, who strove for spiritual ideals for which they were willing to die, if necessary. He declared that

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America was indebted to the little model colony at Germantown not only for the beginning of the great industrial development of our country, such as the weaving of linen, the knitting of stockings, papermaking, and book printing, but also for a far greater service, because it involved an ideal--the first protest against the despicable slave trade. No better proof of the German's love of freedom could be found than this protest against slavery.

Referring to this protest in an article published in 1908, and prior to the erection of a monument in honor of Pastorius, Professor Learned wrote: "If ever a monument is built in memory of the first Germans of Germantown, it should be inscribed in golden letters with the immortal words of this protest. The weaving mills and the paper mills and the printing shops may be forgotten, but the doctrine of freedom contained in this ancient document increases in importance as the generations pass, and may well be considered the greatest asset which the Germans brought with them from abroad."

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It is significant that Professor Learned, who so enthusiastically acknowledged the services of the first German colonists in America, had not a drop of German blood in his veins, but was an American of English-Scotch-Irish extraction.

The notable document, as stated in a prior article, was written in the English language, in Germantown, in the year 1688, by Franz Daniel Pastorius, and bears the signatures of Franz Daniel Pastorius, Garret Hendericks, Dirck op den Graeff, and Abraham op den Graeff. It has seldom been printed in its entirety. The following is a German translation:

"These are the reasons why we are against traffic in men: Is there anyone who would like to be so treated and dealt with, who desires to be sold and made a slave for the rest of his life? How frightened are many when they meet a ship on the high seas, fearing that it may be a Turkish vessel, and that they may be captured, taken to Turkey, and sold into slavery! But in what respect does

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slavery in Pennsylvania differ from that which is practiced in Turkey? The former is worse because it is carried on by people who call themselves Christians. According to reports most negroes are brought here against their will, and many of them have been stolen. They are black, to be sure. But we cannot comprehend how that fact could give anybody a better right to enslave them than to enslave whites. There is a saying: 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' No distinction is made with respect to nationality, origin, or color. And they who steal or rob men, and they who buy or purchase them, are they not alike? In this country freedom of conscience prevails, and that is right and just; but the body, too, is entitled to freedom, excepting in the case of a criminal, which is a different matter. But we protest against stealing people and bringing them to this country against their will. In Europe many people are oppressed in matters of conscience; here blacks are oppressed.

"We know that we should not commit adultery; but some commit adultery indirectly,

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by separating wives from their husbands and delivering them to others. Some sell the children of these poor creatures. Ye who do such things, consider well if ye would like to be dealt with thus, and if it is consistent with Christianity. In Holland and Germany one cannot act so. Your good name suffers when it is reported in Europe that Quakers in America treat human beings as beasts are treated there. For that reason many have no desire or inclination to come here. Who could answer for, or defend, your acts? Verily, we cannot, unless you set us aright and prove that Christians may so conduct themselves. Could anything worse happen to us than to be kidnapped and sold into slavery in a strange land, with husbands separated from wives, and parents from children? And since we do not wish to be treated so, we protest against and oppose slavery. Anyone who admits that it is wrong to steal should not buy stolen goods, but should rather assist in putting an end to theft and robbery, if possible. Those unfortunate wretches should be freed from the robbers, and given their liberty as is done in Europe. Then Pennsylvania will gain a good reputation in other countries, instead of the evil reputation which it now has. Then, too, the Europeans would like to know how the Quakers are ruling their

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province; most of them envy us.

"Should those slaves who are considered to be wicked and stubborn conspire and fight for their freedom, and mete out the same treatment to their masters and mistresses, will these wage war against the poor slaves? No doubt some will. But have the negroes not just as much right to regain their liberty as ye have to keep them in serfdom?

"Consider the cause well; is it just or unjust? If ye conclude that it is in order to treat the negroes in such manner, we most kindly request and beg you to inform us (that has not been done heretofore) why Christians may act thus, so that we may satisfy ourselves and our friends and acquaintances in the land of our birth. For the present it is an awful thought that human beings are being held in slavery in Pennsylvania."

This protest was accepted in 1688. It was directed to the like-minded Quaker

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Congregation of Germantown, and was the subject of discussion in several meetings of Friends. A hundred years later the same problem (slavery) was put before the Congress of the United States by the famous Quaker Warner Mifflin, and was examined in line with the protest of the German Quakers of Germantown. Agitation for the freedom of slaves was interrupted by the War of 1812, but was resumed by German idealists like Karl Follen, Franz Lieber, and later by Carl Schurz, until emancipation of negroes was effected by the Civil War. Two hundred years before it occurred, the greatest event in our nation's history during the nineteenth century was suggested by the peaceable and quiet German idealist of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Professor Learned declared that "the old German city, Germantown, is a hallowed place," and continued: "It may be justly said that Germantown has earned a place beside Jamestown and Plymouth Rock in American history."

When the Pfaelzer (inhabitants of the Palatinate) who hailed not only from the

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Palatinate, but also from Wuerttemberg and other adjoining provinces, were banished by the murderous soldiers of Louis XIV, and placed themselves under the protection of the English Government, they were transferred to the American colonies, and followed in the footsteps of the German-Swiss and Huguenot immigrants who had preceded them to America. These German-Swiss and Huguenot immigrants had founded New Rochelle in New York, had settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and had established settlements in North Carolina, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Having suffered many hardships on the Hudson, the Pfaelzer trekked over the mountains to Berks County, Pennsylvania. From this point they spread out. Soon they received reinforcements from other German countries. The German-Swiss and the German Mennonites have left very distinct traces. The simplicity which characterized their morals and customs, the style of their clothing, and their religious rites have been preserved. But the Pfaelzer, despite their poverty, were the real founders of the German peasantry of Pennsylvania. They

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represented many trades and professions. Nearly all merchandise which was sold on American markets during the Colonial period was made by these Germans. In some places the dialect of the Pfaelzer is still spoken. The Pfaelzer were members of Lutheran or of Reformed churches, and were more liberal-minded than the Mennonites, Dunkers, Amish, and other Separatists. They were much more prominent in the political and social life of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Governor Keith feared that Pennsylvania would soon become a German province. Like the Scotch-Irish, the Pfaelzer were the leaders in the community.

Those Pfaelzer who, because of their education, were qualified to be spiritual leaders, maintained communication with the homeland. They provided churches and schools in which the German language was used. German books were printed, and German papers were published. The German schoolmaster had emigrated with the German farmer and the German mechanic, and had found many uses in Pennsylvania and other American colonies for the knowledge and accomplishments which he had acquired in Germany. During the years 1710-1740 about twenty German schools

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were established in Pennsylvania. The intellectual activity of the German colonists is evident from the fact that the German books which Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia printed for these colonists found a ready market, that Christopher Saur could establish and maintain a nearly all-German press in Germantown, and that a German newspaper could flourish in remote Ephrata. The copiousness of the German literature which was printed in Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century is remarkable and proves that the German colonists were by no means intellectually inferior to the English colonists.

During the Colonial period the Germans had spread beyond the limits of the settlements to which they had migrated in Pennsylvania and New York, and penetrated into the "great valley" of the Allegheny Mountains and into the Ohio Valley. They were loyal subjects of the English Government, but they insisted upon their rights, just as the English colonists did. The attempts of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands" to Anglicanize the German congregations led to a religious war which ended in the defeat of

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the nationalists and caused a breach between German and English ideals.

During the French [and Indian] War the Germans of Pennsylvania sided with the Colonial Government, but later, when the English Government began to oppress the colonists through the Stamp Act and the tax on tea, in order to fill England's empty treasury at the expense of the Colonists, the vulnerable spot of the Germans--their pocketbook--was touched and their protest was not long in forthcoming. They were strongly opposed to this form of English tyranny, and they found a fearless champion in Heinrich Miller, the publisher of the Pennsylvanischen Staatsboten (Pennsylvania State Messenger). This publication was one of the first newspapers of our country, and it contributed much to the cause of liberty. The German colonists were highly elated when the Revolutionary War, in which they participated according to their best ability, ended in victory for the American colonists. They were happy at the formation of the United States of America. Only a relatively small number of German Mennonites remained loyal to the English King and emigrated to Canada, where some of their

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descendants still reside.

The influence of the movement for the independence of America, the founding of the Republic, and the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence had a profound effect upon the intellectual leaders of Germany. Friedrich von Schiller, Wieland, and Herder loudly proclaimed the importance of the War for Freedom and the advantages gained by it. Had not the Napoleonic wars interfered, the liberty won by the Americans of German descent would have staggered, and finally put an end to the "rule by the grace of God" of the "nobles" in Germany.

No American historian has given a better description of the influence of German immigration upon the shaping of our new fatherland, and upon the development of the American people, than that which has come to us from the hand of Marion Dexter Learned. In 1908 he wrote: "The history of German influence in America during the past two hundred years teaches us that the German, more than

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any other non-English element, has stamped his character upon the American people through his idealistic endeavors, and has exercised very great influence upon the development of the new Republic. That was done not so much by direct transfer of German ideas, customs, and morals to America, as by equalizing contrasts and gradually bringing racial elements into harmony. The American nation has not become German any more than it has remained English. Like their civilization, the American people are a blending of English and German national cultural elements, which have so intergrown, that they are immediately recognized as a new people. And the future hopes of the American and of the German nation depend upon this equalizing, harmonizing, and blending."

What this American, who is in no way related to the German race, said about the significance of German immigration has lost neither in value nor in importance. No one can deny that the German immigrants contributed to the development of the American people. This contribution had its advantages and often proved to be a blessing. But it also establishes an historical right to complete equality, as

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far as race is concerned, and to recognition of the great services which were rendered by the German immigrants who so greatly influenced the expansion and progress of the American nation.

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Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1918.

DO WE NEED IMMIGRANTS?

(Editorial)

Undoubtedly there is a shortage of labor in our country, especially in the field of agriculture; and the need for labor is no less acute for the performance of the so-called "low-class" jobs, such as building roads, repair of railroads, ditch-digging--in short, ordinary day labor.

Very few employers entertain the illusion that this labor shortage will cease when our boys return from Europe. Instead, the latter will probably try to get back into the same type of employment which they gave up, temporarily, when they were called to the colors. Only a very small number of them were day laborers, and military service will hardly have created any propensity to turn to this lowly work to make a living. As a matter of fact, the work which is designated as "cheap manual labor" has for decades been assigned to newly-arrived immigrants. Lumberjacks,



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builders of streets and roads, have opened new paths to civilization which the natives have used to expand their industrial and commercial enterprises, to establish banks and engage in real-estate speculations. And even today the demand for "cheap labor" is just as great as ever, especially in factories, foundries, stone quarries, mines, etc., and there is no appreciable supply on hand. This is so not only because immigration came to a stop at the beginning of the war, but also--and primarily--because, as stated by the Manufacturers' Association, "The children of immigrants will not do the kind of work their parents did, and most of them are not physically capable of doing it".

In view of this situation it seems strange, indeed, that all sorts of obstacles are put in the way of immigration, such as head taxes, educational tests, and so on. It is not necessary to sing a song of praise here for the things which the European accustomed to hard physical labor has done for the development of our country, by opening up and settling large areas, strengthening our industry and commerce, building highways,



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and other things. The United States has become what it is today almost exclusively by means of immigrant labor. Any unjustified limitation of immigration, born of hatred for aliens or of economic rivalry, will prove to be a great hindrance for the further development and growth of this great republic. A deliberate discouragement of immigration seems all the less justified in view of the fact that the European nations will, very probably, enact laws to prohibit the emigration of their nationals. There will not be an avalanche of "greenhorns" after peace has been declared, but there will be a decided demand for them. The following statistics of immigration contain a lesson which even the most shortsighted alien-baiter would do well to heed.



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Yearly Immigration

1902 - 1911 (on the average).	918,605
1912.	838,172
1913.	1,197,892
1914.	1,218,480
1915.	326,700
1916.	298,826
1917.	295,403
1918 (future estimate).	200,000

The war has not decreased the demand for immigrant labor. Its opponents may well be reminded of the parable of the goose that lays the golden eggs.



Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1915.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

(Editorial)

The United States Senate has adopted the Immigration Bill by a vote of 50 to 7. A few days previous the Bill had passed the House with a large majority. Since the Senate has added a few amendments, the Bill has to go back to the House, and will probably be submitted to a joint conference. If the House should adopt the Senate amendments, or if the joint committee can straighten out the differences, the Bill will go to the President, who will have to make up his mind whether to sign it or to veto it and let the Bill become law without his signature.

The adoption of the Bill by the House did not present any special interest for us German-Americans. The only noteworthy item in it was the provision which makes immigration dependent upon a "literacy test," which is nothing

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more than a reading test, for all practical purposes, and by which admittedly no Germans at all and only a few citizens of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy could be barred from immigration. The literacy test is a fake and has been recognized and branded as such for a long time. While it apparently aims to exclude immigrants of low mental capacity, it is in reality nothing but a disguised means of restricting immigration.

This has long been an established fact and is frankly admitted by the advocates of this provision. They want to hamstring and restrict immigration, and they resort to the literacy test as the only possible means which promises some measure of success and yet does not at the same time cause the "land of liberty and asylum for the oppressed" to "lose face." The measure is especially welcomed by the South, because it promises to curtail the immigration of the "Dagoes" and "Huns"--the southern Italians and southern Slavs--which the American Southerners hate. German immigration has nothing to fear from the literacy test. The Bill, in the way it was passed by the House, was in no

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respect directed against the Germans or against German immigration (regardless of country). The German-American element could afford to regard the fate of the Bill with complacency, and from a purely American point of view. That was what they did, and while most German-Americans who were interested in this problem may have been against the Bill because it is basically wrong and insincere, there might have been a few who thought that a restriction of the sort of immigration which the Bill aims to keep away was not such a bad idea after all, and at any rate the German-Americans had no special reason to go to bat for the nationalities affected by the Bill.

When the Bill passed the House, the Democratic majority was responsible for it. But in the Senate, the Republicans added some amendments which aroused suspicion among the German-American element. One of these amendments was introduced by that very competent, though anglophil, Senator Root, and calls for an exemption from the provisions of this Bill for Belgians who want to

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do farming. This amendment was to be effective for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. Another amendment, also of Republican origin, would make it the duty of the Secretary of Labor, who is under the influence of the A. F. of L., as everybody knows, to keep a watchful eye on the trend of the labor market and to report to Congress whenever the wage level or the employment opportunities seem to become adversely affected by immigration. The first amendment could be rightly called an unfriendly gesture toward Germany and the German cause, as well as an act incompatible with International Law and one which is bound to cause strife and trouble. The latter provision may be the first step toward a restriction of German immigration as such, and may lead to more extensive anti-immigration legislation, which, at present, may be advantageous for the country, but probably would turn out to be an obstacle in its future development.

President Wilson indicated some time ago that he was opposed to the literacy test, and he was expected to veto the Bill if this clause was retained. But

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that was before war had broken out, and conditions have changed since then. For one thing, large sections of our population are now of the opinion that after the conclusion of this tremendous conflict, emigration from Europe will take on huge dimensions, flooding America with a veritable tidal wave of war-weary European immigrants, unless we act in time and erect dams to keep this tide of humanity out. We think that this argument will probably turn out to be wrong, but it is prevalent today and we cannot refute it now. That may be the reason why the Senate voted for the Bill with such overwhelming majority, and our indebtedness is to this body if the Bill becomes a law without the President's signature, overriding his veto.

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Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1914:

THE ARGUMENT ABOUT IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The Commerce and Trade Congress of the South has called a conference in the nation's capital. Federal officers, representatives of the press, of big business, of the railroads, and of the banks, are to participate in order to discuss ways and means of inducing the many thousands of unemployed aliens in the United States, and the great masses of immigrants to be expected after the war, to settle in the South. The argument about immigration is an old one. Its origin goes back many decades and has always existed for the keen observer.

The Americans, meaning those European immigrants who had a foothold in the country before the late newcomers arrived, have always been, to a great extent, against any further immigration. Their reasons were obvious. First, there was the fear that wages might decline, fear of the European influence, but above all there was that ingrained condescending attitude of the "real"

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American toward the "hyphenated" American, which found its peak of expression in "Knownothingism". The seed of hatred which those deluded "patriots" had disseminated throughout the land, have horrible fruit. In many places violent street fighting ensued between the newcomers and the "old time" Americans whose families had lived in the New World for two or three generations and for this reason looked with contempt upon the "greenhorns," although the latter often enough were their intellectual superiors. "Bloody Monday" is still in the memory of all Germans living in the capital of Kentucky, although a lot of water has flowed down the Ohio River and decades have passed since.

Of course conditions today are not as bad as they used to be. Immigrants are not given bloody heads any more, at least not in the larger cities, although it is said that in some small mining towns a lot of roughhousing is still going on now and then. But for a large part of the immigrants, conditions are still bad enough. At home, hopes about the new country ran high. But often enough their expectations turned to bitter disappointment once they had landed. And all this not through any fault of their own but as a con-

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sequence of an obvious negligence on the part of certain officials, whose duty it should be to smooth the paths of the future citizens of our Republic while they are trying to get a footing in their new surroundings. The Federal Government takes care, or is supposed to, that no undesirable elements enter the country. It should also be its duty to arrange for a sensible distribution over the entire country of all immigrants arriving in our Eastern **seaports** and it should be the duty of the individual states to co-operate with the Federal Government in this respect. Attempts in this direction have frequently been made but have always failed, usually because the state authorities were luke-warm about the matter or because the offices of the immigration commissioners /officials/ were nothing but sinecures for political parasites whose crackpot ideas were not encumbered by experience.

The charge of such carelessness must be primarily directed against those Southern states which are complaining today that the tidal wave of immigrants passes by their labor-hungry territories. This negligence has caused great damage to the South. The Civil War was not the only thing which put Dixie far behind the North as far as commerce and industry are concerned. The

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unequalled progress of the Union states after the bloody Civil War can be attributed above all else to a generous immigration from Europe. Where would the American steel industry, the greatest in the world, be today if it wasn't for the masses of hard working European immigrants? What would New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other states be like today if it wasn't for the Germans who had come over from the Old Country? While large cities were growing in the North, the South was standing by, sulking like a child, spitefully suffering the growing poverty, like that stubborn young fellow who was walking down the street without gloves during a severe cold wave and when people felt sorry for him, told them that it was serving his father right if he, the son, froze his hands, as his father had not bought him any mittens.

During the last few years it has finally dawned on the people south of the Mason-Dixon Line that they would have to do something in order to share in the general prosperity of the country. That is the reason for the conference in Washington. There isn't any doubt that with a little good will on the part

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of those interested, a better and more practical distribution of the immigrants landed upon our shores could be easily effected. Above all, it would be necessary to see that these newcomers did not get settled in the large cities of the East and the Middle West as they have been thus far, but that they get settled on the land, since most of them were recruited from Europe's rural population anyway. The American metropolitan centers would thereby be relieved of a tremendous burden while at the same time American agriculture would derive the greatest benefit from this arrangement. There is still space left for many millions in our Southern states and hard working hands could step up agricultural production many times. Germans and Northern Europeans, it must be admitted, would not thrive any too well doing physical labor in those latitudes. Summers are long and the sun is merciless. Then, too, there is that unfortunate Negro question which is still an unsolved problem. Just the same, there are already today a number of prosperous German rural communities, whose successful growth is eloquent testimony to the industry of the German farmer. Germans and other immigrants from Central and Northern Europe will be able to make a living in the South providing they can

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remain independent and own their land. They are not suited to work as **hired** laborers on farms not their own. Southern Europeans and immigrants from Asiatic Turkey and South Russia, elements which are now crowding the tenement quarters of New York, Chicago, and other large cities, are better adapted for that purpose. If this conference should succeed in adopting a practical plan for the diversion of future immigrants into sections where their labor is urgently needed, they would not only earn the gratitude of the Southern **states**, but would contribute to the relief of Northern metropolitan centers from over population.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1914.

Editorial

DO WE NEED IMMIGRANTS?

With the mobilization of the armies in Southeastern Europe, a question has risen to face the American industrial world, which we would like to have answered by the Nativists. The war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia has not yet reached the dreaded dimensions, the armies of Germany, France, and Russia are yet waiting; still the owners of Pennsylvania's coal mines, smelters and other industrial enterprises are looking with great anxiety into the near future. In Pennsylvania there are more than one half-million Austro-Hungarian citizens employed, the overwhelming majority of them subject to military service. If these workmen should be called to the colors, and if they should answer the call, the operation of most of those industries are endangered. In a telegram from Pittsburg, great fear is expressed, and it is pointed out, that no substitute can be found for those who are leaving because the annoyances, which as a rule had to be endured by the immigrants at the ports of landing, have actually restricted their numbers. And Pennsylvania will not be suffering alone. Not only Austrians, Hungarians, and Servians will return to their old homes, when the world conflagration starts.



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Germans and Russians, Roumanians and Bulgarians, Italians, Frenchmen, and Greeks, will feel compelled to lend their arms which have so far stood in the services of American industry to their respective fatherlands and with this migration, at least till the close of the war, the immigration of men capable of working will cease altogether. Only now will the nativists, who not only deny the value of immigration, but also consider it to be dangerous, awake to the fact that this country can not progress without the foreign laboring masses. Mines which will have ceased working, the stopped engines of the factories, the cold smokestacks, will teach the haters of foreigners, and especially those opposing immigration, that a hostile attitude against immigration is identical with the hostile attitude against the economic life of this country. With the loss of foreign working classes, the opponents of immigration undoubtedly will recognize the value of immigration, and with this acknowledgement, there will be a change of sentiment in favor of the at present, and no doubt also in the future, detested, but certainly very much needed "foreign hordes".



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 9, 1914.

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CULTURE

The once abundant flow of emigration from Germany has now almost entirely discontinued. When economic distress was severe, subsequent to the founding of the German Empire, five of every hundred thousand citizens determinedly forsook their native home to find a new existence for themselves and their families across the ocean. Since to the economic conditions mentioned, is attributed the extent of emigration, its decrease would be an indication of the improved conditions over there. Hence we have an uninterrupted downward trend of tired Germans emigrating. In the 80's from five per thousand of the population, it fell to only 2%, ten years later, in 1893, then to less than 1%, and, finally only to 0.28%, which brought to this country, about 18,545 persons from the "Fatherland". To judge, by the discouraging statistics, of the future of German Culture in North America, it would be sad indeed, were it not, that we are not concerned with their political divisions at home, but we primarily consider the fact of their German origin and language, a culture they possess in common. Hence, it does not appear necessary to expect the waning of German culture here. On the contrary, it blossoms and grows, and its strength is constantly increased by the addition of immigration from German-speaking countries. The totals have reached about 13,000 annually,

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and in May of this year alone, there came to North America 7,982 persons, who claimed German as their mother tongue. Considering these figures for the year, they will give a good picture of the size of immigration, which approximately has kept around these figures for ten years.

In spite of all pessimistic prophecies, we must state, in view of 75,000 yearly, new arrivals, German-American Culture has an expanding rich future here and will effectively counteract the leveling process of their English environment. The German press, schools, churches and societies will continue to prosper and to work. However, the vociferous belittlers of German Culture and its deserved credit in the development of North America, may consider it a mote in their own eyes.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 7, 1914.

EDITORIAL:

IMMIGRATION DECREASES

As the past year brought a larger number of immigrants than the previous one, it could be noticed, that the masses of arrivals this year show a decided decrease, compared with the number that came last year. The news of unsatisfactory conditions in business and industry, and the consequent decline of employment, has no doubt penetrated to the European countries, that have provided the largest contingent of immigrants. The unemployment, prevailing in almost every part of the country, reflects upon the the disinclination of Southern Europeans to immigrate and must be considered as the reason, that during the last weeks and months, more people have left the ports of the Eastern section, steerage and second class and larger numbers than in the previous year went back to Europe. Of those 152,969 steamer passengers who arrived in the United States, 3,384 were denied admission, twice as many as in the previous year.

Daily can we learn of despotic acts and lack of consideration, with which the immigrants are treated especially by the New York inspection officials. In many cases young and strong laborers are rejected on the grounds, that at the place of their destination, they would not be able to find the expected



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 7, 1914.

opportunity of employment, and therefore would become a burden to public charity. The tendency to curtail the immigration of the laboring class is much stronger under the democratic government, than ever before.

But the immigration slackens by itself, so that efforts to stop it artificially, are not at all necessary.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 5, 1914.



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A GERMAN PROTEST.

"From Washington comes the report, that the German government protested against the Burnett Bill." If certain circles in congress think it necessary to prove that American culture has advanced so far that it can institute, without fear of exposure, the educational test of Cretans and Kutzowallachs, then neither Germany nor any other state can have any official objection against it. We German Americans are aggravated because we see in the same a treason against the spirit, which prevailed when the Republic was founded, and because it speaks of a pitiable ignorance of necessities, which the country needs to further develop and open up economic conditions. This phase is that symbol which distinguishes immigrant masses from Americans. This latter element believes that in the hundred years of its independent national existence it has accumulated sufficient spiritual values aside from the rolling dollar, that it is able to cut out an educational straight-jacket for the rest of the world. The hyphenated people, meaning German-Americans, is of the opinion that the country's structure of civilization, is by no means finished, and to further this building callous muscles should be welcomed as co-workers. The view that the only spiritual values existing are those in this country. brought over by themselves, but containing nothing of native American coinage is pure malice.



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In the home countries of the hyphenated Americans, it is regarded as an unquestionable fact, while the nationalist Americans will think it a malicious lie. If Germany has no right to interfere, when Uncle Sam sports the toga of the educational censor, neither has it any cause to act in the interest of its emigrants. The German government's protest is not directed against the educational test but only against the passage in the Burnett Bill which states that American immigrants have to be examined by American physicians, inspectors, etc., at the port of embarkation. This, naturally, is a challenge which no foreign country is willing to pass, least of all Germany. Its navigation companies are the most scrupulous in the world as was acknowledged even America after the "Titanic" catastrophe. Its physicians are the best educated on earth and do not need any supervision by American scholars or officials, and Count Bernstorff pointed out with great clearness, which can not be misunderstood, the position of his government, that it never would stand for American control over German ships.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

CITY MAIL

It is remarkable to note what sensible ideas our great City sometimes gets. Although Chicago and certain representatives of its English Press could be called the breeding place and protector of the worst nativism, from time to time the understanding comes through that without the foreigners, Chicago to-day would be nothing more than a modest provincial town, reaching the rank probably of Buffalo or Rock Island.

In no way would it have become the second largest City in the United States. In the light of such a temporary understanding, which of course, may be caused by business considerations, the worst of our nativistic inciting papers are advocating a holiday in favor of those Chicago citizens who, during the past year, swore allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

Perhaps even the most arrogant Americans will be startled after looking at the statistics of the population of our City, and by hearing that the cradle of

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 22, 1914.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

approximately 800,000 Chicagoans stood on other than American soil. The census of 1910 proved that of a population of 2,185,283 souls, 1,693,918, that is over 75 %, must be counted as immigrants of the first and second generation. Our "natives" have therefore, every reason to remember with some respect the foreign element within our walls, and the proposed honor day could, at the same time, become an occasion to clarify the importance of the Germans in Chicago. The enormous total of 182,281 Germans residents who were born in the fatherland can hardly be passed up in silence. But if to this number are added 244,185 whose parents were both native Germans and 75,366 of whom either the father or the mother was an immigrant then the total of 501,832 is reached, which the official census reports as the population of "German Origin." The fact we could name still larger numbers. The census of 1910 showed 227,958 Austrians, 37,990 Hungarians and 7,192 Swiss of whom the larger part can be added to the German speaking population. Consequently the German element in Chicago can easily be estimated- at three-quarters of a million persons. Our nativism is turning somersaults. It cannot get away from the fact that America is tied by a thousand strings with foreign countries whose people settled here and helped develop the country. At the same moment when in Washington the often-tried attempt on

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WPA (ILL) PRO 130271

the life of immigration is repeated, the Federal Government sends a representative to Chicago at the honor-day of the newly nationalized citizens. Our nationalistic Press speaks smuggingly of those "lucky ones" who could put the citizen papers into their pockets during the last year.

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Abendpost, Sept. 6, 1911.

GERMAN IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

How large is the German population of Chicago? And what about it?

No definite information could be given with reference to the first question. In some instances it might be said that the German population of Chicago has reached the 600,000 mark, while it might be just as correct to state that it is not half as numerous not even 100,000, 75,000, or even 60,000. The correct answer to this question depends, of course, upon what is understood by the name German and the people included in this category, and also what the objective of this answer might be. For instance, if a visitor from across the ocean makes the complimentary remark that one could feel quite at home in Chicago, then asks how large the German population of the city is, we proudly reply that it is 600,000 in all. But the situation takes on a different aspect if the question is asked by one interested in a new enterprise, the success of which would depend to large extent upon the support of the



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German people. In this instance we would assume a more modest tone and drop the number to 100,000 or even less, because then we have in mind only those Germans identified with the German nation and who are ready to lend a helping hand to their compatriots. However, if this thesis should be excluded, and it would simply be assumed that whoever wishes to be identified with the German nation or whoever considers the German language as his or her mother tongue, it would not render things less complicated. Moreover, to determine the real strength of the Germans in Chicago would still remain a big problem, even if only immigrants from Germany would fall into that category. It is not at all unusual to speak of Austrians, Hungarians, and people from Switzerland, etc., as Germans and also of a large proportion of Poles and Russians; although they appear as such in the census, yet their culture and language, by choice, is German. According to the census taken in 1900 (the census results of 1910 for nationalities other than American have not as yet been published) there were 170,738 natives of Germany residing in Chicago. Included in this number were 3,251 persons of Swiss



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origin, the majority of whom may rightly be considered Germans; 11,815 Austrians; 42,494 German and Austrian Poles; 24,178 Russians; and 4,946 Hungarians whose culture and language preference was also German and among whom there are undoubtedly many who deserve to be called Germans. But the nearest correct statement on this subject would be approximately 200,000 foreign-born population, who chose Chicago for their domicile at that time. What is it today?

This implies the question what about the future of Germanism in Chicago? Especially, did they make progressive strides or did they fall into an apathy? Despite the various answers to the first question, the general opinion would accuse the Germans as having fallen into a lethargy. The older generation is especially prone to bemoan the backward trend of Germanism in this city and if one protests their assertion, or challenges the correctness of their opinion, they promptly refer to the retrogression of German instruction in public schools and to the fact that the German population of Chicago cannot even support its own German Theatre. Then those of us who are still unwilling to be



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convinced against our own wishes cannot escape the litany of retrogression, moreover, of the shallowness and desolateness of the German societies of this city. They do bemoan the passing of the real German spirit and the German customs which were so prominent among the Chicago citizens of German descent.

This would indicate that we accept conditions as they are and say no more about them. But this is not the answer to the question. It has not been proven yet, that there has been a decided retrogression of Germanism in Chicago. Those of us who believe to the contrary and who still have great hopes for the future, are on the right road.

The census of 1910 will probably disclose that German immigration has fallen off, as compared with the census of ten years ago, but not materially so. Furthermore, if the Austro-Germans, the Hungarians, etc., should be included in this category, the number of German immigrants who make their homes in Chicago will probably pass the number disclosed by the census of 1900....



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The prevailing economic progress of the German population cannot be denied; the economic situation of the Germans of Chicago has improved greatly since 1900 and still greater improvement is shown when compared with the years preceding that period. The statement that numerous Germans chose to deny their descent, with the increase of prosperity, may be based upon reliable information. However, it must not be disregarded that others, no less numerous, became German-conscious and proud of their descent.

It is also a fact that there are just as many, or more, Germans living in Chicago today than there ever were. Their offspring are regarded as being numerous, but how large the percentage may be of those who still consider themselves Germans is a question, the answer to which is yet to come. And this can be accomplished only by demonstrating their strength which they have failed to do during the past ten years. The lack of support of the German Theatre and the negligible interest in the study of German in public schools was also sufficient proof.....

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The new German Theatre is to open this autumn. Care has been taken to see that a diversified repertoire keeps the interest of the public alive. In order to satisfy individual preferences, the repertoire for the coming season is composed of operettas, dramas, and comedies to be given at moderate admission prices. It will be a real test of Germanism in this city. And only then when the anticipated support of that institution should fail, only then, the accusation of disinterestedness will be justified. This would, of course, indicate a clear case of Germanistic retrogression in Chicago.

Another deplorable lack of interest was shown toward the study of the German language in public schools. This would, however, require a lengthy explanation. Therefore, it may be well to confine ourselves today just to this: "A little is better than nothing at all, and never dispose of muddy water, before clear water is available."

It is the duty of the principal of every school to communicate with the parents of each student as to their desirability of the child's instruction



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of German. This would become compulsory if, for instance, fifty students of the fifth grade of any school would announce their wish for that study. The minimum attendance of the German class by pupils of the seventh and the eighth grades would be twenty-five. And if the number of the future aspirants of one school would not warrant the organizing of a single class then two neighborhood schools could combine their separate units into a single class. Only a strong public demand could bring about the much-needed improvement in the study of the German language.....



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Abendpost, Aug. 16, 1911.

DRASTIC IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

(Editorial)



Out of obscurity comes the Democratic Congressman S. A. Roddenbery of Georgia, announcing his contemplated immigration restriction bill, which can not fail to win the approval of every person who is opposed to the foreign element in this country. The well-known bill on that subject, which was introduced by Senator Dillingham and applauded by the nativists of this country, could hardly be regarded as anti-immigration, if compared with the bill which Congressman Roddenbery proposes to introduce.

Senator Dillingham proposes that in addition to the exclusion of the yellow race, which is already exempt by law from the privilege of being admitted as citizens of the United States (including Chinese, Japanese, and various members of the yellow race), that every immigrant irrespective of color should be submitted to an intelligence test upon his arrival in this country. Furthermore, every male immigrant who has

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passed the age of 16 years, should prove his ability to read and write; while in the case of absolute illiteracy-although having no physical handicaps which would be a preventing factor in the acquisition of that knowledge-the immigrant should not be permitted to enter this country. However, the bill is provided with one redeeming clause, namely that no separation of families must take place..... The Dillingham Bill proposes further a more drastic immigration law concerning the so-called contract workers,- limitations which have already reached the point of irrationality. The penalty to be imposed upon corporations and industrial concerns which would import foreign labor regardless of that law, should be an extremely severe one.

This Republican Senator, who is also Chairman of the Immigration Commission by appointment of Congress, announced his thorough study and wide knowledge of that subject, and therefore, deems further changes of the present immigration law unnecessary. Very gracious, indeed.

But the Democratic Representative is not satisfied with quite as little. There is, of course, a comparatively small percentage of the foreign

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element living in his state, and the importance of their votes is rather vague. Obviously he believes: If not, why not, and then acts accordingly. He proposes the intelligence test for persons passed the age of 14 years. Furthermore, that admission to this nation shall be permissible only if the immigrant can show that he actually possesses \$100, besides the present head tax of \$4 (pending an increase to \$50). The immigrant must also be in the possession of a certificate of good character, which must bear the official stamp of his homeland. But even then, the decision of admission would depend largely upon the immigration officials. In addition, a physical examination must also be performed, to which every male immigrant between the ages of 14-50 would have to submit and which would compare with the strictest physical examination undergone only by recruits who enlist in the Army of the Federal Government. The immigrant must pass all these tests before being admitted to this country, thus he may be prepared to join the army if necessity calls; else be returned to his native land, regardless of his immaculate character and in many instances excellent possibilities.

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Taking all this into consideration, it would be safe to assume that, if the proposed immigration law should be adopted, the Europeans, who would still feel inclined to seek the hospitality of this nation, could be transported to these shores in one single, moderately sized boat. The radical changes of immigration restrictions as proposed by Mr. Roddenbery can be regarded as a fantastic brain-storm, from which no real danger is looming. It is, of course, needless to emphasize that this bill will not gain the necessary support. On the other hand, different other attempts are also being made to restrict immigration, the success of which is not quite so remote. For instance, the bill in favor of the increase of the head tax to \$10, and various other limitations as proposed by the Republican Representative Hayes, of California, and indorsed by Mr. Overman, the Democratic Senator from North Carolina.

The Hayes Bill proposes to refuse permission to this country to any person 16 years of age, who cannot prove his or her ability to speak and write English, or at least have the knowledge of another language spoken in Europe. (Hebrew and Yiddish would constitute the required knowledge). Exempt from this ruling would be a person coming from Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, and Mexico

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provided that he or she resided in the respective country not less than three years. He also proposes that each person who would be admitted to this country must have \$25 in his possession.

Although each of these Immigration Restriction Bills differ in the particulars, each one proposes, however, the consideration of the intelligence test. It may be well to cite the fact that once during the administration of Grover Cleveland a similarly drastic immigration restriction bill was submitted to Congress. The bill received the general approval of both Houses although it was not put into effect because it had been vetoed by the President. It is also true that the supporters of that bill will double and redouble their efforts, which they expect will culminate in their victory; the possibility of which can not be questioned.

It is highly important that friends of immigration realize the seriousness and get busy in order to avert a calamity which would arise if the bill should be passed.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1911.

IN THE INTEREST OF IMMIGRATION

Assurance of agricultural activity for immigrants is sought by Catholic priests through an organization called "The Catholic Colonization of the United States of America," formed by Catholic priests. This organization will endeavor to assure immigrants, who made a living in Europe in the field of agriculture, of a continuation of this type of livelihood in this country. The organization is putting much stress on the fact that the majority of the immigrants are natives of South and Southeast Europe, where they were engaged in agriculture. Since their arrival in this country they were forced, without discrimination, to be absorbed by our industries, thus becoming common laborers under rather adverse conditions. The program of this new organization consists of sending a number of young priests to Europe, where, with the assistance of local priests, an



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attempt will be made to acquire desirable immigrants as members of the Catholic agricultural colonies, the organization of which will be sponsored by agricultural societies, preferably in the South. These Catholic agricultural colonization societies must pledge to provide the community with a church and a school as soon as the community grows to 400 or 500 inhabitants. However, no attempt will be made to induce any person engaged in agricultural work in Europe to immigrate to the United States. Moreover, these societies will confine their activities to assist those who are determined to leave their native land and emigrate to the United States, to the land of their choice.

At the head of the organization is Reverend Julius E. de Voss, of St. John Bergman's community, 2517 Logan Blvd. The vice-president, Reverend P. Bandini, has left for Europe already, to carry out the organization's



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instructions. The secretary of the society is Rev. V. Tesselaer, and the treasurer is Rev. F. de Lange. The directors of the society are: The Reverends de Voss, Bandini, Tesselaer, de Lange, Glesa, Hynnek, Hollinger, Tarif, Riordan, and Hopper.



Abendpost, December 6, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE UNDESIRABLES

The United States has ceased to consider itself as a haven of refuge for the oppressed and distressed. They have limited immigration by certain laws, which are in reality directed against those needing help. It is therefore, obvious that it was useless to emphasize the fact, that the Europeans do not emigrate on account of unbearable conditions, but because they desire to improve them, as has been done by the Commissioners of Immigration, who were appointed in 1907 to prepare for Congress a detailed report about the immigration question. Even less appropriate was their statement that, due to this fact, the whole problem of immigration is merely economic and can not be considered from a sentimental viewpoint. Indeed there remains very little sentimentality in these laws, neither are they the result of sane economic measures. For this reason these laws have failed to meet the expectations of their originators, that is, they have not prevented, and not even diminished the immigration of undesirables. This, should have convinced the commissioner that such legislation is particularly wrong.

The proposals made by the commission are concerned chiefly with an

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10273

"educational test" for the immigrants with the exclusion of all unmarried, untrained workers, with the limitation of immigrants from each country, and, finally, with an increase of the amount of cash required of each newcomer. It was left to Congress to use any or all of these proposals.

The whole report contains nothing new, and hardly deserves the attention of Congress. The "educational test" has been frequently discussed and considered as worthless. Even more stupid would be the refusal of young and single workers, because they are the most useful and are no competition to trained workers. It would be likewise foolish to regulate the number of immigrants from each country. Such regulations, even if it could be carried out, could not stand the test. At times there would be too great a supply in the labor market. Experience has demonstrated that emigrants know best, when to come or to stay. Immigration automatically diminishes when times are not prosperous. Finally, it would be "malicious" to increase the amount of cash required to enter the United States. Since every immigrant can be returned to his mother-country within three years after landing, if he commits a crime, or if he becomes a subject of charity, it seems unnecessary to make it harder for those without means.

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Children of American Citizens' Foreigners.

If the immigration laws prohibited the entering of foreigners who are afflicted with contagious diseases, even the most liberal friend of immigration would agree to that. Against the principle of the law and its execution there can be no objection. These afflicted persons constitute a danger for others, if they are permitted to mingle freely!

Nor can it be expected that our government will take care of these dangerous strangers, whom she did not ask to come, and to give them medical treatments at public expense. Such magnanimity would be quite expensive and would not produce the best results. No country can afford to have any other country send its dangerously sick people to her to be taken care of at her expense. This action would be just as prohibitive, as to permit the criminals, the paupers, and the tramps of other countries to enter.

However, there are cases, in which the application of this law seems unjust and deplorable. We refer here to the rejection of children, whose parents live in this country and have become citizens.

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There are many of these cases on record lately. This is not, because there are more children coming with contagious diseases or otherwise, but because they are not permitted to enter under certain conditions, which at previous occasions constituted no barriers. The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Williams, enforces the law in this as well as in other respects with unusual, and previously unknown severity. Just now there is a boy on Ellis Island, whose father lives in Oregon and has been an American citizen for several years and who had him come to the United States from Sweden. This boy was not permitted to enter, because it was discovered that he was affected with a certain inflammation of the eyes called "tra choma".

Commissioner Williams demands in such cases of the Steamship company not only a free return trip for the "undersirable" immigrants, but also the payment of \$100.00 as a penalty, which the law inflicts for its violation. The Cunard Steamship Company has been recently hit several times and therefore appealed to the Secretary of Commerce at Washington. In his reply he pointed out, that their protest could not be considered, in as much as the decisions of the federal courts had been definite and clear in such cases. The Cunard Line wanted to know if children, whose parents had become nationalized, likewise became American citizens, if they come to this country,

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where their parents had previously come, and expect to stay with them. This inquiry was answered in the negative, based on decisions of the Courts. If an immigrant obtains citizenship here, all his children under age become likewise citizens, according to the immigration laws, provided the respective children live in the United States at the time when the citizenship papers are obtained. The law does not mention anything about children, who still live in a foreign country. These remain foreigners in spite of their fathers naturalization. And as such they are subject to all the regulations of the immigration laws, if they later enter the United States.

All this is correct. All regulations of the general immigration laws, including the one referring to contagious diseases, is equally applicable to all foreigners; and every child born to a foreigner is being considered a foreigner, when it enters the United States for the first time, in spite of the fact that his father in the interim has become a citizen of the United States.

The actions of the immigration commissioner is therefore within the law, however cruel they may be at times.

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But the law can be changed and ought to be changed. It can be changed without endangering our country with a mass immigration of sick people. The naturalization laws discriminate between children born in foreign countries, before their parents were naturalized, and those born in foreign countries, after the parents become citizens. All children born of American citizens, whether their parents are born here or not—which are born in a foreign country, are American citizens just the same as if they were born here. Of course, this does not include such cases, where parents never have been in the United States. The same sick boy who is excluded today, because his father was not an American citizen at the time of the child's birth, would have been permitted to enter in spite of his sickness, if the father had been a citizen before the birth of the boy. All, who possess American citizenship, whether young or old, and in spite of any diseases they may have, must be granted the entry into the States. And if in such cases by observing certain preventive measures, the entry is permissible without endangering public health, then we can not understand, why entry is refused in the other cases. Certainly it does not happen very frequently that immigrants who have become naturalized, leave their sick children in the old country and send for them afterwards, that these newcomers would constitute a danger for this country. Besides, no steamship line accepts passengers, who are

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afflicted with serious diseases.

Under these circumstances there is no conclusive reason, to discriminate any longer between children or American citizen. If children, still under age, whose parents are living in the United States and are citizens thereof, come to remain here, should be recognized as American citizens, although they may not have been such by birth.

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Abendpost, June 10, 1904

(EDITORIAL) THE IMMIGRATION WAR



A more improper time than the present could not have been selected by the Atlantic Navigation companies for their immigration rate war. As formerly cautious and farsighted business people, the heads of these companies seem in this case to be stricken with blindness. The reduction of the transportation costs to the ridiculous price of ten dollars (board included) points, of course, to an artificial stimulation and increase of immigration, and it was unavoidable that it enraged the enemies of immigration. It is twice as dangerous at a time when business in general is slack and when the import of alien laborers can be represented as threatening the labor of this country. Doubly dangerous, also, for the reason that only a few months separate us from the beginning of a new Congressional term in which, because the elections are now past, they will not be afraid to issue anti-immigration laws by a hostile majority, which they did not dare to do before the election. Also there is no Cleveland in the President's chair to veto such legislation. Roosevelt himself belongs to the proponents for further restriction of immigration.

Generally there should be no reason to believe that a man who pays only \$10. for his fare is less desirable than the one who has paid \$20. or \$30. On the contrary,

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the less he has to pay for transportation the more money he has left when he lands. The rate war has not lasted very long as yet and already complaint after complaint is heard about the deterioration of the immigrant that it has caused. The highest official of the Department of Immigration, General Commissioner Sargent, has declared already that he has convinced himself with his own eyes, that the low rates have produced a terrifying increase of undesirable immigrants. Of course he will not fail to report accordingly to the President and thereby assist the enemies of immigration.

A special impression will be made by reports from England according to which they try to get rid of the "scum" of the Russian and other undesirable immigration, that had settled in London and other large cities, and where they have been, for a long time, an object of great displeasure. The London Newspapers report, with frank pleasure, which smells like malicious joy, that Uncle Sam gets the unclean, disagreeable bunch of which they thought they never could rid themselves.

Shuddering tales are related of the conditions in certain London districts, especially Whitechapel where the majority of the people often have from twenty to thirty in

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a single room. In fact, what is related, may not be much worse than what was written by English historians about a large part of the pure English, Anglo-Saxon emigration that came over here in former centuries and whose descendants deem themselves today the aristocracy of this country. But those are old stories and known to few, while what is said for the disadvantage of the new arrivals is published in all papers of the country and is noticed by everybody.,....

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Abendpost, January 5, 1904



PEONAGE;
GERMAN IMMIGRANTS SENT TO
THE SOUTH INTO SLAVERY.

Twenty-five German immigrants reported at Police headquarters today and demanded the arrest of the Employment Agent, Louis Krampe, 135 North Clark Street for obtaining money under false pretences. According to their statements they were sold into slavery in the Mississippi Oyster territory by the accused. Hermann Mueller, 6614 May Street, the leader of the complainants, was the only one of the crew who could understand and speak English. The rest were all new immigrants.

According to the statements of Mueller he and his fellow complainants came in connection with Krampe by answering an ad and declared themselves willing to go to Pensacola, Florida, to work there in an oyster packing plant. Krampe promised the wages of \$2.00 a day for men, and \$1.50 a day for women.

On December 26th they started the voyage in a special car of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway. Two days later they were unloaded in a town which they



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Abendpost, January 5, 1904

believed to be Pensacola. After the train left they found out that they were at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

"About an hour later", - Mueller related to Detective Gallagher, who was ordered to arrest Krampe - "A foreman of an oyster packing plant appeared at the Bay and commanded us to board some trucks that brought us to the factory. The latter is the property of the firm of James Dunbar and Sons.

The next morning we started to work. We had to open oysters, and received one cent for each pound of oyster meat. We worked for three days, realized that the strongest and fastest man among us could hardly earn fifty cents a day. We talked the matter over and insisted that we would not do any more work until we could speak to the manager of the concern.

What is the idea?" said Dunbar. "I have not sent for you and you should be glad that I gave you work. I paid \$5.00 for each one of you. It might be better for you to take up the work again at once!"

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"I stated that we would open no more oysters, but that we were willing to work with the oyster fishermen who are earning more.

No, said Dunbar, nothing doing. You go back to the factory or you quit. And if you don't go back at once I will have you all arrested.

I declared to the gentlemen that we have friends in Chicago who would look after our interests. The next morning the railway car that brought us there was pulled up again. We were ordered to board it and not to show our faces again. We were brought back to Chicago. When we complained to Krampe he refunded to each of us \$5.00 of the \$10.00 we had paid him. He declared that the Labor Agent, Gregg of the Frisco Railway System had requested him to ship us. We had believed that we would find remunerative occupation in the south.

We have to get hold of Krampe. The court investigation will decide whether he is guilty, or someone else.



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Abendpost, January 5, 1904

Mueller signed the order for arrest against Krampe, who was accused nine times before in similar cases.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1901.

INCREASED GERMAN IMMIGRATION

After a considerable standstill, the German immigration has become alert once again. The influx of Germans at the port of New York, during the month of March was quite heavy compared with recent years. These immigrants comprise excellent human material, destined for the Western part of the country. Heavy immigration has also been reported from Baltimore, adding that many of the newcomers - mostly bound for the West - are prospective farmers, provided with sufficient funds to purchase farms, preferably in Kansas.

Men who will engage in agricultural work are especially welcome in this country. Not even the overly alarmed American industrial workingmen, raise protest against that type of immigration - they who live in constant fear of foreign labor competition. This is plausible because farmers do not increase competition of American labor, on the contrary, they become consumers of the products of American industry.....



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1901.

The large German immigration to this country is a sign that the Germans have revived their preference for the North and the West of the United States which can be regarded as a salvation for themselves as well as for us.





Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1901

THE CHANGING STREAM OF IMMIGRATION

From the statistics of immigration for the year 1900 the fact is in evidence that the overwhelming majority of newcomers came from Italy and Eastern Europe. It demonstrates the movements of emigration from one part of Europe to another one. The increase of population in the United States which has reached such heights in one century, is to a great extent due to a ceaseless stream of immigration which poured into this country from the western, northern and central part of Europe. Just recently, the southern countries of Europe, as Italy and the Balkan states, as well as Russia, are beginning to take part in this movement toward the western continent.

Although emigration from the different countries increases because of overpopulation, which intensified the struggle for existence, or because of political or religious pressure, nevertheless, it can be observed that a peculiar geographic change happened in regard to emigration tendencies. In the beginning of America's developments the nations of Western Europe sent their pioneers of culture to this newly discovered country. From Spain and Portugal came the founders of the Latin republics of Central and South America.



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From France came the first white settlers of lower Canada. From England, Scotland and partly from West and South Germany came the immigrants who settled in the colonial states of the East and South of North America. This took place during the 17th and 18th century, and during the first half of the 19th century large masses of people came from Ireland. When the Irish immigration diminished, German immigration set in, and from 1848 until the Civil War; and again reached a remarkable height from 1873 till 1889. It was a migration, as it were, of the Germanic nation, through which the United States received a certain nation element, whose influence over its economic and intellectual development cannot be sufficiently appraised.

During the last decade of the past century the newcomers from Germany decreased considerably and amounted to 25% only of the previous decade. The reasons for these changes are to be found in the fact that Germany needed the available working men, and that economic conditions in the United States had become worse.

Immigration from Scandinavian countries increased simultaneously with the German. It swelled from 1870 until 1890, and then diminished to one-half during the following decade.



Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1901

On the other hand, few immigrants came from the South and East of Europe in 1870 and during the following two decades. But since 1890 over one million more came from Italy, Balkan states, Poland, Russia, and Finland, then during the previous 400 years since the discovery of America. . . It appears as if the stream of immigrants is still swelling. Perhaps the political events in East Europe will cause a still greater increase of immigrants. Mass-immigrations from Finland is expected, and the number of those, desiring to emigrate from the Balkan states, is steadily increasing.

During the years from 1870 until 1890 approximately 300,000 came to this country from Belgium, Netherland, Denmark, and Switzerland, but immigration diminished after 1890 from these countries.

Of the 19,000,000 immigrants, who have come to this country since 1820, about 8,000,000 of them came from West Europe, about 7,000,000 from Central Europe, especially from Germany, 1,500,000 from North Europe and 2,500,000 from South and East Europe.



Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1901

As mentioned before, the stream of immigrants from South and East Europe are increasing continually, while it is diminishing from the other sections. It is a well-known fact that the steady increase from these sections is not altogether desirable for the United States and it appears that stricter immigration laws are necessary and inevitable.

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Die Abendpost, July 18, 1900.

OUR IMMIGRATION.

Since we have a census- that is for 120 years, the Germans have furnished the largest number and even to-day this nationality shown the highest percentage of immigrants, as may be ascertained from the following table, the result of two censuses:-

	Year 1890	Year 1900
Germans	2,785,000	2,610,000
Irish	1,872,000	1,789,000
British	1,252,000	1,245,000
Scandinavians	933,000	1,040,000
Russians and Poles	330,000	700,000
Austrians	304,000	670,000
Italians	183,000	665,000
French	113,000	120,000
Swiss	104,000	110,000
Chinese	107,000	110,000
Dutch	81,000	90,000
Canada, etc	1,187,000	1,020,000
Total	<u>9,250,000</u>	<u>10,020,000</u>



Die Abendpost, July 18, 1900.

Since there are many Swiss, Austrians, Russians and also Germans among the Canadian immigrants, we may conclude that there are about three million Germans in this country and that their progeny, the second and third generation increased this amount to 10 million. Although the 19th Century showed an exodus trend for Germany, there were many wars which killed millions, the German people increased from 15,500,000 to 55,000,000 in the course of a century while the population of France only rose from 25,000,000 to 38,000,000 within the same period.

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Abendpost, August 28, 1899.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HALF AMERICANS ONLY

One of the most contemptible papers printed in the United States is the "Puck." One issue of this paper contained a picture recently, which is an outrage upon our free country. A ballot-box is pictured and on the right side of it stand a number of naturalized citizens, ready to vote. Every-one of these voters, a German, an Irishman, an Englishman, a Frenchman, etc., were halved, that is, they appeared on one side as German, English, Irish, etc., and on the other side as Americans. On the left side is the well known figure of "Brother Jonathan," and these words come from his lips: " Shall I grant these people the full right to vote, because they are half Americans only?"

We can not imagine a more shameful attack upon the naturalized citizens. They have done so much for the development of our country, and are still doing it. The constitution guarantees specifically all rights of American citizens, with the exception that no naturalized citizen can become president or vice-president of the United States.

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Abendpost, August 28, 1899.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

Did the stupid publisher of "Puck" ever realize that every naturalized citizen has to pay taxes in full like every born American, and not only half of them?

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Abendpost, September 9, 1898.

GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE LEAD IN CHICAGO

The Board of Education of this city ordered the superintendent, J. E. Fitzgerald, to take a census of Chicago and to classify the inhabitants according to their nationality. The census is finished and the 1,851,588 inhabitants of the city are tabulated according to their nationality as follows: Germans-490,542; Americans-488,683; Irish-248,142; Swedes-111,190; Poles-96,853; Bohemians- 89,280; Norwegians-45,690; English-44,223; Russians- 38,987; Canadians-34,907; Negroes-25,814; Italians-23,061; Scots-22,942; Franch-21,840; Dutch-19,148; Hungarians-4,401; Welsh-3,774; Chinese, 2, 445; Belgians-2,011; Greeks-1,644; Lithuanians-1,411; Spaniards-568; Mexicans-152; Mixed descent- 5,954; Arabs, Armenians, Japanese-1,713.

Of the total population 67 % are born in the United States, which is an increase of 2 % compared with the census of 1896. The Germans are still in the lead, but the Americans-referring to all those, whose parents were born in the United States, will soon overtake and surpass them in numbers. Two years ago the "Americans" constituted 20 % of the total population, and



Abendpost, September 9, 1898.

this percentage has increased to 25%.

According to these investigations there are 212,000 children attending public schools and 114, 170 children attending parochial schools, traning schools, kindergartens, etc.

There are 344 illiterates in Chicago, 244 persons are deaf and dumb , and 53 are blind.

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Abendpost, Sept. 3, 1898

REPORT ABOUT GERMAN STEERAGE IMMIGRANTS

Rev. Sommerlatte, manager of the "Harbor Mission" of the Reformed Church in New York, reports the following: "Being employed as a missionary in the Harbor of New York for the last eight years, I have paid particular attention to the landing of German steerage passenger and have assisted them as much as possible.

During the past year we witnessed to our sorrow how the healthiest and strongest Germans were compelled by force to return to Germany, after they had been held in New York for weeks. All steerage passengers are under very strict regulations. Whoever has no definite promise of getting work here, whoever had been in jail or penitentiary, whoever is weakly or sickly or well advanced in years, all these must return to Germany. Women with illegitimate children, married women, if the husband is not already in the United States must return to Germany. Clerks, students, lawyers, teachers, army-officers, public-officers, all these are being sent back because they are not skilled workers.

Abendpost, Sept. 3, 1898 .

"Persons, who have relatives or friends here, are permitted to land, provided the latter agree to take care of the immigrants. In case the friends or relative refuse to do so, the immigrants can be sent back. If any of the immigrants cannot answer the 25 questions about his personal affairs to the perfect satisfaction of the officials, or he betrays in the least that he has prospect of work, his case is referred to a special office. Upon the decision of these special officers depends the fate of the immigrants.

"Formerly the immigration commissioners were of German descent and therefore liberal. But in recent times all the officers have been Irish and besides, the most important positions are held by outstanding leaders of the trade unions, therefore unreasonable severity prevails.

"The latest regulation is that the immigrants must state to what religion he or she belongs. A Catholic has a better chance to get through because most of the officials are Catholics.....



Abendpost, Sept. 3, 1898

"All immigrants, coming in as steerage passengers are treated like prisoners, whether they deserve it or not."

These conditions although somewhat exaggerated in certain respects are actually prevailing. The official attitudes and actions towards these immigrants has changed and is now rather insulting and abusive. The immigration laws are applied with unreasonable severity, particularly since Powderly has been appointed as Immigration Superintendent. Since the fire on Ellis Island this problem has become more difficult. There are now not sufficient buildings to give to the immigrants the necessary comforts during their stay for a closer examination, or waiting for a written security from their relatives or friends. Their stay indeed is similar to a jail sentence.

The total number of immigrants who have been sent back is not as large as one would assume according to the above portrayal, and may not exceed a total of 1,500.

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Die Abendpost, January 22nd, 1898.

The Undesirable and uneducated(An Editorial on Immigration.)

The entire evidence for those who favor the "Lodge-bill" is based on these two sentences. 1.) Immigrants who are not educated are undesirable; 2.) Undesirable Immigrants are those who are not educated. And for each of these two sentences, its defenders have no proof. We are the last who would belittle a good school-education. In the first instance, the required proof of education (the evidence that one can read or write) is not an assurance, that one has been properly tutored, that one can think independently and reach sensible (logical) conclusions. Secondly, a school education, even the best, is not the primary cause why immigration has always been necessary, in former years as well as to-day. Where is the state in the Union, who would not prefer 100,000 strong fisted, healthy farmers, who know how to cut timber, pull stumps and convert the wilderness into tillable farms, to a similar number or even one tenth of this sum, of writers, bookkeepers, schoolteachers, lawyers or other literary and cultured individuals? Is there anywhere a city or state in this country where there is a dearth of store or office help, or any other kind of work



Die Abendpost, January 22nd, 1898.

where the knowledge of reading and writing are of most importance? Are not these the labors to which the native youth rushes? The efforts, which are regarded as "genteel" where no exertion of the body is needed, where the young man(or Mr. Boy) can take good care of his hands, manicure his fingernails and where his clothes enable him to play the "dude." Do the United States suffer from an insufficient supply of "Clerks" and "Bookkeepers", stenographers and typewriting artists or do we need people with muscular arms and strong fists, who are able and willing, to perform the arduous, disagreeable and dangerous labors, which the mass of the indigenous Americans shuns? Do we need more agents, "office-sitters" and desk-ink blotters or more people who know how to handle a pick and shovel? Who, in the future is to extract the coal from the dark recesses of the earth, or build railroad embankments in the torrid heat of the sun, dig canals, pave the streets and remove the dirt, if the despised, "ignorant" foreigners who always did this work, are not allowed to come to our shores? Their presence which is greatly to be appreciated made it possible for the native American to select the more pleasant, easier, the better and more profitable callings. Somebody must do this manual work. If they are not performed by the immigrants,



Die Abendpost, January 22nd, 1898.

then they must be done by the natives, and the American laborers will have to retreat, while heretofore they rode onward and upward on the banks of the ignorant foreigners, who always held the lowest jobs. For such dirty work which has always been done by the despised "Huns and Dagos" and others of their ilk but which the native and the better educated and skilled immigrant laborers disdain to do, for such work, it is surely not absolutely necessary to have that school education, without which no one is to be given admission. It is plain nonsense, that the unschooled immigrant is undesirable, merely, because he is not educated.

The second sentence is not any better, which describes the undesirable immigrants as uneducated. We know of no more undesirable workers than those who shy away from honest work, the lazy and the vermin who "with the aid of their smartness" live at the expense of others, the cheaters, counterfeiterers, thieves and other crooks of all sorts. And these, as a rule are not recruited from the ignorant class. To the contrary the higher their degree of education the more dangerous they become to the community.



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Die Abendpost, January 22nd, 1898.

The mass of the immigrant always consisted of honest, capable, and willing workers, regardless of their school-learning. There is no evidence to prove why the immigration of the next century should not be as useful to this land as it has been during the past hundred years. There is no reason for a legal restriction, since experience has shown, that immigration controls itself, whenever our conditions make an influx of labor unprofitable. If the gentlemen Lodge and Associates really have such great fear of the people who lack schooling, then above all things, they ought to fight the ignorance in their own country where a rich field is available.

The largest is there, where the native American is least affected by immigration.

Abendpost, December 20, 1897



(Editorial) A Deplorable Decree

The American Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting in Nashville, accepted a resolution to request of Congress an acceptance of the Lodge Bill that is directed against immigration. The leaders who advised this step may soon find out that they have made a grave mistake. The American Labor movement will sink down to an egotistic, brutal and reckless battle for personal benefit, as long as the Unions stand for the point of view, that not the laboring class in general has to be elevated, but that only members of the American Federation of Labor must receive preference.

After the American Unions have slammed the door in the face of all those weary and overburdened ones, who want to save themselves in the land of freedom, it is impossible for them to come forward as pioneers of sublime principles to improve the condition of entire humanity. On the contrary they have to admit that their sole ambition is to obtain for their members higher wages and better working conditions, than other laborers can find. Also this striving is fully qualified, in the same sense, as is the striving of each business man to obtain as great profits as possible. But with just as little right as when the merchant calls upon the world to honor his

Abendpost, December 20, 1897



passion for gain as a carrier of happiness to mankind, the Unions cannot appeal to public opinion while they only care for their members and intend to strive only for material advantages. In this, they put themselves on the same platform as the manufacturers who only demand "protection" for their own products, or with the agrarians who put down an appeal to the government to artificially raise the prices of wheat. But he who demands privileges for himself only, awakens the opposition of all those who must be neglected by individual favors.

Notwithstanding, it cannot be for the benefit of the trade unions to enact the "educational test". Those immigrants who cannot even read and write, do not figure in competition with the trained artisans, of whom the trade unions consist. The seeming exceptions to this rule are the coal miners, but it is plainly to be understood that contractors will draft, under no circumstances, skilled labor for work that can be done by laborers of the lowest educational standard. Therefore the suspicion arises, that the leaders of the unions, who demanded the approval of the "educational test" not only excluded the ignorant immigrants, but would like to have prohibited the immigration entirely.



Abendpost, December 20, 1897

If the trade unions must be counted upon as a body that hates foreigners, they will lose a great number of their friends and their respectability will not increase.

The resolution could have been frustrated if the German union men had brought in their full influence. But it is evident, that not only in this regard are the English-Irish influences authoritative - and this is absolutely for the harm of the labor movement. A little German idealism would certainly be to the benefit of the latter.

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DIE ABENDPOST, November 29th, 1895.

The German Immigration .

According to reliable statistical reports of the American Immigration office, from 1875 to 1894, a total of 1781349 persons emigrated from Germany to the United States.

The German government has tried desperately during the given period, to direct German immigration towards the German colonies in Africa, but without any noteworthy results. Apparently the freedom in this country has been a stronger attraction for German immigrants, than the stern rule and police-regulations in German colonial territory.

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Abendpost, December 14, 1894.

Editorial:-

NEW MATERIAL FOR HATERS OF THE ALIENS

With the literacy tests for immigrants Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is in such a hurry that he wanted to force the acceptance of this bill immediately after abolition of the business rules. This means, he expected of the Senate to vote about such an important affair without any debate, while otherwise it is the custom of this body to talk for weeks over the most unimportant affair. With this motion he did of course not succeed, but the Senate resolved, to consider the bill as "unfinished" business until January 17th and to put it to a vote on that day. This means that no other bill can supersede this one and it must be put before the Senate on this day under all circumstances. Its acceptance is therefore almost certain.

The bill differs only in a few points from the one President Cleveland stopped with his veto for undisclosed reasons. It is milder only to a slight extent; as it does not exclude the Canadian and Mexican migratory laborers any more

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Abendpost, December 14, 1894.

in consideration of our own migratory laborers in the Canadian gold districts. The alien-haters still claim, that the few thousand laborers who live in Canada or Mexico and find occasionally occupation in the United States, menace the Grand Republic with ruin, but they subordinate their patriotic anxieties to the insatiable "Anglo-Saxon" money hunger. For fear that the Canadian Government could take reprisals and share the American gold diggers away from the Klondike, they will not close for the present time the frontier to the Canadian "birds of passage." This alone is remarkable for the sentiment of those Gentlemen who claim to worry only about the preservation of American customs and institutions. For gold their "holy" convictions become saleable!

Since the first Lodge bill was killed by Cleveland's veto, immigration did not swell up in a dangerous way but it slowed up very considerably. The proof has therefore been shown that immigration does regulate itself, and that it is unnecessary to fear a "flooding" of the country by "uneducated foreigners" and that we need not further restrictions by law. Notwithstanding that Congress neglects its most important tasks, as e. g. the bankruptcy law and the improvement of the railroad laws, in order to hit the "foreigners" again.

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Abendpost, December 14, 1894.

But unfortunately it must be admitted that the Congress is incited by the Labor Organizations that overwhelmingly consists of immigrants. The "leaders" of the trade unions attack the foreigners consistently and the members, with few honorable exceptions, raise no opposition against these doings. Either they are too lazy to go to the meetings, or they are too prejudiced by the illusion that their own condition will improve when no more laboring forces are admitted. How erroneous this perception is, the future will show and besides the laborers will feel sorry for it some day that they lent their arm to the darkest reaction. The spirit of intolerance which they have invoked, they will not be able to dispose of so easy, and when finally the entire labor movement will be declared "un-American", they only can accuse themselves. That it will come to this, can be concluded not only from the many decisions of the American courts, but also from the turn which the fight against the Unions has taken in Great Britain. One need wait only for the destruction of their "tyranny" in the motherland, than it will be proceeded against also in the daughterland.



Die Abendpost, July 23rd, 1894.

GERMANY'S POPULATION INCREASE.

The following figures are giving a graphic picture of Germany's population increase during the last 80 years:-

1816.....	14,833,000
1820.....	26,294,000
1830.....	29,250,000
1840.....	32,787,000
1850.....	35,397,000
1860.....	37,747,000
1870.....	40,818,000
1875.....	42,729,000
1890.....	49,428,000

The study of these figures is explaining the urge of expansion in German military politics and also the increasing German immigration to America.

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Die Abendpost, May 28th, 1894.

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION

The present poor labor-situation and lack of employment has caused many despairing immigrants, who came from overseas to this country during the last 12 months, to return to their homeland.

On the other hand, the immigration to this country has dropped considerably for the same reason. There is only a total of 70,006 persons, that entered the United States as immigrants during 1893. There were only 3459 Germans in this total.

Unless our industrial conditions improve considerably, the United States will lose its attraction for immigrants.

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• Die Abendpost, March 12th, 1894.

Interesting Figures.

The Federal Immigration office has published a report, which gives the following statistical figures:-

Since October 1820, a total of 17,113,997 persons immigrated to the United States. Out of this total, Germany sent 4,484,480 immigrants. Ireland sent 3,641,480 persons, Scandinavia, 1, 086,344.

The remainder of the total were immigrants from various other parts of Europe and Asia. While this immigration took place, the American population rose from 9,633,000 to 62,622,250 souls (census of 1890).

Considering the relatively rapid increase of German elements in this country, it is safe to say, that 25% of the American people are of German extraction.

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ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1893.

Praise For The German Immigration.

After a report of the Bureau for Statistics in Washington a total of 388000 Italians have emigrated to the U. S. up to the year 1890. Since 1890 up to June 1893, 210000 came alone from Italy and in the last year 72000. Likewise the number of immigrants from Russia and Austria have greatly multiplied, while the immigration from all other European countries and especially from Germany have greatly decreased.

The statistical department regrets this although it does not directly concern this office regarding the diminishing of the German immigration in comparison to the increase of the Italian immigration.

The author remarks correctly that one can find 1000 German immigrant families as settled farmers, before a farmer from Italy can be found, but that the Italians seldom leave the big cities, and only increase the proletariat, and taken as a whole, are afraid of hard labor; further he remarks that the diminution of the German immigration is the cause of the agitation against all immigration which started in the last few years and he feels sorry for this condition. The German, he says, is a much too touchy character, as to go any place where he is seemingly not wanted.



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1893.

He is much too proud of his great fatherland, to seem only to be tolerated in another country and while we chase away the desired immigration by our own agitation, we draw on the undesirable one in great numbers.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1893.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

The quarterly meeting of the German Catholic priests from the diocese was held on Jan. 18th, under the leadership of the district club's president, Rev. W. Netstraeter. The session was held at the rectory of St. Joseph's Church; all the priests of the diocese were present. In regard to the transactions, particular mention should be made of their resolutions to become affiliated with the St. Raphael's Club of New York and as such to give help and protection to Chicago immigrants.

As confidential adviser, Mr. Christoph Frische, owner of the steamship ticket agency at 101 Washington St., has been officially recommended to the New York Club as interviewer of the immigrants. After the above named gentleman has received the New York certification, the local club will do its share in obtaining special privileges for him from the railroad companies. This selection, which resulted after a lengthy deliberation, is a very fortunate one, as Mr. Frische enjoys an excellent reputation among the Catholics of this city. The new arrivals are therefore bound to respect his integrity and have confidence in him.

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I F 2 (German)

I F 2 (Swedish)

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 22, 1892.

THE REPUBLICANS INTERFERE WITH THE
NATURALIZATION WORK OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The county judges held a conference yesterday in order to standardize the proceedings appertaining to naturalization. This became necessary as several judges, the younger ones in particular, relied upon their own interpretation of the law and their opinion was not always in conformity with the actual intent of the statutes.

In many cases, people who intended to become citizens found their path blocked by uncalled for difficulties. The Republican campaign leaders have resorted to this method, since they note with terror that this is no opportune time to convert immigrants to Republicanism. The Germans who want to become citizens this year, are almost exclusively Altgeld and Cleveland partisans. The Poles, Irish, Bohemians, Italians, and Russians are at a loss to understand why they should become affiliated with a party which is dominated by the "Know-Nothing" element. This leaves only the Swedes for the Republicans and their vote will actually benefit Fifer, at least a majority can be relied upon to bolster their ranks. Small wonder then, that the Republicans already scent fraud everywhere, whenever naturalization comes to the fore and they vent their lofty moral

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

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I F 2 (German)

I F 2 (Swedish)

indignation and caterwaul for the state's attorney's help and intervention. The Democrats, however, will not regard these tricks with indifference and equanimity, nor will the immigrants remain apathetic to this contumely.

Chicago Tribune, August 9, 1892.

PICNIC OF PIONEERS.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"Willkommen" was written in large letters over the entrance to Ogden's Grove yesterday, and as the old German settlers passed in they smiled as they thought of the hearty welcome they were to receive at the hands of the Chicago Turner's society, which had charge of the picnic. The weather could not have been better, and everybody was in good humor. The crowd began to arrive at 11 o'clock and increased hourly until the early afternoon. Great preparations had been made for the comfort of the older ones, and everybody felt at ease. Old friendships were renewed and new ones made. Great onslaughts were made upon the lemonade stand, and the lively old man in charge stood in great danger at one time of being swept away by the rush of the thirsty and perspiring. As for the German national beverage it was put out of sight so rapidly that the brewer's trust will probably declare a larger dividend than usual this year. The Committee on Entertainments worked hard to make everyone happy.

Chicago Tribune, August 9, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Louis Nettelhorst, the chairman, was omnipresent. A register was opened in which all pioneers who settled in Chicago or its suburbs previous to 1869 were entitled to put their names. Each received a silk badge inscribed with the year of settlement. Nearly every person present except the little folk wore a badge, and it took a large staff of busy clerks the entire day registering names. Over 3,000 old settlers registered. The interest of the crowd was centered in the collection of the beautiful gold medals which lay in velvet plush cases. The first gold medal was for the oldest settler present, who had continuously lived in Chicago for the greatest number of years. This was pinned upon the breast of F. Diddrich of No. 672 West Twentieth Street. He is 70 years old and was born near Kownigshofen, Bavaria. Mr. Diddrich is a carpenter by trade and works everyday. He was not impressed with Chicago when he first came. The only thing he could see was swamp, and the only reason he stayed was because of lack of funds to get back.

Chicago Tribune, August 9, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mrs. Solomon Haas of No. 94 Laflin street 71 years old, and who came to America September 15, 1839 won the medal of gold for the oldest woman settler present who had continuously lived in Chicago for the longest number of years. Justice I. B. Brandwell secured the medal for the oldest settler born in Germany who had continuously lived in Chicago the greatest number of years. He is 64 years old and has lived in Chicago since May 15, 1834. Mrs. Rosanna Marshall won the medal for the oldest woman settler born in Germany. She is 72 years old and came to Chicago May 14, 1837. Nicholas Schroeneck now wears the medal awarded the German-American workman who showed the longest period of continuous employment by the same firm. Mr. Schroeneck has worked for the Weber Wagon Company for 41 years. Miss Margarethe Seeger, having been general housekeeper for K. Jacob Caspar Schneider of No. 207 Indiana street since 1857, was declared the winner of the medal for the German-American woman who had been in the employ of one family the longest time. Miss Seeger is 53 years of age. As the oldest member of the Order of Chosen Friends, B. L. Ross won the medal awarded for that purpose. He joined the Order in 1856.

Chicago Tribune, August 9, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The oldest couple of the old settlers whose combined age gave the greatest number of years was I. S. Lindon and Lesette Lindon, whose combined ages were 150 years. They were married in Brmhsal, Baden in 1842. The oldest couple born in Germany, whose combined ages given the greatest number of years were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kunse, whose combined ages amounted to 147 years. They were married in Berleberg, Prussia, in 1842. Here follows a list of the oldest people present with residence, age, and date of arrival in Chicago.....To the music of an orchestra which contained four members of the Great Western Band, which played in 40's, the old people danced for bouquets. Louis Nettlelhorst made a speech to the settlers, in which he thanked them for the great interest they had shown in helping to bring the city into its present prosperous condition. Games were provided for the children, nearly all of whom received presents. Fireworks in the evening concluded the day's enjoyment.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 18, 1892.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION

At the meeting of the Sunset Club, which took place yesterday, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the topic, "Immigration" was debated. The chief speakers were S. Thompson, the former editor of America and Fritz Glogauer, the publisher of the German Abendpost. Thompson came to the conclusion that not all immigrants are a benefit to the United States, because Europe is not sending its best citizens over here. He referred to the census of 1880 according to which only 13% of our population is foreign born, but that 17% of the inmates of poor houses, 21.8% of the prisoners, and 28% of the insane were foreigners.

Mr. Glogauer explained that the reason for the high percentage of foreigners among prisoners is to be found in the fact that usually the small thieves are caught and punished and the big ones go free. Insanity, he rejoined, is in most cases the result of the bitter struggle for existence. Our immigration laws, Mr. Glogauer replied make provisions against the landing of paupers and insane persons, but they are not carried out.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22nd, 1891.

"MORAL DUMPS"

The "Real Americans" have finally succeeded in finding an excuse for their aversion to manual labor. They claim they do not wish to compete with "Foreigners" in this respect. The greater the number of "Aliens" coming to the United States, the greater is their antipathy to compete with these semi-Barbarians. A local newspaper makes the following statement: "Our inexhaustible resources and our many inventions have made it possible for millions of Americans to earn their livelihood as employers, clerks, agents and businessmen, without getting their hands dirty as their forbears did."

However, it is evident that not the natural resources and inventions, but the "Foreigners" have made this possible, because the Irish, the Germans and the Southern-European immigrants are doing the hard manual work---such a general trend for business, the exploitation of all natural resources and the working-class, cannot be found elsewhere. Under the directions of Americans, the millions of immigrants were used differently than is the case in Europe.

WPA (ILL.) 1903. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 23, 1891

More than a dozen of prosperous states have replaced the great grass-covered plains and the virgin forests in less than fifty years. The United States has become the granaries of the Old World. Industry has likewise developed to such an extent, that they could control the world markets if the absurd tariff would not prevent it. Credit for such results is due to the "Foreigners" who did the greatest part of the work.

In view of these facts it seems resonable to expect, that the "Americans" would be exceedingly grateful for these advantages....The same newspaper also remarks that "the American men and women are becoming physically inferior, due to the lack of muscular work and that this accounts for their inability to raise large, strong and healthy families. Besides, large families are no more desirable. The average citizen is satisfied with one or two children and many do not want any."

However, it is not true that their physical inferiority is caused, by lack of muscular exercises. The young men are strong enough to take part in the most strenuous sports and athletic exercises, and the young girls can dance all night through, without complaining about fatigue.

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Abendpost, Aug. 23, 1891

The "Yankees" are not too weak to raise a large family, but they are too fond of ease... If a man desires children and expresses his wish he is considered inhuman. The women are the bosses and they take advantage of this. They disregard their duties, which nature imposed upon them, but not the cruel man.

Even the "Yankees" take these conditions at times seriously. They are afraid for the future of this country and its institutions, if the half-civilized mobs from the east and south of Europe, to a ever greater degree displace the "Angelo-Saxon" element.

This causes them to demand stricter immigration laws.

Die Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1890.

[AN OLD SETTLER DIES]

The shrinking row of old settlers has lost another member, Mrs. Anna Martha Best who died yesterday.

She was born in 1818 in Hesson Darmstadt, (Germany) and came to New York in 1835, where she married. In 1839 the couple came to Chicago and started, a vinegar factory, at 14th Street and Indiana Ave., which was a success and later became a brewery. The business prospered well and later on, in 1850, was bought up by Conrad Seipp.

Mrs. Anna Martha Best was known for her kindness and humanitarian activity. She is leaving behind 5 sons, Henri, Martin, Charles, John, Frederick and 2 married daughters. Mrs. Niggermeyer and Mrs. F.H. Fregel.

The funeral will be held Sunday at 10 A. M.

WM. (LL.) PROJ 30775



Die Abendpost, February 10th, 1890.

Editorial
Character of The New Emigrants.

The immigration statistics of last year show a decrease from Germany, Sweden, Norway, England, and Ireland, but a surprisingly stronger influx from Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Italy and France. Considering the dissension which the American Press raises about these people, especially the "Huns", it will be of interest to quote from the New York Sun. At present about 1,000 people arrive daily at "Castle Garden", a large part stays in New York and it does not effect us much, in population business, and public order. Simultaneously with the immigration statistics the report of the New York Police Department is available to give elucidation. Many of the facts therein listed, prove, that the assertion: "The emigrants are an undesirable, maliciously inclined lot," is entirely fallacious. As far as "Actual breaking of laws" is concerned, the evidence points to the contrary. 20 years ago, New York's population consisted of 940,000 with 72,984 arrests. At present we have 1,700,000 people and annual arrests of 80,000. Evidently, this augers well for New York's 20 year period of immigration. No one can accuse the police of showing greater laxness to-day, than formerly, nor that they give especial consideration



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 10th, 1890.

to these foreigners.

Most of the legal transgressions are within the brackets of City Ordinances, which are unknown to the new arrivals. Lack of ample funds also prevents circumvention of the law, as far as this class is concerned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1888.

SELFISH VIRTUE.

Our county agent, A. S. Reynolds, who is in charge of public welfare, has rendered the accounts of his official activity. The author in this statement praises himself profusely. As customary when drawing up such a report the official suggests changes and improvements which he considers necessary. He recommends measures to be taken which are as dumb as they are brutal. Up to now, people who were absolutely penniless or sick and who had relatives or friends in the country, were enabled to rejoin them at the expense of the county. Thus the county got rid of them and in most of the cases the people were helped.

Reynolds proposes now to discontinue the free transportation allowance - because - those requesting it are mostly foreigners.



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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1888.

He says that the total sum spent for free transportation during the last year amounted to \$1,623.25. He considers this amount as having been taken away from our poor ones. This statesman and stepfather of the poor seems to be a poor arithmetician. Suppose those people, mostly "foreigners" who left Chicago at the expense of the county, had stayed here, how much more it would have cost to take care of their upkeep and burial! But all that this man wanted was to advertise the fact that it was mostly foreigners who took advantage of the free transportation aid.

The county agent seems to have forgotten that the vast majority of all grown-up people living in Chicago are "foreigners." We will not argue with this stupid politician. Reynolds extols his own administration to the limit. The reason for this self-praise is his care in spending the money allotted for relief.

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1888.

Even the small amount allotted for relief has not been used up by the county agent. But the money allocated to Reynolds and his political allies has been disposed of with the exception of a few dollars.

In order to supply the poor of Cook County with coal for \$12,966.51 and food and medicine for \$7,479.18, \$10,334 was paid in wages for officers for this tremendous work. Such results enable the hypocritical Reynolds to praise himself. All in all, \$13,578.40 was spent to distribute about 2,000 tons of coal and \$7,479.18 worth of food!

And with such results a man has the audacity to brag! We state and are able to prove that the county agent and his allies unjustifiably squander too much money at the expense of the poor and that the administration is so organized that the poor have to suffer and starve while an unnecessarily large staff of officers and clerks is leading an idle existence wasting public money.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 17, 1888.

A NATURALIZATION BILL BEFORE THE CONGRESS

The Democratic Congressman Oates has recently handed down a bill in the house which demands in general the principles for rejection of naturalization of aliens. He states as reasons: Crimes, immorality, and unlawful immigration into the United States. Furthermore no alien shall be pronounced citizen by any court, either federal or state, who cannot speak the English language and cannot read the constitution in its original wording.

Also excluded from acquiring citizenship are polygamists, anarchists, communists and socialists or members belonging to such societies. Besides, a person has to reside at least six years continuously in the United States. The thing that interests us at present is whether this bill is an administration bill, as Cleveland says in his acceptance letter:

"Before I take care of this part in the pending customs question I would like to voice my opinion in regards to a more direct and more effective protection of the interests of our working classes which although always carefully guarded at every change of our customs laws, will be improved by the prohibition or reduction of immigration.

"The importation of workers from foreign countries in big swarms who have no



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 17, 1888.

intention of becoming citizens or of taking any lasting interest in our affairs results in an overflow in all branches by people who work for wages that would not satisfy the American workers demand."

Regarding the rush of this bill and other circumstances we suspect it to be another administration bill bringing our Grover's desires to the surface. An explanation of this question has become imperative before election, for the articles in the Oates bill do not only hurt the interests of the anarchists, communists and socialists and the polygamists, so tastefully combined with us, but concern the majority of the whole population of the United States whose mother language is not English.

If all those should be excluded from citizenship who cannot speak the English language, then these papers could be refused to at least ninety per cent of all Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Frenchmen, Scandinavians, etc.

We are, of course, for the idea and have voiced our opinion repeatedly, that every immigrant should get accustomed to local conditions as quickly as possible and adapt himself first of all to the English language, but for most of them this is not possible even in the course of a few years.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 17, 1888.

The immigrant worker is mostly employed in shops where his country men are working and if he should work with English speaking fellow workers all he possibly could learn would be confined to shop matters or a few daily events.

High words like those in the constitution will not be acquired this way. For a more extensive education, for a thorough study of the English language from books and papers, he lacks not only time but knowledge and money.

Worse off even is the farmer who often has no chance for months to hear one English word. This present bill therefore is aimed against all non-English immigrants and the question as to whether it is an administration bill demands an answer urgently.

We hope that the German Democrats who are immediately concerned by this bill, will not take too much time for the answer, otherwise we must accept silence as confirmation.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 22, 1888.

["PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR"]

In connection with the ninth Republican National Convention in Chicago the great Dick Powers arranged a Workers' parade yesterday, ordered by his political bosses in honor of Gresham.

The workers were Italian street sweepers, who underbid their Irish predecessors with their wage demands and misplaced them and political bums.

The banners bearing the inscription: "Protect American Labor," were therefore justified.

WPA (LL) PRO 30715



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 23, 1888.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

The English-American press mentions more often and more definitely the necessity of restricting immigration. Formerly, remarks in regard to this subject, were more carefully guarded; but of late the editorial columns of our news-papers give this matter more publicity, and the number of those demanding a considerable restriction of immigration is growing daily. We did not suspect eight years ago, at the time when the immigration of Mongolians were restricted, that the same thing would happen so soon to the immigrants from Europe. The attitude toward immigration would not be so unfavorable as yet, had not the anarchistic agitators provoked this; but the bitterness against it was increasing rapidly, and it is inconsequential, whether it reached its climax a few years sooner or not. To erect higher walls in the near future against mass-migration from Europe is inevitable. A "hard working American" made these statements to a New York Newspaper:

"Encouraged by your brief remarks addressed to the working men of this country I wish to tell you the opinions of tens of thousands of American workers. The unrestricted immigration is eating the heart out of our workers, and destroys their manliness. The political questions of free-trade and protective tariffs does not include the worker. The American worker must be protected against



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 23, 1888.

the foreigners who work for low wages. Of what benefit are protective tariffs for us, if cheap labor can be brought here from Europe, and if these foreigners are permitted to work for lower wages in our industries, thereby throwing us out of work? This mass-immigration is more detrimental to the workers than free-trade. When the Slovak miners came into this country, the coal miners in the Lehigh Valley were doomed, because the Slovak can live on two cents per day; he is not human, but lives like an animal, and is not worth the powder it takes to kill him. The republic of the United States has no significance for him. This country is not a place of refuge for the poor and oppressed of all nations, nor is it an asylum or a Poor House for the whole world. The Europeans have no more right to come and settle in this country, than those from the continent have a right to settle in Hyde Park, London. Our laws, indeed permit immigration; but these laws violate our rights, and we American workers will compel the law makers to change the same. "The same law, which excludes the Chinese from this country, include the right to keep all other nationalities from coming here. According to our laws, no chinese can land in this country who is depending upon his own labors for his livelihood. We American workers want to have this law include the Czechs, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and Russian, German, and Polish Jews. We want to see this law amended, so that no foreigner can land here without paying a tax of \$100. It

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 23, 1888.



has become imperative to exclude from our country these foreign elements."

This is only one of the many, who demand the restriction of immigration, and we will not be surprised to see this nation erect barriers which no European country, no matter how vastly overpopulated, dared to do. Everything matures very rapidly in the United States. The New York Sun indorses the idea of their writer to a certain extent, but many of the smaller newspapers are already highly enthusiastic about it.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1887.

IMMIGRATION STATISTIC.

Immigration to the United States during the current year is estimated to have reached the 500,000 mark, an increase of about 264,000 over last year. The immigration to the United States has only four times during its entire history, exceeded this mark. The immigration represents the following nationalities: Germans, 100,000; Irish, 70,000; Scandinavians, 66,000; Italians, 41,000; Englishmen, 26,000; Russians, 22,000; Scotch, 20,000.

The Germans and the Scandinavians choose as a rule the west and north west as their domicile, the Italians and Irishmen remain east of the Mississippi; the English and the Scotch are usually engaged in trade or craftsmanship and are therefore to be found in cities of big industry. The Russian immigration is increasing greatly; according to statistics of the last 50 years, the immigration from that country was altogether only 38,000 from 1820 up to the present time.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Saturday, June 24th, 1882.

Voices of The People!

To the Germans of Chicago: In consequence of the rising immigration and the increasing congestion of relief seekers at the offices of the German Society. The work of the latter has increased to such a degree, that the employees cant any longer fulfil their duties however much the individual members of the council of administration are trying to do their best in giving assistance and in simplifying the business methods. Unfortunately it must be admitted that the enemies of the Society are not keeping up with its increased duties and that, due to its lack of funds, the society is unable to employ more help. But with the aid of the German population, we could increase our activities especially in paying more attention to the immigrants.

Until now almost the whole time of one of our employees has been consumed by personally collecting the three monthly dues from our members who live scattered all over the city. To avoid this, it has been proposed to ask the members of the

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Saturday, June 24th, 1882.

society to pay their dues annually instead of quarterly.

Simultaneously we take the opportunity to urge all German speaking citizens who are not yet members of the German Society to consider the necessity of help for needy Germans and to join the Society.

The Finance Committee:-

Conrad L. Niehoff)	Treasurer
Louis Wampold)	
F. Madlener)	Committee
Wilhelm Vocke)	
Max Eberhardt		Secretary

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 29, 1882.

[THE GERMAN SOCIETIES]

The German Societies of Chicago and St. Louis have communicated with their New York colleagues regarding some complaints, that the immigrants in New York are not receiving any paid receipts for over-weight-luggage, in several cases the immigrants by changing the train had to pay again for overweight to their final destination-People, who expect relatives or friends, should notify them of this condition.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Saturday, March 4, 1882.



GERMAN

The Illinois Staatszeitung entices Germans into a fraudulent
colonization scheme.

(taken from the Western Post, - St.Louis.)

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, a few months ago, published a detailed report by Mr.Reichert regarding the new colony, New Baden in Robertson County, Texas. Herr Reichert claimed to have 40 years experience in real estate all over the United States and to have found the soil in this particular County to be the best. The result was that quite a few wrote to Mr.Reichert, but the inquiries were answered by a Mr.Raup from Baden, Germany, business man and farmer and supposedly a new colonist, explaining about work and wages and including a plan of the city, church and school, he wrote, had been taken care of.

Attracted by this proposition several families arrived full of hope on February 21st at their destination.

New Baden did not exist, except for a barn holding three old horses and what was probably Mr.Reichert's cattle. The farmer Mr.Raup, was found to hold the jobs of schoolmaster and preacher. The population through our poor souls was increased to 10.

Similar proceedings if engaged in by a real estate company might possibly be

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1882.



GERMAN

excused, but this unscrupulous exaggeration in order to entice people into a non-existing colony is in any case a fraud.

signed: Fr. Zapfe, Fr. Lenkeit, G. Rothamel

of Chicago, Ill.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

EMIGRATION FROM NORTHERN GERMANY DURING THE LAST
TWENTY YEARS

(For the Illinois Staats-Zeitung)

In looking at the immigrants at Castle Garden one finds that it is still the "little fellow" as of yore, the laborer or the tradesman, who constitutes the vast majority, precisely as twenty years ago. But the journey formerly made by hundreds is now made by thousands. Have the conditions affecting these people changed so materially that they find it necessary to emigrate? To answer this question we must consider life--then and now.

According to former laws a child born on a farm or in a city was legally restricted and considered a subject of the country or the city.

If a person in later years wanted to obtain a job elsewhere, then a certificate had to be shown wherein was recorded the bearer's place of birth,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

and a statement had to be obtained of the landowner or the mayor permitting the applicant to seek employment beyond the boundaries of his own community. No employment could be obtained without these documents because if the applicant became a pauper, or even if he became ill, the district in which the jobseeker was born had to take care of him. Even marriages could not be contracted unless the officials of the community consented because such an act might cause the impoverishment of the individual and thereby would cause a drain on the public treasury. If a young man had a job on a farm, then he tried to ingratiate himself with the proprietor so that he could advance and take the place of a [regular] laborer if one should die. The average salary was \$15 to \$24 a year and enabled him to buy a cow or a goat and one or two pigs, to which his employer gave his consent, of course. His bride earned less, but from her meager savings she managed to buy a bed and a few of the most essential household articles. So the marriage ceremony could be performed when the laborer had received [the proprietor's] permission. A few children were usually already present, since courtship lasted for many years, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

morality in the country districts was nothing to brag about; all that one could say was that betrothed brides remained faithful. The laborer had a good income, according to his own opinion. In the winter at threshing time he earned enough grain to supply bread throughout the year, and he raised enough potatoes to feed the family and fatten his pig. A few chickens produced enough eggs for his needs, and he also planted flax so that he had cloth for shirts and workclothes. Milk was supplied by his cow or his goat. His earnings, as far as money was concerned, were small; the average income was fifteen cents a day, but supplemented by the sale of hams, it was enough, and he saved a little, provided that there were no accidents, and that no sickness occurred. The poor were put into the poorhouse and worked there according to their ability. These paupers were families of which the provider had died and a few old persons who had no living relatives. Everybody abhorred the poorhouse, which usually had only two rooms, one for men and the other for women and children; the kitchen was shared by all, and consequently only two people, as a rule, lived at

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

the poorhouse, the most incompatible man and the most loathsome shrew. The laborer's widow married again if she was not too old, often taking as husband an exceedingly young farm worker, just to escape from the poorhouse; and lonesome old people lived with their children if they had any. The people were not accustomed to anything else. True, some families emigrated; but when glowing accounts of the new continent arrived, no one believed the stories because reports had been cunningly disseminated that the letters were only written to induce people to go to America so that they might be fleeced. Indeed, in one particular instance a lazy fellow came to America, and here he was more dissatisfied and more disinclined to work than he had been at home; so he wrote to his former boss for money to return, and the request was gladly granted. What the penitent sinner related upon his return was of such nature that no one for miles around thought about leaving. And such cases were numerous.

Then came the year 1866. The soldiers from the country districts and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

the small towns saw different environments, different people, and more liberal institutions, and they became familiar with a better mode of life. It made them think, and upon returning to the old localities, they found them too much restricted. The letters from the United States were now regarded differently; more understanding had come to the people, and many decided to emigrate. And the war of 1870 made the people still more receptive to the idea of freedom, since they perceived the less restricted conditions prevailing in France. The letters of emigrants who had left after the Austrian war [1866] generally contained good news, and so emigration reached unheard-of proportions.

When the Gruenderjahre [boom years after the Franco-Prussian War] brought easy money and high profits, emigration diminished, but the crash followed, and with it a cessation of industrial activity.

Furthermore, personal-property taxes were increased, and this particular brand of tax found especial disfavor among those who were not well to do,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1818.

since low salaries and rising living costs tended to make money scarce, and usually when cash was at a very low ebb, the tax collector came around to gather a small sum, a trifling amount in the latter's opinion, but really large as far as the little man was concerned. Besides, the average person had become accustomed to better living at the time of the war, and in the boom years thereafter, and in hard times which followed it was difficult to forget past prosperity and to become used to present restrictions. Although the administration passed new laws which eased the tension, dissatisfaction was not entirely eliminated because matters appertaining to liberty were generally held in abeyance. The new residential law which permitted a person to marry without obtaining consent if he had resided for two years in a community turned out to be a two-edged sword. The large landowners did not like to keep their laborers for two years so as to let them become residents. Instead, the landowner preferred to rent a place for them in some village or small town and to support them for two years [there] to get rid of them [for they would then be residents of the town]. As a result of this policy certain communities

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1818.

were overcrowded with poor people, and consequently a high tax was levied to take care of them. All this promoted emigration.

Besides, there were many successive crop failures, and farmers kept fewer laborers; but taxes did not decrease. They were even higher, for the works begun by the administration, such as churches and schools, in the boom years now arrived at completion. Whoever now owns land, from the smallest gardener who spades his plot of ground to the largest farmer, wants to sell. Regardless of the fact that the German prefers agricultural pursuits, and that prices are commensurate with actual values, offers to sell now exceed the demand. One need only look into the smallest country sheet or the largest city newspaper to verify this assertion. And nearly all the people who wish to sell their land offer it with the intention of coming to America. Whoever has cash would rather let it remain in the bank, where no interest is obtained, than invest it. To this must be added the alarming conditions in Russia and their possible effect on Germany.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

Although emigration apparently has subsided in Germany, in the fall and spring it will reach considerable proportions again. One must consider that according to German law the laborer can only quit his job in the spring or the fall. And then there is this year's crop failure in northern Germany to be reckoned with. Winter crops were practically destroyed by the severity and changeability of the weather, and summer crops, in many instances, failed to come up. Since March there have been continuous drought and wind. Pastures are bare, and livestock must be fed on the clover intended for winter use. How herds will be depleted, how many heads of cattle must be sold in the fall in order to conserve feed for the remainder and keep them alive till next spring, can only be conjectured. And livestock is the main source of income for the farmers of northern Germany. No grain or dairy products to sell! Not only do the people in the eastern provinces complain, but even the cattle breeders in areas so highly cultivated as Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Pomerania. All the letters received from private sources in these districts express the same thought:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1881.

"Since March we have had no rain except that in July there was one shower which soaked the ground. How will it end?"

Taxes, bills, and interest, however must be paid; these three things are oblivious to good or hard times. As a result of the succession of bad seasons the farmers now have little cash, and even people regarded as very wealthy have collapsed. It is not overpopulation which induces people to cross the sea but actual want. The wars of recent years made the people of northern Germany realize their situation; and necessity has showed them the way to make a better living; and while a German does not gladly leave his native land, actual want drives rich and poor alike to our shores.

Dr. A. Elvers

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY

(Editorial)

In the twelve months from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, 210,000 Germans came to the United States, besides some 40,000 Austrians and Swiss, who are considered Germans in this country. No special emphasis need be placed on how highly welcome this influx is to our German-Americans because every new contingent of a hundred thousand Germans delays the Yankee intention to Yankeeize all immigrants and makes it certain that our future Americanism will have a definite, fair, proportionate German element.

In Germany, however, the nonsensical opinion still seems to prevail that the emigration to America represents a misfortune, or at least a great loss to the German Empire. For years the people abroad have figured that every capable German worker represented a capital of so many thousand reichsmarks,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

and that through this emigration the Reich was losing millions and even billions in actual money.

This conception, in the main, is traceable to the old ideas which prevailed about free trade, which, however, have now been proved to be in the main fallacious by the crash of 1873. The theory maintains that a nation is wealthy only in proportion to the productive capacity of its people without regard to the consumption of goods--the ability to buy. This doctrine is really antiquated; it teaches that a man can produce so much in goods, and hence he is worth so much, and that value is lost if he leaves the country.

Although such reasoning appears to be very simple, it is also highly misleading since the main factor is entirely lost sight of. The chief problem arising is this: Can the labor be utilized? A bag full of pearls is not worth so much to a famished man in the desert as a canteen of water, and if a land has an oversupply of labor, then an ever-increasing number of additional

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

laborers whose work cannot be utilized will be a curse and not a blessing.

If the matter is considered from this angle, then one must conclude that Germany ought to be very glad to find an outlet for its surplus workers instead of lamenting the constant emigration. Germany's over-population and the evils arising therefrom will at least be somewhat mitigated if some of its people go to America.

After all, is there any danger of Germany's becoming overpopulated? Professor Ruemelin of Tuebingen says definitely yes, and he gives the following reasons:

"In the nine years from 1871 to 1880 there were 11,000,000 deaths in the German empire and nearly 16,000,000 births. This gross increase of 5,000,000 means an actual increase of 4,135,000; the remainder, 865,000, leave the country. This is equivalent to the population of a large state, comparable to the annexation of a new province more populous than Alsace-Lorraine, Baden,

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and Hesse and representing an addition of one tenth to the nation's total population, but there is no increase in area in this instance."

Ruemelin estimates the increased national expenditures arising therefrom at 1240 million marks yearly, since he figures the per capita need at 300 marks per year. Translating these figures into requirements, drain on national resources, food, etc., then one may peruse the estimates given by Viebahn thirty years ago, when he established the average person's needs. He considered the following figures as the minimum requirements per person per annum: 362 pounds of grain, 51 pounds of meat, 360 liters of milk, 60 eggs, 21.15 pounds of wool, 5 yards of linen, and 16 yards of cotton goods. If these figures are multiplied by the actual increase in population, 4,135,000, then we need today 14,968,700 hundredweight more of grain than was required in 1871, 2,108,850 hundredweight more of meat, 1,488,600,000 more liters of milk, 248,000,000 more eggs, 9,000,000 more pounds of cotton, 20,000,000 more yards of linen, and 66,000,000 more yards

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of cotton goods. The additional grain alone requires 1,750,000 acres of land, and 1,000,000 more milch cows must be provided.

Ruemelin feels convinced that German agriculture cannot cope with the increase in population, that is, that it cannot increase agricultural production accordingly. Germany's dependence on imports to support its people is therefore bound to mount continually. According to the present average rate of increase in the population, Germany will have 50,500,000 people within the next ten years and nearly 57,000,000 inhabitants toward the end of the century.

[Translator's note: Germany had 56,000,000 people in 1900 according to the census report.] Is the national increase in wealth sufficient to meet the demands of a larger population? Industry and commerce would have to solve the problem; but are these branches of our economic order able to provide a solution at this time? And what about the future, with its ever mounting demands? The additional amount of labor which is provided by each separate individual must be taken into account, of course; but these workers produce

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no food, and the industrial products must be exported and find a market in foreign lands. Is there any possibility that this market will always be available, now that North America and Australia, for instance, are already becoming industrial countries, and tariff rates will [soon] be raised everywhere? Are there prospects that sales will be greater? And do not the German people, in part, already live on the capital which they saved in better times?

None of these significant questions are satisfactorily answered either by the liberal element which favors free trade or by the followers of Bismarck's economic reform policies. At best, if industrial values rise in Germany, the nation will steadily approach the status of England, which is entirely dependent on imported food. But there still would be one great difference: England, even now, has foreign markets and can readily dispose of its products, but Germany must first find an outlet, and as long as Germany follows the principle of "cheap and shoddy", it will be difficult, if not impossible,

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to do business in foreign countries.

All the bad features in Germany's economic life are attributable to overpopulation, according to Professor Ruemelin. The decline in business, the oversupply of workers in all vocations and trades, the horde of middlemen trying to eke out an existence and the ruthless competition arising therefrom, vagrancy in all its phases, increase in crime--it is all explained by Ruemelin as a by-product of overpopulation. He knows of no remedy. Laws appertaining to marriage, industry, and relief may help somewhat but would not be sufficient. At long last he points to a natural regulation--want. Since hunger and love rule the world according to Schiller, his Swabian countryman expects that these two, instead of working in harmony, will eventually counteract each other and thus save the world.

The French are not waiting for this eventual contest between hunger and love, and therefore they practice birth control to some extent. Much has

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been written about French families and their disinclination to have more than two children; in fact, the literature on the subject is virtually a flood of moral indignation. Nevertheless so much is irrefutable:

France's economic superiority over Germany is definitely the result of this system. If Germany during the last ten years had been less busy raising children, then the economic situation of the nation would not present so unfavorable an aspect. Considerable expense is entailed up to the time when children reach their earning period, and if they die before that time, all the money spent on them is lost.

As long as Germany feels proud of its prolific families and its increase, it must be content with the great exodus confronting the country and even be glad of it. Of course, the great majority of the people who leave Germany are grown up and capable of earning whereas the natural increase not only produces nothing in the first fifteen to eighteen years but actually requires expenditure. Nevertheless it is better that emigrants should make

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room for the new generation than that they should remain and increase unemployment. To illustrate: the prevention or restriction of emigration from Germany would be just as disastrous to the nation as it would be to interfere with the free drainage of matter accumulating within a sick person. Such a procedure would cause blood poisoning. Instead of denouncing emigration to America German statesmen should be glad that fortuitous circumstances have provided a land which can absorb Germany's surplus population and thus mitigate the serious situation which now confronts the country.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

PROTECTION FOR IMMIGRANTS
Efforts of the Deutsche Gesellschaft to Eliminate
Existing Conditions

The capacity of the local Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) is taxed to the utmost because of the great increase in immigration. Nearly all immigrant trains bearing passengers to the West come to Chicago, the hub of the American railroad system, and all immigrants change trains here and stop in the city for varying periods. The protection of Germans who cannot speak English and are therefore easy prey for confidence men is one of the principal tasks devolving on the Deutsche Gesellschaft; and considering the limited means at the Society's disposal, its activities in this respect are truly noteworthy and commendable.

The worst evil against which immigrants must be protected is the indifference and rapacity of the railroads, for in many cases they fail to do anything for travelers who entrust themselves to the transportation companies while in Chicago.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

The following letter, which the Chicago Deutsche Gesellschaft sent to the German Societies of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia on the 23rd of June, gives quite a clear picture of existing conditions.

"The unusually large increase in immigration this year strained our capacity considerably. As you probably know, we were successful lately in improving the conditions and the management of hotels and lodging houses catering to immigrants, and we shall not rest until profiteering at the expense of recent arrivals is practically impossible in our city. Along with these activities we are also endeavoring to provide absolute protection to immigrants against exorbitant charges of any kind while they are on trains or in railway stations. For that purpose a committee visited all the railroad stations of the city and was present when immigrant trains arrived. Only one railroad company showed proper concern and conducted its affairs in a manner fully conforming to our ideas--the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Line, which has adopted all our suggestions for general improvements as well as for the treatment of immigrants, and now, since the new station has been completed, that Company's policy may

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indeed be regarded as worthy of emulation. All other railroads lacked the proper conveniences and failed to provide adequate protection against fraud, showing carelessness in their relations with travelers. We have been informed that employment agents and representatives of lodging houses even boarded the trains of a certain railroad a hundred miles out of Chicago. Such convincing titles as "steamship agents" were used, and in the time [between their boarding the train and its arrival in Chicago] these men gave misleading advice to unsuspecting immigrants. Naturally we cannot tolerate such conditions, and we are determined to eliminate them.

"All the railroad officials with whom we conferred were very polite and promised much. However, we must inform you that in most cases they have not proceeded beyond their good intentions.

"If we are able to show the railroad companies that immigrants choose certain lines because of advice given by the Deutsche Gesellschaft of Chicago, then we may be sure that our requests will be considered and acted upon.

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"We therefore ask you kindly to give us information on the following points:

"1) Upon their arrival at Castle Garden, who directs the immigrants to the railroads?

"2) How do the immigrants procure their railroad tickets, and who advises them which lines are preferable or offer the most advantages?

"We feel that you will agree with us, that it is our duty to see to it that the immigrants use those railroads which show the greatest interest in their passengers and provide the greatest protection. And as long as various railroads show indifference, and their policies and their rules ignore existing conditions, then immigrants should not patronize these companies.

"We believe that we can count on your valued co-operation in this matter.

"Very respectfully,

"The Executive Board of the
Deutsche Gesellschaft,

"Chicago, Illinois."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

According to the replies received, not much can be expected of the Deutsche Gesellschaften [German Societies] at ports of entry in so far as protection of immigrants against undesirable railroads is concerned, and therefore it will be necessary to do in Chicago what was neglected at the coastal cities.

About the most effective curb on exorbitant rates at lodging houses would be the maintenance of a large hotel for immigrants under the direct supervision of the Deutsche Gesellschaft. The railroads having terminals in Chicago would contribute liberally toward such an enterprise if they realized what benefits would thence accrue to the transportation companies. But as long as such a huge immigrant building is still within the realm of wishful thinking, the Deutsche Gesellschaft should at least be supplied with sufficient funds to investigate lodging-house proprietors catering to immigrants, since, unfortunately, there are not enough policemen available to enforce the few regulations which have been enacted for the protection of immigrants.

Only if Chicago's entire German population takes an active interest and supports

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the Deutsche Gesellschaft will it be possible for the latter to give adequate protection to our immigrants, and nothing is so derogatory to the reputation of our Germans here as their apparent indifference to the activities of crooks and confidence men who fleece immigrants at every opportunity. Let us see to it that our countrymen who have stayed in Chicago on their westward journey shall always have pleasant memories of our city.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 11, 1881.

FORGERY AND IMMIGRATION

Certain European nations facing the serious problem of immigration of their youth to America go so far as to falsify official documents in order to attain the desired end. Thus, the Stadtblatt, a newspaper of Bunzlau, Silesia, published a letter by Dr. Schumacher, the German Consul General in New York, in which he warns against emigration to the United States. It is pointed out therein, that the United States is at the brink of another economic crisis. Furthermore, it continues, the growing tendency for swindling is undermining sound business strategy, which fact is responsible for 281 more business failures in the past four years than any ever recorded previously.

To any well informed person this idle talk cannot be convincing since a man of the type of Dr. Schumacher knows exactly that during the past two years insolvencies in the United States have been on the decrease. Thus it becomes obvious that Dr. Schumacher could not have been the author of that letter. Consequently, we have disregarded the supposed report of the Consul General,



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 11, 1881.

although a number of the leading English-American newspapers are giving much space to this gossip, attaching seriousness to that document. Doubting neither the author nor the contents of the letter, the Chicago Tribune, in yesterday's issue, compared the German Consul General in New York with the miserable Mr. Crump, the English vice consul in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, a statement made by Dr. Schumacher and published in the New York papers, denounces the Stadtblatt for the publication of the letter supposedly written by him. He denied emphatically any knowledge of that letter, branding the whole affair as fictitious.

The German press is guilty of still another misdemeanor. It publishes letters from Germans living in America, describing the pitiful state of conditions in this country, while thousands of others whose communications are inspiring do not find favor with the German press. This mischievous partiality against America is of no consequence, however. The innumerable letters praising this country are by far more important than the press. This is amply proved by



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the German immigration into this country, which rose, despite the propaganda, to 5,000 German immigrants disembarking in one single day, a thing repeated again on May 9 of this year.

The necessity of German immigration into this country is duly recognized even by those Germans for whom the Fatherland is the only salvation.

Private communications from prominent men of Germany clearly indicate this fact. The writer of this article is happy to submit a letter for publication written to him by a man who is widely known and respected in the province of Wuerttemberg, which newspaper does print stories of woe of the Suabian immigrants in America. In part, the letter states:

"It is evident that Garfield is concerned with the education of the masses. Thus, the government finds it necessary to take the initiative as patterned by Europe, especially Germany. Germany, on the other hand, will be open to"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 11, 1881.

any suggestions for improvement coming from North America.

Germany is, of course, over-populated, a fact which cannot be disregarded as one of the principal causes for mass emigration. It is our hope, however, that those who emigrate will find happiness in the new world and help promote German ideals and customs there."

An attitude like this will in time gain strength and help annihilate the unjustly formed opinion against the United States of America.



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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 29, 1881.

IMMIGRATION AND THE UNIONS

The workmen undoubtedly feel already the results of the immense immigration. We, of this newspaper are not against immigration, therefore would not engage in combating such, but the question, what will happen, as the result of an over supply of labor, which of course, is a great factor, in decreasing wages, is before us. At the present, most of the immigrants come from Germany, and a large number of those are industrial workers, who have to look for employment, in larger cities only. Several thousand of those workers have come to Chicago, during the last three weeks, some with, and some without their families. It is natural, that all of these people, try first of all, to secure work. The fact is that Chicago has an oversupply of workmen, which means, that not all of our resident workmen can find work; what shall be the fate of the newly arrived immigrants, unless they set the price for their services much lower, than what the present wage is? As they are not acquainted with our working methods, there is no question but, that lower wages will be the final result.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 22, 1901.

This is also an explanation, for the enthusiasm, with which the capitalistic press greets the immigrants.

Labor has to be interested in one and the only thing, not to permit that, their standard of life shall be lowered, and still more, to work and insist for a higher standard of life...To suppose, that immigration is responsible for the decrease in wages, is not accurate. This is the case only, when the workingmen, especially the immigrants, do not join any organizations.

If labor is well organized, which means also, a higher standard of living, then immigration could not hurt them, for, the more people, the higher the need, and the higher the need, the more work is required. This, in connection with being a member of Union Organizations, immigration can not have any bad effects on our labor. But it is of utmost importance, that the immigrants do not lose time, and join the Union Organizations, which is of great advantage to every one. But, the organizations have to live up, to what they are supposed to be.

Of course, a great regulator in questions of this kind, is the shortening of working hours, which could be obtained only, through labor organizations, and to create such, is the work of existing Unions. Such a procedure would protect our resident workingmen as well as the immigrants.

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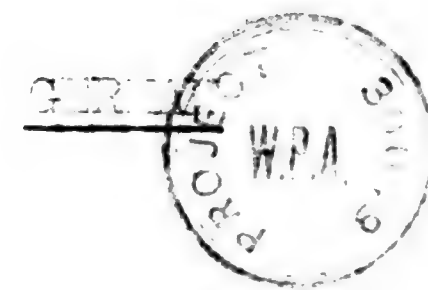
Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1931.

GERMANY'S NEW IMMIGRATION RECORD
REMARKABLE

From midday of April 18th, to noon, April 20th, 6549 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, 75 per cent of whom were Germans.

The annals of the history of immigration reveal that, prior to this, there was never such a large number of immigrants recorded within the period of twenty-four hours, during the first four months of the year. To be more explicit, the immigration prior to these record breaking twenty-four hours, was already 71,194 in New York alone, for the current year. However, New York is not the only port of disembarkment, and therefore it may be said with reasonable certainty that immigration to this country will exceed the half million mark this year.

This newspaper devoted in the past much space to the German mania for **emigration**; although it should be mentioned that the people of Switzerland are sharing that propensity in spite of the short period of compulsory military service in



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1931.

Switzerland, as compared with the German military service.

Not young people alone are leaving their native land, but the aged likewise. We quote the comment of a Swiss newspaper: "So many are eager to emigrate. The majority is, however, well provided with the necessary funds, although only a few are certain about the immediate future. The departure of so much young blood and creative national vigor is regarded as a heavy loss for the fatherland. The emigration of those in advanced years is, on the other hand, indicative of the decline of economic welfare in their native land."

Since the Swiss immigration to this country is from the German **part** of Switzerland, it would seem a reasonable prediction, that these newcomers will help to strengthen the German element in America.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1879.

STATE AND NATION

(Editorial)

.....The Southern states seek retrogression to the states' rights of 1789.....

But immigrants were never concerned with state boundaries. Indeed, a conscientious observer will conclude that immigration was a greater contributing factor than any other in shaping the nationalistic view prevailing in the Northern states.

At the beginning of the century, and up to the time when the development of steam power gradually changed our economic system, one finds that the states east of the Alleghenies were just as proud of their independence as were the Southern states at a later period. Then came the large immigration from Europe. The arrivals were not particularly concerned with the rights of states and all that is implied thereby. To the immigrants, the name of a state was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1879.

of about the same importance as that of a shire in England, a department in France, or a province in Prussia; therefore the new settlers regarded the United States as a nation only, and practically obliterated state lines.

Newspapers like the Chicago Times may rant ever so much that, in political attitudes, the Germans are Germans, the Irish are Irish, and the Scandinavians follow their own ideas--yet facts indicate that all these people who found a new home here are truer Americans and show greater loyalty to American nationalism than our native-born citizens who are more or less motivated by state pride.

Southerners, in particular, must admit this, since they hated the "damned Dutch," especially during the Civil War, knowing fully that the nationalistic view found its greatest support among Germans who did not consider themselves as being from New York, Illinois, Missouri, or Wisconsin, but rather as citizens of a nation--the United States.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1879.

And this experience of twenty years ago will be repeated, if the Southerners persist in their efforts, and they will find the Germans just as staunch as ever in protecting the unity of the nation; not only the Germans, but also their related race, the Scandinavians. Since this immigration of millions of people of Germanic origin fashioned our American nation into a homogeneous unit, there is no occasion to believe that disintegration will ensue.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1879.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration from Europe increases steadily. In May, this year, 18,328 immigrants arrived in New York, an approximate increase of 7,000 over the same month last year. Total immigration since January 1, 1879, for New York reached 40,592--an increase of 12,447 over the same period last year.

The Immigration Commissioners of New York declare that the arrivals of this year are highly desirable; most of them are farmers or skilled workers.

Communistic rowdies seem to be almost wanting.

WPA (ILL.) F70J.362/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE LAST NINETY YEARS

by
C. V.

According to statistics published by the Herold, a New York paper, at least ten million foreigners came to the United States during the last ninety years. Prior to 1820, no definite records were kept. A careful investigation leads one to believe that 250,000 persons came to the United States from the time of the founding of the Republic to 1820.

Dr. Adam Seybert, former member of Congress and author of Statistical Annals of the United States for the Years 1789 to 1818, estimates the average yearly immigration at six thousand persons during the years 1790 to 1810. Throughout the war period from 1806 to 1816, when all of Europe was involved in strife, and when England and America were preparing for the war of 1812, immigration ceased almost entirely.

In those early years emigrants had to embark from England, that being the usual

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

route, and when Napoleon's decrees closed every continental European harbor to Great Britain, all adventurous emigrants simply had to postpone their travels until more auspicious times.

Immigration revived in 1817, when more than 22,240 persons came to the United States. In no **previous** year was such a number recorded; in fact, it exceeded by more than **one** half any previous yearly figure. The suffering the voyagers had to endure on the badly equipped vessels, as well as the large number of arrivals, prompted Congress to pass a law for the regulation of passenger ships and the issuance of a travelers list which had to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. How this trickling stream of immigrants grew into a mighty river--a "Human Mississippi", as the Herold aptly calls it--is shown by the following table comprising the years 1789 to 1877:

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1789-1819	250,000 (in round numbers)	1820	8,385
1821	9,127	1822	6,901

Illinois Staats-Beitrag, May 5, 1879.

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1823	6,554	1824	7,912
1825	10,199	1826	19,837
1827	18,875	1828	27,322
1829	22,250	1830	25,522
1831	22,653	1832	60,482
1833	50,540	1834	65,565
1835	45,574	1836	73,245
1837	79,340	1838	36,911
1839	30,069	1840	84,066
1841	30,207	1842	104,565
1843	52,496	1844	72,615
1845	114,571	1846	154,416
1847	234,938	1848	226,527
1849	297,024	1850	369,980
1851	379,465	1852	371,503
1853	366,645	1854	427,833
1855	200,887	1856	200,436

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1857	251,306	1858	125,126
1859	121,282	1860	153,640
1861	91,920	1862	91,987
1863	176,282	1864	195,416
1865	349,061	1866	318,494
1867	298,558	1868	297,215
1869	395,922	1870	378,766
1871	367,789	1872	440,483
1873	437,004	1874	277,593
1875	209,063	1876	187,027
1877	149,020	Total	9,880,793 <u>[sic]</u>

The increase in immigration during some years can be ascribed to various interesting factors. During the years 1827-1837, the building of the Erie Canal and other public works of large proportion, brought about heavy immigration. In 1832, when Europe was ravished by cholera, immigration increased from 22,653

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1878.

[1831] to 60,482 persons. Political conditions prior to 1850 also tended to increase the influx, and the Irish famine of 1848-50 and the German reaction, 1851-54, produced similar results. After 1857 there is a decline throughout several years in our immigration, and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861, immigration figures reached the lowest level in seventeen years. However, before the termination of the Civil War confidence in the permanency of the Union manifested itself again throughout the world and immigration figures were doubled in a single year. From then until the financial crash, immigration showed a constant increase, and from 1872 to 1875 almost one million people came to the shores of the New World. The cessation of activities due to the panic and the ensuing years thereafter--a period of great depression--were followed by a new movement, the German immigration which outnumbered that of any other nationality. Immigration from Germany was more than twice as large as the Irish migration during the last three months. The following figures show the percentage of immigration:

Illinois Staats-Beitung, May 6, 1879.

Year	Irish Percent	Germans Percent	Other Nations Percent	Total Immigration Percent
1847	41.02	45.30	14.68	100.00
1848	51.84	29.05	19.11	100.00
1849	51.04	28.83	20.43	100.00
1850	55.00	24.10	20.90	100.00
1851	56.32	26.04	17.64	100.00
1852	35.92	40.35	23.25	100.00
1853	39.71	43.12	17.17	100.00
1854	25.78	56.36	17.56	100.00
1855	31.59	40.81	27.60	100.00
1856	31.11	42.47	26.42	100.00
1857	31.08	45.87	23.05	100.00
1858	31.91	41.99	26.10	100.00
1859	41.16	37.11	21.73	100.00
1860	45.01	37.39	17.60	100.00
1861	43.44	38.29	18.27	100.00
1862	42.22	40.32	17.46	100.00

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

Year	Irish Percent	Germans Percent	Other Nations Percent	Total Immigration Percent
1863	53.12	24.90	18.92	100.00
1864	49.04	33.14	17.82	100.00
1865	35.89	14.56	19.55	100.00
1866	29.16	46.44	24.40	100.00
1867	26.83	52.23	20.89	100.00
1868	22.26	56.17	21.57	100.00
1869	25.56	50.39	24.05	100.00
1870	30.71	42.25	27.04	100.00
1871	28.52	45.88	25.60	100.00
1872	23.34	52.46	24.20	100.00
1873	26.31	36.74	36.95	100.00
1874	34.56	37.73	26.71	100.00
1875	23.56	30.22	46.22	100.00
1876	15.11	30.82	54.07	100.00
1877	15.08	32.57	53.35	100.00
1878	<u>17.27</u>	<u>30.59</u>	<u>52.14</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Average	35.28	37.96	26.76	100.00

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During the period from 1847 to 1879 we have the following figures on immigrants from various countries:

Germany, 2,165,232; Ireland, 2,020,071; England, 742,271; Scotland, 742,271; Sweden, 124,703; France, 110,853; Switzerland, 85,946; etc. According to these figures, 5,732,183 immigrants came to the United States during the aforementioned years [1847-1879].

Quite aside from the gain derived from a greater supply of labor, the country as a whole obtains considerable pecuniary advantages from immigration. Several years ago the superintendent of Castle Garden, estimated the per capita wealth of every immigrant at \$68. According to that estimate, immigrants have increased the capital in the United States by \$389,788,444 during the period from 1847 up to April 1 of this year; applying the same figures, we find that the nation has been enriched by \$700,000,000 since the beginning of immigration.

The estimate is probably too low, because German and Scandinavian immigrants

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

often have considerable money. If one therefore assumes a per capita wealth of \$100--which is probably more accurate--then the capital increase in the United States, due to immigration, amounts of \$1,000,000,000.

New capital from this source [immigration] will not be cut off. No, indeed! Bismarck and the sovereigns of Europe will see to that.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

GERMAN-AMERICANISM

(Editorial)

In various places throughout the country, diverse attacks against German-language instruction in our public schools are becoming increasingly frequent. An explanation for this objection may be found in the American people, who delight in displaying crass contrasts showing excessive economical tendencies--probably due to hard times--as opposed to former profligate spending. Another small minority has its honest doubts whether instruction given in its present manner is actually beneficial. The most prolific cause for this attitude may be explained by the fact that many--not necessarily only the English-speaking Americans--conclude that German immigration has reached its apex; that German-Americanism is not anymore an increasing power; and that it is declining and, therefore, no further consideration is required. And, lest we deceive ourselves, in most places where German-language instruction was inaugurated in our public schools, the American element tolerated it because of the German

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

vote rather than because of a genuine acknowledgment of the importance and justice of the cause.

Indeed, since the great crash in 1873 German immigration diminished perceptibly. There was hardly enough of an influx to balance the mortality among older German-Americans. To this must be added that a large percentage of these immigrants consist of people with obstinate, "cosmopolitan" views, and little inclination to maintain a strong German-Americanism. The new arrivals even regard with ill-concealed hostility the inherent German-Americanism found here, irrespective of the mutual German interests which are at stake. Even in St. Louis two German socialists of the school board voted against the continuance of German-language instruction in the public schools. So, obviously, one need not be surprised if the English-speaking Americans consider themselves justified in showing definite antagonism toward the rightful demands of their German-speaking co-citizens.

A strong, constantly increasing German immigration would be the most effective

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

means to prevent this ever-growing depreciation of Germanistic endeavor. In this respect one must place hope in Bismarck. If he [Bismarck] continues in his Manteuffel style in the same manner as during recent years, then we may expect another mass emigration from Germany, similar to the one which so greatly augmented and strengthened German-Americanism in the middle of the century. This will become particularly apparent, if our American industrial and economic conditions show renewed activity.

In the interim, Germanism in America must maintain its fought-for position and protect it as well as it can. The problem is not quite as simple as it was prior to 1870. Since that period our immigrants represent greatly divergent classes--much more so than formerly--and they cannot be assimilated into anything resembling a composite whole. Probably someone managing a fairly large German newspaper in America, can verify this by his own particular experience. After all, the contributions (always unsigned when gruff) sent by readers show the most divergent views. There are among the contingent of 1848 some irreconcilables, clenching their fists if, perchance, the editor overlooked

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

the title of "His Majesty" or "Holiness" in some reprinted article; and, while these forty-eighters condemn much that is typically American, they nevertheless insist that it be extolled above the "old rotten Germany".

The very antitheses are the German immigrants of the present decenium, who preserved undimmed the sentiments of a youthful, vigorous and fervent character as of yore, and still manifest the exuberant enthusiasm for the war of 1870, including the passionate esteem for the "Heroic Greybird" [Kaiser Wilhelm, I]. These veterans of 1870-71 swell up with terrible dignity when reading anything that savors of slight doubts about the unsurpassed beauty of the new, happy, splendid Prussian-German nation.

Their opponents are represented by the most recent immigrants who think no more of Kaiser Wilhelm or Bismarck now than did the banned French republicans about Louis Napoleon a quarter of a century ago. These anti-Bismarck Germans consider themselves transients in America and cannot understand whatsoever, why some Germans regard America as their rightful home. To this number must be

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

added the questionable citizens of two continents who are only interested in staying in America for five years--long enough to become citizens--so that, thereafter, upon their return to Germany, they may mock at military servitude. Included in this questionable group are the Catholics who cannot abide by the Prussian May-Laws; yet, any thought for preserving a strong German-Americanism is entirely alien to them; finally, there is that almost insignificant number of non-political fugitives, who became bankrupt during the German billion dollar swindle [war indemnity: France paid five billion francs to Germany in 1871], and migrated to America to regain their fortunes, but who show no vestige of interest in the cultural endeavors and the unification of the German-speaking citizenry.

The German papers in America face the difficult problem of representing these diverse components of German-Americanism as a single unit of the Nation..... The German press thus teaches, entertains, and brings to the fore the interests of the classes it represents.....It is on par with the schoolteacher who has many pupils of various ages in his class and must teach all, at once.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1879.

It will be conceded in the main, that the German-American press is justified in looking with pride upon its accomplishment--the dissemination of culture.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 22, 1878



GERMAN

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

It might interest our readers to know that recently a Colonization Aid Society has been founded. According to a statement, sent to us from this society, the purpose of the latter is to give any Germans, who become members of the society and are willing to farm, an opportunity to buy a homestead with really good soil, on an instalment plan.

The members of this Aid Society are paying monthly dues, but otherwise the Society is working out a finance plan in conjunction with a bank, whereby large tracts of land can be bought and the subdivided areas be sold to the interested members of the Society.

At this very moment, a land commission of this society is travelling now in North Alabama to look over some farmland near Cullinan City, Alabama.

The Executive Committee of the Society consists of the following gentlemen:



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 22, 1878

Carl Brandt, 621 North Ashland Avenue

G. M. Lott, 70 North Sangamon Street

Charles Hoya, 536 North LaSalle Street

who made the announcement, that meetings of the members are on the first and third Mondays of every month, at 8 P:M, 7 South Clark Street.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 13, 1877

Entrance Fee for Immigrants

Mr. Shelley (Alabama) moved in Congress to raise, from January 1, 1879, the head tax on every Chinese immigrant, to \$250. A five-year prison term is to be imposed on every Chinese, not complying with this law.

This of course would solve the Chinese question in this country... When England recently tried to import German, Italian and American labor, the Communists called this a shameless act performed by the capital of that country. But rage alone will not change conditions, and force used by labor against labor would surely not be in accord with the Communist doctrine of the "International Solidarity" of workers against capital. The measure proposed by Mr. Shelley would prevent bloodshed.... It would mean an attempt to solve the social question. But those Communists in favor of Shelley's proposal would do well to take our warning, that this proposal is of far-reaching importance. The same measure used against Chinese immigrants could be applied to German, Bohemian, Swedish, Norwegian and Irish immigration. The principle and purpose would be the same. If the Chinese workers, seeking

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 13, 1877

employment in this country, are responsible for the lowering of wages, European labor is not less responsible for this condition, for all they can count on is their strength and power to work, and in order not to become a burden to the community they have to sell their services at any price. It is well-known fact that during the middle fifties the "Know-Nothing" movement found that its principal support came from trades people. Due to the large influx of Europeans which caused a steady decrease in the wage scale, they became exceedingly alarmed. Embittered, they raved and raged against the "hordes of raw barbarians" and the "flat-footed, hunchbacked and wooden-headed Dutchmen." The situation is almost identical now in California where people rave against the "dirty, stinking, long-haired Chinese". The head tax idea was not advocated at that time for the simple reason that there was no statesman like Mr. Shelley. Through his Immigration Bill he wants to lead labor toward its salvation. It should not take us by surprise if an

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 13, 1877

extension of this proposal should include European labor wishing to settle in this country. Be on the look-out German Communists for this would be fatal to your imported doctrine, as soon as European immigration is stopped.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1876.

THE HATRED OF FOREIGNERS.

If the Chicago Times were supposed to be considered the mouth piece of the new city council and that of the mayor, the aliens of Chicago could look forward to very comfortable times! The Times made an impertinent statement in its yesterday's issue according to which all the public grievances, unrest, and crime are attributed to aliens. Opposition to order, swindling the Government, bribing of officials, for all this the "strangers" are responsible. It could be acknowledged that the immigration was of great advantage to this country, but it would also be quite proper to ask the question whether this advantage is not outweighed by the debauchery, criminal inclinations and general demoralization which comes with immigration. It is about time to put a stop to such undesirable influences in that, the citizenship to immigrants should be limited and only, when such persons have lived long enough in this country to learn and understand the rights and duties of a citizen, is it time to grant him citizenship.

Here we have the confession of the Know-Nothing party and sentiment expressed by the Times. There is nothing new in this confession but to indulge in a



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1876.

language as they did shows, that they had not the courage to do so in the past. It is different now of course for they figure that the influence of aliens in our city affairs became null for which the April 18th election is responsible. The Times formerly attacked only singularly and fought against any suspicion of snubbing foreign born citizens. Now its song has changed and is not in the least bashful to speak of the aliens as the cause of every thing undesirable and all the nuisance in public life.

It would be very easy to name hundreds of native American vagabonds and thieves in order to establish, that the real source of public corruption is to be looked for among the pious and highly respectable native Americans. To convince them that roaring against immigration is really pure foolishness, would be wasting energy especially when it means the scoundrels of the Chicago Times.

To engage in a dispute about such growling of the Times concerning aliens can not be thought of, but only to state facts. And the fact is that those Americans sharing with the Times the confused hatred of strangers, all without exception have voted for Thomas Hoyne and have done so in the hope that the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1876.

time has come when they will be able to trample upon the cursed aliens. It is possible that they will hide their claws under a velvety paw only until after the presidential election, but no longer.

In the 101st year of the Republic's life, the wild hatred of aliens can go on.

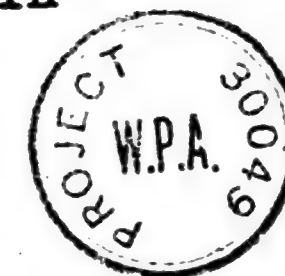
Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

IMMIGRANTS FROM NEAR AND FAR

We quote from the latest reports on immigration issued by the New York German Society: During the month of October 47 ships arrived in New York with 7,714 steerage passengers. There were 36 ships which brought 2,598 Germans to America. Of these steerage passengers 2,351 had been in America before; of the Germans, 608 had been in America before. Thus the actual number of immigrants amounted to 5,363, and among these were 1,990 Germans, who arrived in New York.

Most of the German steerage passengers sailed from Bremen, Hamburg, and Liverpool. During the month of October, 1874, 12,049 steerage passengers reached New York--4,335 more than came this year. Also, in 1874, there were 3,879 German immigrants--1,281 more than the present year's arrivals.

From January 1, to October 31, 1875, 92,471 steerage passengers arrived in



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

New York; among them were 25,608 Germans. During the corresponding period in 1874, 137,635 steerage passengers were recorded, and of these 40,188 were Germans.

Immigration during the first ten months of the year [1875] showed a decrease of 45,164; the immigration of Germans decreased by 14,580.

The great decrease in immigration, particularly into New York harbor, is also shown by the following official figures.

During the first eleven months of 1875 a decrease in immigration of nearly fifty per cent is recorded as compared with the previous year's immigration.

The number of immigrants for the last five years is as follows:

Immigration in the year 1871-----229,928



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

Immigration in the year 1872-----	293,674
" " " 1873-----	267,354
" " " 1874-----	140,337
" " " 1875-----	85,000

The German and Irish immigration shows a decline of fully fifty per cent. The Italian and Scandinavian immigration also shows an extraordinary diminution. Immigration from Russia did not diminish in the same ratio. This class of immigrants--mostly German Mennonites--is comparatively prosperous and they generally settle in the Western states, since the Russians seeking our shores are usually farmers.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1874.



REPORT FROM THE AGENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Immigration from Europe has stopped almost completely. The financial crisis, low salaries, and high taxes are responsible for it.

but nevertheless there are poor people still coming over, who as soon as they arrive, ask the German Society for support. One Joseph Schmidt from West Prussia father of five children has been here for two months and is without any means. He said his friends had written telling him that Chicago was a bad place for work but a very good one for poor people.

Many immigrants are also coming to Chicago because they rely on the proceeds from the fair. I wonder if regulations should not be drawn up concerning the people to be helped.

Respectfully yours,

Ch. Endres, Agent

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The Chicago Times, September 25, 1874.

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GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AID

In response to a call issued by the directors of the German Emigrant Aid Society, some thirty or forty prominent German ladies assembled yesterday afternoon at the hall of the society, on LaSalle street to tender their assistance for the proposed fair. After the object had been stated by Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, the ladies proceeded to the election of officers, which had the following result: Mrs. D. E. Bluthardt, president; Mrs. A. Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. Beck, treasurer. After a great deal of friendly discussion as to the best means of making the proposed fair a great success, an executive committee of four for each district of the City was appointed, whereupon the meeting adjourned.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1873.

UNPLEASANT OUTLOOK FOR NATIVISM.

For the American nativists, who consider Americanism as an already accomplished nationality and wish, consequently, to impose their ideals upon others, the census made in 1870 contains a serious lesson. It appears from it that of the 38,500,000 inhabitants of the United States in 1870 - 5,500,000 were born in foreign countries, that almost ten million were children of foreign-born parents, that at least half a million had a foreign-born father, ten million a foreign-born mother and that the births in American-born families are constantly decreasing.

It is the immigration of that element which is most opposed to the nativist puritanism i. e. the German element which is increasing the most.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1873.

The outlook for American nativism is the worst in the West. With the exception of Texas and Missouri immigration still completely ignores the South.

German immigration is heaviest in the Northwest. The Irish immigration settles mostly in the East. German nationality is bound to exercise a great influence upon the formation of the future American national character, a greater influence than the Anglo-American knights of the clod and the Puritan blockheads are now dreaming of.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 23, 1872.

IMMIGRATION

This communication is due to an event I witnessed last Sunday. As I have been for three years an agent of a German Society, which has had, as its purpose, the protection of immigrants, I believe that I am speaking with some authority on this subject.

When the Evening Post, claims that immigrants are received in as friendly a manner, here, as in any city of the Union, then this newspaper tells an outright lie. I wish to give just one concrete example. Last Sunday, shortly before 11 A. M. I boarded the Milwaukee train. There were some fifty six immigrants. Each of them had been cheated out of .50 cents or more by an agent of Parmelee and Company. If an immigrant had no American money, the agent would do him the favor of accepting a 5 mark coin instead, (which is worth .80 cents)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 23, 1872.

The agent proceeds as follows: Fifteen minutes before the arrival of the train in Chicago he says to the immigrants something about "checks" and "tickets," and then simply requests .50 cents from each. The immigrants, who do not understand English, believe the agents to be railroad officials and pay without protest. For that they receive an omnibus ticket which they almost never use. Not one of the immigrants on my train made use of it.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 16, 1872.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY AND THE IMMIGRANTS.

The German Society is endeavoring as much as possible to protect the arriving immigrant against too heavy expenses and extortions. For that purpose, the president of the of the society, Mr. Geo. Schneider, with Mr. A. C. Hesing went yesterday to the bureau of police and had a long conversation with Messrs. Talcott and Klokke. They asked to have policemen stationed at railway stations to be on the look-out for immigrants. They also asked that their agents be granted the privileges of special policemen.

They asked Mr. Parmelee to forbid his agents to solicit the patronage of immigrants. Mr. Parmelee is the owner of the omnibus wagons stationed at the railway stations. Too often a family of immigrants had to pay from five dollars to six dollars to be brought to their hotel just a few blocks away, since the price in the Parmelee bus is fifty cents per person. In justice it must be said that Mr. Parmelee knew nothing about that, and he gave his agents strictest orders, forbidding them to solicit the patronage of immigrants.





Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

"PRIEST AND LAYMAN"

EDITORIAL:

...Apparently Mr. Hesing wished to restrict his answer to the approximate length of Mr. Collyer's letter- or he might have mentioned many other and very pertinent things...

One point, however, he should have brought out more fully: The Saccherine sweet simpering of the Reverend about the nobility and magnanimity that America proves by giving bread to industrious European workers. What the deuce! Do the immigrants come as beggars, who have to be fed out of pity? Or would it be perhaps the normal thing that the Americans devoured them like savage Fiji Islanders, so that one would owe special thanks for not having been devoured? If Mr. Collyer earned more in his first month in America, than in his last in England, he was lucky indeed. But his employer has surely not shown special generosity, except (what we don't believe) if he paid Mr. Collyer more than his work was worth. As regards the writer of these lines, who was not at all ignorant of English when he arrived, he had to earn as a peasant's servant and a woodchopper a very scanty bread and had to suffer hardships for years before he earned again as much as he used to



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

gain in Germany, a country he left voluntarily... If personal experiences are to be taken as proof, then ours are as conclusive as these of Mr. Collyer... When American engineers find employment in Russia or Germany, nobody there thinks of regarding them as charity receivers... Every American statistician calculates with beaming satisfaction the enormous gain the country has from immigration... Very well then, may the country thank immigration and may Mr. Collyer spare us with his whining about the gratitude we owe the country.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1871.

IMMIGRANT LABOR



We publish below a letter from the Social Democratic Association here and one from the Chicago correspondent of Bebel's Volksstaat, Mr. H. R. Zimpel. The latter quotes in toto the lines that we took exception to; it appears that he has not really maintained that "at present already several thousand workers annually starve in the United States," but only that several thousands would starve if a very strong influx from Europe did take place. But even in this hypothetical form we could not admit the validity of the statement. Immigration is still necessary for the United States, and the immigrants are doing well for themselves. Or isn't it true that even in a city like Chicago the immigrant laborer acquires, after a few years, a house and lot, and with that the essentials of independence? The fact that up to now the various attempts to found a special workers' party have come to nought through lack of interest on the side of the workers, that the various labor papers usually died after a short existence proves that the need for it is not yet being felt among the laborers.

The invitation of the Association we will follow with pleasure, and will report the discussions to our readers.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 19, 1871.

Chicago, August 16, 1871

Editor of the Staats Zeitung:

The Socio-Political Workers' Association decided in its last meeting to invite the gentlemen of the Staats Zeitung to its next meeting at the place of Mr. Reiser at Halsted and 12th Street. Also to give for our friend Zimpel the declaration that he acted completely in our sense and worthy of a Social Democrat, and that no real Social Democrat is afraid of a single paper of their (?) present day worm-eaten society, but gladly picks up the glove that is thrown to him in this curious way. In that, indeed, consists the difference between the Social Democracy and present day society, that the Social Democracy is pledged to mutual solidarity, to stand one for all and all for one, and that the latter did not need in the least to hide behind the chimney screen of the Socio-Political Labor Association.

The Socio-Political Labor Association
H. Herminghaus, Secretary.

Post Scriptum:

I would rather have concluded this matter with you personally but had to abide by the decision of the Association.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 19, 1871.

However, one thing I would beg of you; they were then no lies, but facts, that I reported; for you, small matters, but not for us, when workers die of hunger; where now is the liar? Is it the Cincinnati Volksblatt, the Staats Zeitung, or the Internationals?

Besides the paragraph in question in the Volksstaat reads verbally as follows: People in Germany still believe fairy tales about America, and many come over in the sure expectation to here find an Eldorado, only to find themselves bitterly disappointed. That only is due to the fact that the present corrupt press never cares about truth, but only writes what is of the greatest advantage of its own interest, and that is here in America the strongest possible influx of labor. Therefore, lies are gladly heaped on lies, because what harm does it do, even if here every year a few thousand workers starve to death, who might have managed to survive quite nicely over in Europe. Not by any means, do we want to stop our party comrades who want to come over. On the contrary, he who has made up his mind should come and some way or other he will, no doubt, muddle through; and he who has only some luck in finding employment here, is still a bit better off than in Germany.

Now, gentlemen, my party comrades and I, find in this not a warning, but on



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 19, 1871.

the contrary, a direct invitation to immigrate into America. Where now is the liar?

H. R. Zimpel.

(Footnote of the translator: "It seems that the Staats Zeitung, after cruelly joking about "Mr. Mikrokosm," now shows extraordinary patience with the honest, but awkward Socialist. Actually, Mr. Zimpel had said exactly what the Staats Zeitung quoted him as saying - however, from his next lines it appears clearly that he did not mean what he was saying. The struggle of the new mass parties emerging in the late nineteenth century was one for articulateness as much as for social standing.)



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1871.

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[IMMIGRANT LABOR]

The following strange letter was received at our offices: Replying to your article in the Staats Zeitung of today, regarding my reports to the Volkstaat, I should like to ask you next time not to mix in my person, as you will have seen very well that I acted only on the order of the Association. For the rest, the memory of the gentlemen of the Staats Zeitung seem to suffer from extraordinary shortness, for it is hardly five months since it brought daily reports from New York and other big cities that so many had died from hunger. Do the workers contract this fever perhaps from over-eating, or from what? Otherwise, yours truly, H. R. Zimpel.

So. Mr. H. R. Zimpel is not a myth, but a real person, even though he is angry that we have drawn him out of the shadows, while he would rather have remained hidden behind the chimney screen of the "Social Democratic Association." In any case Mr. Zimpel is unique. Because - revolting as it is - a few persons in the City of New York died of hunger, he warns the workers not to come to America, because in America, every year thousands starve to death! He deserves a medal - and so does the Social Democratic Association, if it read and approved this report before hand. If the Association still exists it would oblige us by sending us information regarding its next meeting. "Mochte selbst solcheinen Herren Kennen, Wursde ihn Herrn Mikroksmus nennen." (I would like to press him to my bosom, I would call him Mr. Mikrokosm.)

The Chicago Times, Jan. 14, 1871.

CHICAGO COLORADO COLONY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A large meeting of the Chicago Colorado colony was held last evening in Arcade Hall.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, president of the colony, in calling the meeting to order, expressed his satisfaction with the idea of the colony, saying if it was carried out as it ought to be, and as he believed it would be, it would be one of the best movements ever started. There could be no doubt that there were large cities to be founded in the west, and a company going out to settle could found a village with schools, etc., necessary to an advanced civilization. He alluded to the trials of individuals when they settled alone on the public lands.

W. M. Byers, the first man to take a press to Colorado, was then introduced. He pointed to a map on the blackboard, showing Denver, Cheyenne, the Black Hills, and the course of the railroad between them, and the site of the Greely colony on the Cache La Poudre River. He alluded to the Chicago German colony, which now has 50,000 acres ready for irrigation, and 150,000 acres more in course of preparation.

At the close of his lecture, a vote of thanks was extended to him, after which the meeting adjourned, when a number of persons subscribed to the articles of the colony.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1868.

REPORT BY TREASURER OF AID SOCIETY
FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
(April 1, 1867 to April 1, 1868)

by
Charles Rietz

Receipts

Cash on hand April 1, 1867	\$317.78
Dues	1,998.04
Repayment of loans	145.40
Net proceeds of Fair	3,786.37
Proceeds from ball and raffle	329.07
Proceeds from play	53.25
Proceeds from sale of gifts.....	60.45
Interest	25.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1868.

Proceeds from sale of pictures	\$85.00
Refund of rent	64.50
Total	<u>\$6,864.86</u>

Disbursements

Agents salary	\$795.00
Support of indigents	1,544.70
Rent	248.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	109.77
Advertisements and printing	50.70
Commission to solicitors	196.10
Bonds	<u>2,782.50</u>
Total	<u>\$5,773.72</u>

MPA (ILL.) Doc 100

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1868.

Cash in treasury	\$1,014.18
Cash in office of secretary	76.96
Total	<u>1,091.14</u>

Assets

Cash	1,091.14
Bonds	3,000.00
Secured loans	144.00
Total	<u>\$4,235.14</u>

The above report agrees with my records.

Hermann Kaestner, secretary.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1867.

REPORT OF AID SOCIETY FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
For the Month of August, 1867
by
Ernst Knobelsdorf (Agent)

Requests for employment.	502
Secured employment for	115
Letters received.	42
Letters written	45
Located baggage for.	5
Secured railroad tickets from County Agent for	12

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1867.

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Secured support through County Agent for. 15

Obtained treatment at County Hospital for. 9

Distributed \$130.74 of Society's funds among 36 families.

The President of the German Society of New York requested that I inform him of the number of immigrants who travel from New York to Chicago on immigrant trains, stating that the railroad companies which have their headquarters for immigrants at Castle Gardens, New York, claim that they bring immigrants from New York to Chicago in less than five days.

This may be the case now and then, when it does not pay to run an immigrant train, because of an insufficient number of passengers; but the regular trip on an immigrant train from New York to Chicago takes from five to six days. Numerous unnecessary stopovers are made for the benefit of hotelkeepers and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1867.

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saloonkeepers who pay railroad employees liberally for the opportunity of relieving the immigrants of their cash.

Three of the main railroad companies have agents at Castle Gardens. These roads transport the bulk of immigrants to the West. The employees of these roads are under the supervision of the Bureau of Immigration; but that governmental body apparently has no conception of its duty, which is to give immigrants all possible assistance and protection.

I gladly acknowledge that the authorities at Castle Gardens protect newcomers against the many imposters who formerly tried every means of taking advantage of the ignorance of most immigrants. However, that is but a small part of the prescribed duties of the Bureau of Immigration; and, what is more, immigrants pay for more service, for Castle Gardens is maintained entirely by the poll tax which is levied upon the immigrants and paid by them.

One of the greatest evils which prevails at Castle Gardens, an evil which

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1867.

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greatly discredits the institution, is that the Bureau of Immigration has contracted with the railroads of New York for the sale of tickets to immigrants, and there is a rumor that the companies pay ten thousand dollars a year for this "privilege".

However, the Bureau neglected to include in this contract provisions to the effect that immigrants are to be transported to their ultimate destination in the United States via express trains, are to be treated humanely, and that the railroad companies represented at Castle Gardens are to assume the responsibility of transporting the baggage of immigrants on the same train on which the immigrants travel.

As a result of the previously mentioned contract the New York railroad companies gained as much control over Castle Gardens as that held by the officers of the Bureau of Immigration, and they steadfastly disclaimed all liability, save that of promptly transporting immigrants and their baggage as far as the

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immigrants traveled on the respective lines of these companies. In order to avoid complaints due to unnecessary delays, the Bureau was forced to take upon itself the responsibility for prompt service. Therefore, to expedite the forwarding of the immigrants' baggage, special transfer agents have been placed at the end of each railroad, and the salaries of these agents probably amount to more than the "easy money" which the Bureau receives from the New York railroads.

If the Bureau cares to prove that Castle Gardens exists for the benefit of immigrants, and not for the enrichment of the members of the Bureau and the railroad, it will soon put an end to the evils which we have mentioned.

I cannot understand how the Bureau of Immigration can possibly justify its action in paying the salaries of the many transfer agents with part of the poll tax, since, according to business ethics the railroads which sell tickets to immigrants thereby assume the legal obligation of rendering prompt and efficient

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service, including protection of passengers against dishonest railroad employees.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is setting a good example in good service to immigrants; this line transports them from Baltimore to Chicago in from two to three days.

In Baltimore, immigrants receive checks for their baggage, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad thus assumes the responsibility for promptness in carrying the immigrants' baggage all the way from Baltimore to Chicago, and the baggage is transported on the same train as its owners.

This Company also protects its immigrant passengers by employing agents who speak German and can thus give the immigrants the necessary instructions and directions to safeguard them against confidence men, dishonest hotelkeepers and saloonkeepers, etc. This procedure appears to be the only means of providing

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1867.

immigrants with adequate protection.

In the effort to remove all existing evils, the Board of Commissioners of Castle Gardens recommend the following measures:

- 1) Abolish immigrant trains and transport immigrants via express trains.
- 2) Make the New York roads responsible for prompt transportation of immigrants and their baggage; and force them to employ at all their terminals, agents who speak both English and German so that they can give immigrants adequate protection.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

IMMIGRATION AND THE POLL TAX

(Editorial)

Four years ago, Congress recognized the principle that immigration is a national problem, and not a problem for the individual states, by setting up an immigration commission; and every sensible person agrees with this view. In nine cases out of ten, Irish or Germans do not come to America with the intention of selecting a certain one of the thirty-six states for their future home, but rather with the purpose of settling in any part of the Republic where they will find opportunity to work or where friendly neighbors attract them. And although after a stay of some duration, they adopt certain customs and work for the causes in which their community is interested, they never develop a sense of individuality which is as intense as that prevailing in European communities. They do not become specifically New Yorkers, or Pennsylvanians, or Kentuckians, but rather German-speaking Americans. The whole country benefits from their immigration. How often

WPA (11.1) PROJ. 30276

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

do we not hear American economists say that each immigrant represents a contribution between \$1,000 and \$1,500 to our national wealth!

However, although this truth is simple and clear, yet a practice which is directly at variance with it has taken root in respect to the care of immigrants. Immigration, which concerns the whole nation, is rightly considered to be a specific matter of those states in which the landing ports are located; or, since four fifths of all immigrants disembark at New York, immigration is specifically an affair of that State. And New York levies a poll tax of \$2.50 upon each immigrant--and has no more right to do so than it has to place a customs tax on imported goods.

It is true that the authorities of the State of New York try to justify the tax by claiming that it is a kind of premium for insurance. Every immigrant, they say, purchases with this small sum a claim to assistance in case he becomes a public charge during the period when he is not a citizen, that is,

MPA (ILL) PR1 1237

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

during the first five years of his residence in America. The principle itself is good, but it is not applied. The State of New York levies a poll tax upon every immigrant who lands in New York, or a total between \$400,000 and \$500,000 every year. The sum thus realized is to serve as an insurance fund for some 200,000 immigrants; but only a fraction of that number (one fifth, or one fourth at the most) stays in New York. The result is that those immigrants who settle in other states and become indigent through misfortune are deprived of the benefits which they purchased by paying the poll tax, and, since they have no legal claim to public assistance, they are dependent upon the meager aid which private charitable organizations render. During the past few years, we have come across several cases of this swindle (to call a spade a spade) practiced by the immigration authorities of New York.

No wonder that the Commission has so much money in its treasury; no wonder it could erect several magnificent buildings on Ward's Island during the past fifteen years and still maintain a reserve fund of more than half a

WPA (ILL.) 100.000.000

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

million dollars. And now we understand, too, why the Commission is so eager to rush immigrants out of the State while they still have enough money to pay for passage (including the enormous commission of the pashas of Castle Gardens) to some Western State, for the poll tax paid by all immigrants who leave the State of New York is "net profit" for the Commission.

It is in the interest of all Western States, and especially of large cities which are railroad centers, to see to it that Congress brings about a change in this situation, that the poll tax system is thoroughly reformed, and that this be done on a national basis.

The solution of the problem is very simple. The poll tax is either a customs tax, and in that case no individual State ever had authority to levy or collect it; or it is an insurance premium, and any State has a just claim to a part of the fund amassed through collection of poll taxes, a part which is in proportion to the number of immigrants who settle in that State.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 377

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1867.

As soon as Congress is again in session, local groups will propose a bill restricting the levying and collection of a poll tax to the Federal Bureau of Immigration and providing that the fund collected by that agency be distributed to each State in proportion to the number of immigrants who remain therein. Common sense, and a sense of justice toward all, dictate such a measure, no matter how loudly and vigorously the New York authorities protest against it and cite the present arrangement as a precedent.

The poll-tax rate could well be increased without being burdensome or unjust. It is much better, and more honest, to charge the immigrant five dollars for a real value, that is, insurance against need resulting from no fault of his own, than to take two dollars from him and give him nothing but unkept promises in return. An insurance company which knows beforehand that it cannot meet the just claims of three fourths of its insured can lower its premium rate more easily than a company which proposes to cover the losses of all its customers. However, that is a point of only minor importance. The premium rate of honest insurance will always have to be computed on the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

basis of an exact statistical theory of probabilities. The main thing is that immigrant insurance or poll taxes should be taken from the jurisdiction and control of the individual States and placed under the supervision and administration of the Federal Government.

MPA (ILL) PRO 16 075

III. ASSIMILATION

H. Relations

with Homeland

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

SAARLANDERS HOMEWARD BOUND FOR REFERENDUM

A group of Saarlanders, the first, consisting of one hundred persons--men, women, and some children--departed today for New York. Tomorrow at midnight they will begin their ocean trip on the fast steamer "Bremen," of the North German Lloyd, for the old homeland, where, as is well known, a referendum is taking place which will decide the future fate of the Saarland. More persons who have the right to vote will depart after Christmas.

Besides many relatives and friends of the travelers, Consul General Dr. Jaeger and Vice-Consul Dr. Strack came to the LaSalle Street station to say goodbye to those leaving for Germany. Herr Joseph P. Martin, president of the local organization of the Saarlanders, personally accompanied this first group.

Two hundred passengers from Chicago and the middle west will start their Christmas trip for Germany on the "Bremen". This company of travelers is under the personal leadership of Herr Walter Rankenburg, of the local Hapag-Lloyd

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Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

Office and, as last year, they go tonight, at 6 P.M., on the Erie railroad
to New York.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

CALL TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Dear Countrymen:

For fourteen years now, our German brothers have lived apart from their own people under an alien rule, which does not serve the territories entrusted to it in faith, but is willing to obey the will of foreign potentates in the most decisive questions. These foreign potentates reach out their hands for this rich territory which lies at the gates of their own land. A long time ago, the lies about the Saar, with which French diplomats managed to bend the will of the other powers in Versailles to create a new Alsace-Lorraine, were uncovered. It has long been apparent to the whole world that the Saar has suffered great national and moral injustices. And still the League of Nations shrinks helplessly away from influential France, and does not right this injustice; France still refuses to release the Saar, which has long given clear and unanimous evidence of its unshakable will, before all the world, to reunite itself with the Reich. Verily, France has much to answer for to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

the Saar region! Is it not a grave proof of moral turpitude to keep, against their will and by force, a people from its common motherland, a people which has been intimately united with Germany, its history and culture, for more than a thousand years? Is it not economically unsound to give over the home of that people to the gravest upheaval they ever went through? In spite of all that, there is cold silence over there, and adherence to the paragraphs of a treaty that was conceived in a wrong and has continued to exist in injustice.

It is the task of every good German to co-operate, to the extent of all his powers, in keeping the region of the Saar German and undivided. That task is yet to be completed. The noble pro-German demonstrations at the Saar should have decided the German future of the people of the Saar in favor of that self-government which has been so highly praised by the League of Nations.

"We are Germans by descent, history, language, and attitude. Now, during the deepest misfortune that beset our German brothers and sisters, we want to be united with them. A union of the Saarbruecke region with France would be

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

incompatible with President Wilson's principles, which were accepted, not only by Germany, but also by our enemies, as the basis for peace negotiations."

So reads the proclamation which was sent, in the form of a petition, to President Wilson, at Versailles, by the citizens of Saarbruecke, in December, 1918, in an effort to prevent France's annexation of the Saar region. It therefore represents the will of a people of a country over which Versailles placed a regulation which did not formally deliver the Saar region, as a geographical and political entity, over to France, but which gave the economic key position of this territory--the mines of the Saar--to France. With this, they have subjected the inhabitants of the Saar, and their economic life (which directly and indirectly depends on these mines) to the will and influence of France. Can there be any greater infringement upon a people's right to self-government than a form of regulation by which a highly civilized, Christian population of more than three-quarters of a million Germans living in the heart of Europe is treated as part of the chattels of the owners of the coal mines, just as though they lived in times of human slavery?

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

On January 13, 1935 the people of the Saar region will decide by a plebiscite whether they want to continue bowing to the dictates of France, or whether they want to return to the mother country? All persons of either sex have a right to vote who, first, are more than twenty years old on the day of the plebiscite; second, who, on the day the Versaille treaty was signed (June 28th, 1917) had lived in the Saar. The fact of adopted citizenship in another country does not disqualify a voter, and that is why those Saarlanders who live at present in America have decided to take part in the plebiscite and will, for that purpose, go to Germany.

What is our most sacred duty in this entire matter? We must enable these persons to exercise their right to vote by contributing to the expenses of the American Saarland voters who go to Germany. By expenses we do not mean traveling expenses, but costs of the support of women and children whose husbands or fathers are about to journey to Germany to exercise their suffrage rights. We must not leave these wives and children in want and

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

misery at a time when their husbands and fathers are about to give evidence of their unbreakable faith in their motherland.

In an effort to make those contributions possible, there will be a demonstration for the Saar on Saturday, December 8th, in the Ashland auditorium. It will be a festival whose net proceeds will be turned over for the benefit of the women and children.

The organizations and corporations listed below have firmly declared themselves in favor of the Saar question and call upon all Germans to be at the forthcoming demonstration for the Saar. If, thus, every German fulfills his duty to his old homeland, then a great moral triumph resulting from the participation of the American Saarlanders in the plebiscite will be assured.

German Countrymen, do your duty by your own people!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

With true German Greetings:

Vereinigte Maennerchoere von Chicago (United Men's Choruses),
Vereinigte Damenchoere von Chicago (United Ladies' Choruses),
Illinois Turnbezirk (Illinois Turner District), Odd Fellows,
Goethe Lodge,

Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Mutual Aid Society),
Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund (German-American Citizens'
Bund),

Sachsen Verein (Saxon Society of Chicago),
Deutscher Krieger Bund (Bund of German World War Veterans),
Saarlaender Verein (Society of Saarlanders),
Vereinigte Saenger von Chicago (United Singers of Chicago),
Independent German-American Woman's Club,
Damenzirkel der Vereinigten Deutsche Presse (Ladies' United German
Press Circle),

Schutzbund Deutscher Sportsvereine (German Sporting Clubs'

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 2, 1934.

Protective Bund),
Plattduetsche Grotgilde (Low German Grand Lodge),
Turnverein Vorwaerte (Forward Turner Society),
German Club /of Chicago/,
German Day Organization,
Freunde des Neuen Deutschland (Friends of New Germany),
Deutscher Unterstuetzungs Bund, Zentral Komite (Central Committee
of the German Aid Society, Chicago District),
Palatinate Organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1934.

HUGE THRONG AT HINDENBURG CEREMONY IN CHICAGO

Yesterday, on the evening of the day when the body of Paul von Hindenburg, President of the Reich, was laid to rest in the Tannenberg monument, the German Consul General of Chicago held a memorial service in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the corner of Fullerton Avenue and Orchard Street. As was expected, the throng at this memorial service was so large that the Church itself and the adjoining Sunday-school rooms were not large enough to hold all those who wished to pay their last respects to the universally revered field marshal and statesman.

For this occasion the wall behind the altar of the Church was draped with the flag of the President of the Reich on the left, the Swastika banner on the right, and the American flag in the center. Under the pulpit hung a picture of the great dead. The lights were draped in black. At this ceremony, held by the local Germans to show their esteem for the "Father of the Fatherland," the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations were present, as well as representatives of the American Army and Navy, and one representative of the American Red Cross. Many of these were in brilliant uniforms.



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IV All the consuls were there, under the leadership of their dean, Com-mendatore Castruccio, the Italian Consul General. Representatives of the city, county, and Nation were also present.

While the organist, Charles Espenshade, played the mighty strains of Beethoven's "Trauermarsch" (Funeral March), the color guards of the veterans' associations and of the national societies marched in. Representatives of the Deutscher Krieger-Bund (League of German War Veterans), the Verein Deutscher Weltkriegsveteranen (Society of German World War Veterans), the Deutscher Krieger-verein (German Veterans' Society), the Krieger-Kameradschaft (Veterans' Comradeship), the Marine-Bundes (Marines' Association), the Landwehrverein (Landwehr Society), the Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Militaervereine (Austro-Hungarian Military Societies), the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet), and the Bund Der Freunde Des Neuen Deutschland (Society of the Friends of New Germany), were present at the ceremony, taking their position near the chancel.

An instrumental quartet played the hymn, "Wenn ich einmal soll scheiden, So scheid' du nicht von mir" (If I ever have to go away, Do not leave me). Then the pastor of the Church, Dr. [George L.] Scherger, began the ceremony by re-



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citing the passage from the Psalm, "Es sollen wohl Bergen weichen."
[The quotation is actually Isaiah 54,10: "Mountains shall depart." Perhaps Psalm 46.2 is meant.] The Schiller Liedertafel joined with the Schleswig-Holsteiner Saengerbund in singing, under the direction of Reinhold Walter, Beethoven's "Hymne An Die Nacht" (Hymn to the Night), which found its echo in the hearts of the audience. Then came the reading of the Scripture by Reverend A. F. Muensterman, president of the Evangelischer Pfarrerverband (Association of Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church), who selected passages from John, Chapter 9, and the Ninetieth Psalm. The incomparable "Vater Unser," by Schubert, was sung with great feeling by Mrs. Dorothea Derrfuss. A second reading from the Bible followed, this time by Reverend Louis W. Goebel, vice-president of the Evangelische und Reformierte (Evangelical and Reformed) Church, who read from the Ninety-first Psalm. The playing of the song, "Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rat," by the horn quartet, a moving prayer by Timothy Lehmann, president of Elmhurst College, and the singing of Schubert's "Sanctus" by the choir, led up to the funeral sermon which was given by the Reverend Dr. Scherger.

In his references to history, Dr. Scherger sought to show the pure German



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character of this great man. By the holding of this memorial service in connection with religious services, sufficient homage already had been paid to the deep piety which was an inseparable part of the life of the President of the Reich. Hindenburg's chief characteristics, his faithfulness to duty, his love of the German people, and the firmness of his character, were described by the speaker, who drew examples from the eventful life of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Mrs. Dorothea Derrfuss sang another solo, "Meine Seele ist stille zu Gott".

With the simple words of the Lord's Prayer, and the bestowal of the blessing by the Reverend Herman T. Schick, the ceremony reached its climax. Few were unmoved by the beauty of these words and the notes of "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden" (I had a comrade). A bugle call was sounded to the dead warrior and field marshal, lying in his last resting place, the grave.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the organist, Charles Espenshade, played the funeral march from "Siegfried," while the crowd streamed out of the Church.

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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1934.

About five thousand persons took part in the ceremony. Two thousand seats had been provided in the Church proper, and one thousand in the basement.

A detachment of police directed traffic perfectly.

Celebration in Old Heidelberg Inn

Late last evening, in the Old Heidelberg Inn on Randolph Street, George Hesserberger and his Bavarian Concert Orchestra gave a special program in memory of the dead President of the German Reich. The conductor, who himself took part in the World War, and was decorated a number of times, spoke a few thoughtful words, while the music played in a subdued manner. In the course of the memorial program, the well-known "Ave Maria" by Gounod, the Soldiers' song, "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden" (I had a comrade), the rising song "Morgenrot" (The Red Sky of Morning), and others were rendered.



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Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1933.

PROPAGANDA

(Editorial)

The German government intends to launch a propaganda campaign of colossal proportions. According to reports from Berlin, the propaganda is intended to serve a double purpose, to strengthen the spirit of nationalism among the German people and to counteract criticism in foreign countries. That the German government has a right, or, if you will, the duty to spread propaganda and through it to influence opinions inside and outside the country, is quite natural. Propaganda is always good and effective-- provided it is conducted right.

It is reasonable, in this connection, to point to Italy. Italy was the first among the great powers to introduce a purely dictatorial government after the

WPA (111) PROJ. 3275

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Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1933.

war, but in point of fact Turkey was ruled by a dictator long before, and there were also other European countries such as Spain, Poland, and Yugoslavia, in which democratic constitutions still existed on paper only. Italy was the first of the great European powers in which democracy was abolished in all its forms, without leaving a trace.

This was very much resented in this country. The press heaped bitter and malicious criticism on Mussolini. It emphasized, time and again, that Mussolini's procedure was tantamount to retrogression, to a change from the better to the worse, to a return to barbarism. Mussolini was not a whit daunted by all that, nor did he get emotional or upset. When the foreign correspondents began to annoy him, he simply made them leave the country; since he had a right to do that, no one lost his temper about it.

Of late, the attitude of the press and public opinion have changed radically with respect to Mussolini and Italy. Mussolini is no longer criticized, and

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Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1933.

it is generally admitted that he brought about order in Italy, and that he pulled the people out of the quagmire. Every Italian and American who visits Italy returns an enthusiastic eulogist of the new order. Mussolini's propaganda was the best and most effective ever used. He told the world that by his fruits they shall know him. That these fruits are good is generally acknowledged today.

It cannot be denied that the attitude toward Germany that is prevalent in foreign countries is by no means favorable. Two recent events may serve as examples of the way this opinion is expressed by the press. A few days ago it was reported that the Pope had refused to sign the concordat with the German government, as he did not agree with their church policies. This was a piece of clever propaganda, for it was obviously intended to incite the Catholics of the world against the German government. It was also stupid propaganda in the extreme, because the very next day the concordat was solemnly signed.

WFA (ILL) PROJ.

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Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1933.

For years, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher was dean of the American Robert College in Constantinople, now Istambul. When, recently, he wanted to return to Turkey from a vacation trip to the United States, he was refused readmission. The Turkish government took offence at an article in an American pedagogic paper which was not even written by Dr. Fisher, but for which--as assumed by the Turkish government--he must have supplied the material.

The press paid no attention to this occurrence. It is apparently aware that every government has a right to determine whom it wants to accept as a guest, and to whom it should refuse entry. Had the German government acted similarly, it would undoubtedly have provoked a storm of indignation in the American press. One might be tempted to know, from this, the conclusion that Turkey is more popular in America than present-day Germany.

It appears useless for the German government to attempt to counter foreign attitudes and propaganda inimical to Germany with a great campaign of words.

WPA (ILL) [unclear]

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The American press will certainly take notice of these words, especially in Hitler's speeches, for Hitler is front page material. The effect will be neither deep nor far-reaching, for such propaganda, organized and ordered by the government, can never have a convincing effect. It might perhaps be effective if the government would instruct its diplomatic and consular representatives immediately to issue denials of all false reports, and to demand publication of the denials.

There is still another point which is of utmost importance. The systematic procedure of the German government against the Jews has created a great deal of bad blood in foreign countries. It is quite natural that the Jews of America and of other countries should espouse the cause of their racial brothers in Germany and that they should seek to damage the German government by means of word and deed. Who would blame them for that? The treatment of the Jews is considered a grave injustice in foreign countries, and no amount of propaganda will offset that.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

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So far as the German government is concerned, this attitude of enmity to the Jews is a point in its program; it constitutes a practical fulfillment of its racial theory, known to play a very important part in its philosophy. If the government wants to continue in its adherence to this theory and to the practical effects resulting from it, it is its own business. Then it must also accept the consequences of inimical attitudes in foreign countries.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 300

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 27, 1935.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, A LIAISON OF FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATIONS

(Editorial)

In large sections of our native land, even in circles which should know better, there is apparently no realization of the position which the German-American, i.e., the American citizen of German origin--and of him only do we speak here--assumes in German cultural life. The German-American has never forgotten his old country in all these years. He knows how much he is indebted to Germany, even though he could not earn a living there. He is attached to the customs and habits, the language, lieder, and literature of his native country. He considers himself part and parcel of the German culture, even if he has eliminated a good many of his outward German characteristics as a result of his association with his new [American] compatriots, and has grown a new American identity.

But despite these fond memories, which he would not relinquish for anything

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in the world, his whole existence, his hopes and dreams, as well as his discouragements and worries are rooted deep in the soil of his adopted country. How could it be otherwise? His and his children's future depend on the welfare and prosperity of his new country. At the time when he immigrated, he probably did not realize this, nor did he anticipate that it would happen. He probably set out into the world, intending to remain a few years abroad, and then return home a man of property. The fact that he did not expect it to happen, did not prevent it from happening. From the moment he set his foot on American soil, he had no further choice of his own. His fate was sealed. In order to make a living, he had to become a part of his new homeland, and soon it became apparent that only in rare cases could he ever break away again.

The immigrant comes to the United States either with the intention of trusting his future to the powerful nation that has extended him hospitality, or otherwise must arrive at the conclusion, during the course of years, that there is no room in the United States for colonies of alien nationalities. If he is

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still able to make the break, he may return home again, but statistics show that only a few seek this latter alternative. Most immigrants become so firmly established here that they cannot break loose, and in the end they have to fall in line with all the others. Immigrants to the United States, whether of German or any other nationality, not only lose their national identity as time goes by, but subsequent generations frequently are not conscious of their national origin at all. And this is only natural where a strong nation harbors so many foreign elements, who do not live crowded together but mingle freely [with the rest of the citizenry]. The state has the obligation to instil in its [foreign-born] citizens a new sense of nationality and civic consciousness. Every state has this aim and must pursue it in order to preserve its integrity as a nation.

In the United States there are no colonies of alien nationalities in the sense that one speaks of German colonials. It is true that there are Germans living here who are citizens of the Reich; they are guests of the government, and if they wish, they may form their own societies and join associations with

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headquarters outside of the United States. But societies which are composed entirely or partly of American citizens, would do well--for reasons we need not give here--to associate themselves with other American organizations, instead of joining foreign ones, which naturally do not and cannot put America's interests first. To establish and maintain closest cultural relations between German-Americans and their compatriots in the old country, we do not need any consolidation of [German-] American societies under the auspices of organizations which have headquarters in Germany, with statutes and bylaws controlled by a foreign government. We must make this clear because the Bund der Auslandsdeutschen (Association of Germans Abroad), which is composed of Germans who are citizens of the Reich, and German colonials, with headquarters in Berlin, has made the announcement that it would not rest until all German-American societies had joined it. The Sonntagpost is of the opinion that the German-American societies are not a suitable object for the activities of the Berlin organization.

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Abendpost, July 28, 1933.

WELL-DESERVED HONOR

WPA (ILL) PROJ 300

In the name of the President of the German Red Cross, Miss Luise Egle, head nurse of the operating room in the local County Hospital, was presented yesterday with the decoration of the German Red Cross by Dr. Hugo F. Simon, the German Consul General. With the consent of the President of the Reich, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the cross was awarded her on March 6, 1933, for services she performed in 1916 in caring for German war wounded.

Miss Egle was born in Michigan. Her parents were natives of Wuerttemberg. She graduated from the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which is connected with Cook County Hospital, and in 1913 obtained a position in the latter. In 1916 she was sent to Germany with American Expedition No. 3, which was equipped by German-Americans, to care for wounded German soldiers. In St. Marienschule (St. Mary's School) in Naumberg An Der Saale she established a hospital. When the United States entered the World War she returned to

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Abendpost, July 28, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30270

America and again took up her duties in the County Hospital.

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1933.

ON A TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Miss Margarete Bach, who under auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation is visiting this country, has after a lengthy stay, again left Chicago. Miss Bach is known as one of the foremost reciters of the present time. She appeared in Chicago at Northwestern University, at the Columbia Ladies' Club, at the German Press Society, and in a number of other societies as an elocutionist.

Her artistic performances were admired by everybody, and she made friends everywhere owing to her pleasing manners. It does credit to Miss Bach that by means of her recitals she succeeded in restoring the interest of Americans in the later German writings. She went to Washington, and the literary circles of the national Capitol are looking forward with great interest to her arrival.

President Hoover will receive Miss Bach and give a breakfast in her honor.



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Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1933.

This will give her an opportunity to recite some of the best numbers of her repertoire.



Abendpost, Apr. 27, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302.5

A GERMAN GUEST

On a trip through the United States, which brings him to Chicago, Detroit and the Niagara Falls, and is made in the interest of promoting travel between America and Bavaria, Councillor Dr. Goetz, of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while stopping in Chicago, registered at the Bismarck Hotel.

The visitor was a guest of Rufus Dawes at the World's Fair grounds and spoke in the Administration Building about Munich and its beer industry, which is quite an opportune subject to talk about. The buildings, which are in the course of construction for the World's Fair, were the cause of many enthusiastic outbreaks of admiration on the part of Dr. Goetz, especially the Museum of Science and Industry, which through the financial help of the deceased Julius Rosenwald, was equipped after the pattern of the German Museum in Munich, Germany.

Dr. Goetz expressed his surprise at the progressive spirit of Chicago, declaring that mostly, only reports of crimes committed in our city reach the German public.

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1932. .

PROMINENT PERSONS ON THE GERMAN COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
RADIO FORUM



The idea of organizing an International Radio Forum for the purpose of international understanding and exchange of ideas was put into practice only a few weeks ago. This ingenious application of modern technique was first made in Paris, where a Trans-Atlantic transmitting service was organized. The idea has now gained a strong foothold in Germany.

Owing to this, German-Americans in the United States will have a chance in the future to listen more often to German authorities of different branches of Science.

As founder and chairman of the International Radio Forum, the former Ambassador to Sweden, Ira Nelson Morris, made recently known that a German Committee was formed which consists of the following prominent public men in Germany: Dr. K.O. Bertling, director of the American Institute in Berlin; the wholesale manufacturer, Dr. Robert Basch; Dr. Hans Von Bredow, National Broadcasting Commissioner; Dr. Hugo Eckener, Director of the Zeppelin Works; Prof. Albert Einstein;

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1932.

Dr. Gerhart Hauptmann; Prof. Ernst Jaekl, president of the German College of Politics; Dr. Richard von Kuehlman, former Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Franz von Mendelsohn, former president of the International Chamber of Commerce; the wholesale manufacturer, Dr. Carl Friedrich von Siemens; Dr. Wilhelm Solf, former Ambassador of the German Reich; Banker Max Warburg, and Max Jordan, representatives of the National Broadcasting Company in Middle Europe.

Organized on an International Basis

The International Radio Forum, of which Committees already have been formed in France and America, and which now also will be extended into other countries, is not built either on a political or a business basis, but is intended only to serve as a means of fostering mutual understanding among nations.

All of the American broadcasting will be transmitted over the network of

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the National Broadcasting Company. All addresses transmitted by individual persons will be made in the English language.

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Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1932.

LEATHER GOODS AT THE STUBEN BOOK STORE

The Bavarian Handicraft Association is exhibiting at the present time an interesting collection of its products at the Stuben book store. It consists of leather goods, which are treated according to a special process and, therefore, produce a most beautiful and elegant effect.

This exhibit comprises book covers, cigarette-cases, portfolios, etc. There are also dainty glassware, silver, and paintings, and enamel, as well as ivory ornaments. It is well worth inspecting the exhibited goods, because it gives one a good idea of the standards of German handicraft industries.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1931.

WP 111 110 50275

HINDENBURG LECTURE

As one of the lecturers of the Town Hall series, the niece of President von Hindenburg, Baroness Helene Nostitz von Hindenburg, spoke yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House about "her uncle Paul" the German hero, a representative of both the old and the new Germany.

A large audience was present in the Palmer House ballroom, mostly ladies, who are regular visitors at the lecture courses. Among those who could be regarded as special guests to the lecture by the German visitor, were representatives from the German Consulate General: Vice-Consul Dr. Schueller, Vice-Consul Schaller, Messrs. Ernest Kruetgen and A. Muhlmann.

The lecture emphasized the thought that Hindenburg must be regarded as the representative of the old as well as of the new Germany, and at the same time it aimed to express in an interesting manner the great love and reverence the niece feels for her venerable uncle.

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1931

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

The military education of young Hindenburg was mentioned, and at the same time his love for peace was stressed. Hindenburg's eyes - the eyes of a seer - into which his niece looked many times, his simplicity, devoid of pose, his daily life, which is carried on with military precision, his belief in a higher power, which helps him to maintain his calm in exciting moments. Little, but characteristic remarks, such as the one he made when the elevator once got stuck, to the alarm of the others: "It will soon get started again" or a written reply from the seat of war: "I have no time for poems at present, because I am in the war," brought Hindenburg as a human nearer to his listeners. His handwriting is still firm, his eyes clear, and his hands the steady hand of a hunter; so did his niece portray her uncle in his later years. The old and the new Germany, Hindenburg represents them both. For an illustration of the old and the new, a number of pictures were shown: Potsdam with its old castles, Sans Souci, and, in contrast, pictures of buildings of the latest styles, the lines of which are devoid of all romance of former years.

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1931.

WPA (ALL) FRU 31176

And then came an abundance of pictures of German youths, who are devoted to sports of every kind, such as climbing, swimming, and gymnastics; pictures of Ebert's funeral, the christening of the "Bremen," Hindenburg before the people after taking the oath, **among** the children, with his Bavarians, etc., were also shown.

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Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1931.

LEOPOLD SALTIEL HONORED

The Alliance of the Emigrated Germans proffers the honorary membership to Leopold Saltiel, widely known German-American.

Leopold Saltiel, a Chicago attorney, in a communication to the Alliance of the Emigrated Germans in Berlin, expressed his deep-felt appreciation for the proffered honor in which he indicated that he shall be proud to accept.

The text of the letter received by Mr. Saltiel is as follows:

The Alliance of the Emigrated Germans E. V.
Berlin C 2, August 7, 1931.

It is a great privilege indeed to offer to you, esteemed sir, the



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Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1931.

honorary membership in the Alliance of the Emigrated Germans. It should be a mark of distinction for your efforts, and the excellent success of your attempts, to combine the love and adoration for the new homeland with that of the old world. You Mr. Saltiel, are the recognized defender of the German cause in foreign lands.

The Alliance would appreciate your honor's reply as to the acceptance of the proffered honor.

We remain very respectfully,
The Alliance of the Emigrated Germans E. V.
The management I. V.
Dr. H. A.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1931.

. RECOGNITION OF THE CHICAGO GERMANS

The Chicago Germans can be justly proud of the fact that they were permitted to play a prominent and honorable part in the founding of a National German-American Central Organization. This is not loose praise but an expression of gratitude which the actions of the leaders of the Chicago Germans, earned for them from Mr. Adolph Timm, former secretary of the National Union, who, even now, is the guiding spirit of the whole movement. Mr. Timm's letter is addressed to the editor of the Abendpost, but because it has an interest for all German speaking inhabitants of Chicago, we feel that it should be published.

Philadelphia,
June 30, 1931.

To The Editor of the Abendpost,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

Permit us to thank the editor and publisher of the Abendpost, for the initiative



Abendpost, July 2, 1931.

they took, in the preparation of a meeting for the establishment of a National organization on Oct. 24th & 25th. This was a step in the right direction.

Among the names of those who called the meeting, were many whom I do not know, but I also read the names of gallant comrades-in-arms of prewar days. I was particularly pleased that president Rixmann of the Chicago Citizens Union, whom I met in Pittsburgh, was present at the preliminary meeting and that everything works harmoniously.

That the meeting is going to be held in the peasant room of the Bismarck Hotel, reminds one of the cheerful hours, which I spent with old Mr. Muller, and my dear deceased friend Ferdinand Walther, after serious deliberations in that locality. There and in the Bavarian Seppl friend Walther was a habituè.

I am convinced, that the Germans of Chicago will follow the invitation to the meeting on Wednesday July 22, in a representative way, but would like to speak a few words through your newspaper to the German youth and tell them, that the Abendpost has always interceded in favor of the interests of the German-Americans. That this takes place in a quiet, solid way, free from every sensation, is the merit of the German speaking press.

Abendpost, July 2, 1931.

I am pleased that Chicago has been selected as the foundation place of the National Organization of German-Americans, and that I was permitted to participate in the upbuilding of same.

Thanking you and the Abendpost for previous and further co-operation, I remain

Sincerely Yours,
Adolph Timm



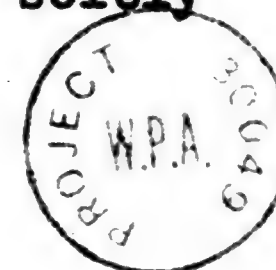
Abendpost, Apr. 26, 1931.

BRANCH OF V. D. A.

Society for Germans Abroad Will Erect Center in United States.

The society for Germans abroad, whose object is to cultivate closer connections between all peoples of German origin, and through the showing of homeland films and other methods intends to erect an American branch and center. The society already has more than three million members wherever the German tongue is spoken. Not only individuals, but also societies can join. Societies out of German territory can exchange with the societies for Germanism abroad, and join it like the German-Chilean Bund, the German-Argentinian Bund, The German-Empire Association of Manchuria and several others.

The establishment of a special American branch within the United States, will no doubt assist in promoting the German-American connections, because the society for Germans in foreign lands does not pursue any politics, but solely serves the promotion of a cultural unity.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1931.

A HEARTY WELCOME

The United Men's Chorus and Numerous German-
Americans Welcome Mme. Schumann-Heink

The United Men's Chorus under the leadership of Joseph Keller, its president, and Justus Emme, its secretary, arranged a hearty welcome at the Union Station in honor of the celebrated German-American singer, Mrs. Schumann Heink, who, together with "Roxy" (Samuel L. Rothafels), the well-known conductor, has come here to give a concert.

When Mrs. Schumann appeared before the large crowd that had gathered to meet her at the station, the chorus sang "Harmony Brings us Together." The almost seventy-year old singer was overwhelmed with joy and thanked Mr. Keller for his thoughtfulness. The cheering of the crowd, mostly Germans, showed to the artist how much she is admired in Chicago. In return she declared she was happy to be in old Chicago again.





Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1931.

Col. Scott, of the World War veterans spoke. He said that the veterans will never forget the singer who brought them cheer when they were lying sick and wounded in hospitals.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 11, 1930.

IN CHICAGO

Baron Eric Von Bergen, German art expert of the collection of paintings owned by Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, arrived in Chicago yesterday and registered at the Palmer House. He plans a round trip through America for the purpose of inspecting different American Art Galleries. He declared frankly, that he is surprised at finding the cultural progress, which this country has made in the last few years. He also commended highly the American painting collections, although he said that in his opinion, the collections contained many pictures, not because of their artistic value, but more for the sake of the name of the artists.

Baron Von Bergen intends, above all, to go to California to make a thorough inspection of the Rembrandt portrait which was only recently discovered and hitherto unknown. Another picture was painted over the original. This portrait was sold by a Russian peasant woman to an art dealer in Los Angeles

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Abendpost, July 11, 1930.

for a few dollars. The value of this portrait is estimated at the present time at \$30,000.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 11, 1928.

FLIERS RECEIVE A PRESENT FROM THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
CONSUL, MICHAEL F. GIRTEN.

To the many marks of honor so far received by the Atlantic fliers, must be added the gift which was presented to them by Consul Michael F. Girtten, president of the Germania Club. He gave them the bronze busts of Baron Hunefeld and Captain Koehl.

At the small festivity, the creator of this work of art, the artist Wilhelm F. Engelmann, from Berlin, was also present. The fliers accepted the gifts with thanks and decided that the busts should remain at present in the German Consul General's keeping. From there they will be sent to Germany and handed over to the Mayor of Bremen. As soon as the fliers return to Germany, the busts are to be delivered to them.

Copies of the busts go to the Natural Historical Society, and will be placed in the museum. The bust of Major Fitzmaurice was not yet finished, but will be presented to him tomorrow, and then sent to his regiment in Ireland.



Abendpost, June 19, 1930

GERMAN AUTHOR AS GUEST IN CHICAGO

Mr. Rene Fulop Miller, prominent German author who is traveling through the United States for the purpose of study, arrived in Chicago to-day, and registered at the Blackstone Hotel.

Fulop Miller became well known through his books, The Holy Devil Rasputin and the Women, Spirit and Face of Bolshevism, and Lenin and Gandhi.

Mr. Miller will stay in America for only a short time. He wants to return in winter and remain for a year for the purpose of studying American conditions. At present, he is working on a new book dealing with America.

The author will go from here to Los Angeles and San Francisco then to British Columbia and across Canada back to New York.

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Abendpost, May 28, 1930.

GERMAN GYNECOLOGIST IS VISITING CHICAGO

Professor Dr. Erwin H. Zweifel, the director of the institute for women's diseases and obstetrics at the University of Munich, is in Chicago at the present time, as a guest of Dr. Irving S. Cutter, superintendent of the Passavant Hospital, and Dean of the medical faculty of the Northwestern University, and his colleague Dr. Arthur H. Curtis, who is a member of the medical staff of the hospital and at the same time occupies the professorial chair for gynecology and obstetrics at the same University. Professor Zweifel is filled with enthusiasm for Chicago and its institutions.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 14, 1930.

GERMANY'S GRATITUDE TO JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago multi-millionaire and philanthropist, was honored yesterday at a banquet arranged in the Union League Club by the German Consul-General Dr. Hugo F. Simon. During the banquet Rosenwald was presented with a valuable vase sent to him by Von Hindenburg, the president of Germany. This gift of honor is a symbol of the gratitude of the German people for Rosenwald's contributions to charitable and cultural purposes.

Visibly moved at the ceremonies, Mr. Rosenwald, whose gifts amount to almost half a million dollars, thanked the Consul-General.

Together with the vase, - which was made at the Imperial Porcelain factory in Berlin, President Hindenburg sent him a personal letter thanking him for his large and noble-minded contributions to German war widows, orphans, and prisoners during the World War; also for his generous bequests to German children in post war times, and for



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Abendpost, May 14, 1930.

his contributions to German cultural purposes both in Germany and America. The letter ended wishing the warm-hearted humanitarian many years of unclouded happiness.

Present at the banquet were Eugene Buffington, Brigadier-General Abel Davis, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Ernest Kruetgen, Edward N. Hurley, Jacob M. Loeb, Martin A. Ryerson, Melvin A. Traylor, J. J. Otis, Max Adler, Harold Swift, S. O. Levinson, Dr. W. L. Baum, W. A. Wieboldt, Leo F. Warmser, The Austrian Consul General, Michael F. Girtten, and Mr. F. Fieseler of the Zeiss works in Jena, Germany.

The German ambassador in Washington, Baron von Prittwitz und Gaffron, sent the philanthropist a telegram, in which he congratulated him heartily on the gift of the President.



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Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1929.

GERMAN VISITORS EXPECTED

Dr. Oskar von Miller to be Guest of Julius Rosenwald

Dr. Oskar von Miller will arrive tomorrow morning,..... accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Lulu von Bomhard.

He visited the World-Congress of Engineers in Tokio, and then travelled to San Francisco. After leaving Chicago he intends to visit Detroit, Niagara Falls, and New York before he returns to Germany.

Dr. von Miller is an authority on industrial museums, and his ideas on the subject were put to a practical test in Munich. This German museum inspired Julius Rosenwald to create a similar institution for Chicago. Originally known as the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, it is now referred to as a museum of science and industry. The Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park is being renovated at present, to prepare it for its future mission.

Waldemar Kaempfert is the director of the museum now being built.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1929.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECKENER COLLECTION

The following additional donations have been received by the Abendpost:
Liedertafel Vorwaerts, \$10.50; Adolph Eiwendt, \$2.

The treasurer received the following sums: Karl Schranz, \$1..... Total: \$46.60.
Last announcement : \$15,013.53. Total sum: \$15,060.13.

[Translator's note: As the closing of the collection had been announced previously, this represents the final sum.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1929.

WPA (11/17) Photo 3544

THE ECKENER FUND

(Editorial)

The collections for the Eckener fund were discontinued several days ago. [Doctor Eckener, commander of the Zeppelin dirigible during the first aerial trip around the world.] The results justify the pride of all who have been associated with the drive, the donors as well as the collectors who dedicated their labors to the cause. The members of the committee deserve congratulations. The success exceeded the expectations of many. In the main it was accomplished by the leaders and their officials who displayed such an unselfish interest, giving time and effort in unstinting measure.

The sum in itself, which was attained by such concerted effort, is not as important as the large number of contributors. May the results of this collection help in furthering the progress of the Zeppelins!

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1929.

The Abendpost has received protests from the Chicago Eckener Testimonial Fund and the German group of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Severe criticism has been expressed about a letter published under our caption "Vox Populi," October 2. In this "Voice of the People" column, the alleged business methods of the treasurers of both organizations were spoken of in a derogatory manner. The editorial staff of the Abendpost hereby declares that the publishing of this letter was involuntary and unjustified because the writer did not divulge his true identity. This in itself is a transgression on our inflexible, iron rule. How this oversight on our part occurred, is still an unexplained mystery. The management considers it its duty to acknowledge this error and to express its profound regrets.

In common with Chicago's Germans, we share in the enthusiasm brought about by the outstanding success of this drive and we thank all who worked for this cause.

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1929.

WFA (ILL) 100-30000

[An account published on November 10, 1929, lists \$14,912.53 as the total. It is not stated whether this represents the final sum at the close of the collection, or drive.

[In regard to the anonymous letter: The writer declared after contributing money to the Hindenburg drive and the German group of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, he was deluged by announcements from various investment houses, etc. He further stated that the Germans should not use such honorary offices as a means of providing a private income from other sources. Signed: A Reader. Translator.]

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1929.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECKENER FUND

The Abendpost received the following donations, up to ten o'clock this morning: Louise Rose, \$2.60; Lorenz Meisterheim, \$5;. . . . Altogether two dozen names. Total: \$39.60. Total receipts yesterday: \$13,776.43. Grand total, including today's receipts: \$13,816.03.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1929.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ECKENER

(Condensed)

The Abendpost received \$65 up to 10 o'clock this morning, for the collection in behalf of Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin. The grand total collected up to now amounts to \$12,387.98.



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III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1929.

WPA (11.1) PROJ 30275

GERMAN DAY COMMITTEE
PROCLAMATION

Since yesterday Dr. Gustav Boess, Mayor of Berlin, is a guest of our city. As Dr. Boess informed us that he intends to bring greetings from the homeland and Berlin to the many German-speaking clubs in Chicago, we resolved to welcome him on Friday, October 4, at 7:30 in the evening, at the Atlantic Hotel.

At that time also the German Day Committee, consisting of delegates from Chicago's German clubs, will have its general session there.

All German-speaking associations are therefore requested to appear in corpore, with their flags, for the evening reception.

We ask the song divisions particularly to sing a welcoming song at this

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Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1929.

WPA (IL) PROJ. 60275

occasion.

Appear in large numbers and show our guest that we are staunch and faithfully united.

Every German heartily welcome.

J. W. Kobalter
President of the German Day Committee.

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Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1929.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECKENER DONATION

Up to 10 o'clock this morning the Abendpost, has received \$47 in contributions for a donation to be made to Dr. Eckener, Commander of the Zeppelin that flew the Atlantic. H. Wollenberger, the treasurer, has received so far a total of \$462, which with the receipts of the Abendpost raises the amount to \$509. The grand total collected by different sources amounts to \$11,705.13.



Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1929.

IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATION COMMEMORATES
KOEHL-HUENEFELD FLIGHT
Bust of Aviators Presented to German
Representatives

Once again the German-Americans of this great city gathered at the Morrison Hotel, last night, to pay tribute to two German fliers, who a year ago made the difficult but successful attempt at crossing the ocean from east to west. The celebration was held in honor of the courageous Captain Herman Koehl and Baron Guenther von Huenefeld. The premature death of the latter has been keenly felt and deeply mourned by every person of German ancestry. Today, we commemorate the first anniversary of their successful flight and landing on Greenley Island. It affords us the opportunity to inscribe with gilded letters the accomplishments of these aviators, who have added glory to the enterprising spirit of Germany.



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Two bronze busts, representing the aviators, were presented on this occasion to Dr. Hugo Simon, Consul General for the German Reich, by the German people of Chicago. According to previous arrangements made with Paul Loebe, President of the German Parliament, and Mr. Guerard, Minister of Transportation, the busts will be permanently installed in the Berlin Exhibition Hall for Transport and Aviation.

Reproductions of the busts, as well as, the dedication slab were placed in front of the speakers' platform. The busts, dedicated to the German Republic, were the gifts of Chicago's citizens of German extraction, honoring the men who conquered the air in an east to west flight over the Atlantic Ocean.

Michael Girtten, Consul General for Austria, and toastmaster on this occasion, presented Mr. M. E. Meigs, editor of the Herald and Examiner, as first speaker of the evening. Mr. Meigs, himself an aviator, recalled the history-making



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flight of these distinguished men before entering upon the subject of aviation in general. "Chicago," he said, "must become as great an airway center as it is a railroad center. An adequate airport is our urgent need. Therefore, I call upon you, my fellow-citizens, to use your influence for the realization of this necessary project."

Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, the principal speaker of the evening, then delivered the dedication address. In his praise of the Reich Republic, he said: "The vital strength of Germany is indestructible; her losses bring forth renewed and inexhaustible vigor!" Then speaking of the honored heroes, he said: "We pay tribute today to two outstanding Germans, Koehl and Huenefeld, who personify the true German spirit." With these words, he entrusted the bronze busts--just then unveiled-- to the care of Dr. Hugo Simon, who was to carry out further instructions. "We are eager," he said, "to make it known to the German nation that we too appreciate outstanding accomplishments, and that we too are proud of the German Fatherland."



Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1929.

The German Consul, in his reply to Mr. Kruetgen's address, pointed to the praiseworthy spirit of co-operation evinced by German-Americans toward their old homeland. Thus, no animosity or hatred developed toward America during the years following the World War. The German people could never forget that the foundation of the new German-American friendship was directly attributable to the efforts of the German-Americans.

Mr. Ludwig Plate, general agent for the North-German Lloyd Line and a close friend of the deceased Baron von Huenefeld, lifted his voice in praise of the ardent patriot who devoted his life to the service of his country. Fearless, faithful, and religious was our hero; his memory will be perpetuated among German people everywhere.



Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1929.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD BRINGS
GERMAN ART TO CHICAGO.



The rooms of the Chicago agency of the North German Lloyd at Randolph and LaSalle Streets have an exceptionally festive appearance in honor of a number of chosen guests, well known admirers of German art. They came to view a selection of 25 oil paintings by renowned German artists, which Ludwig Plate, the Director of the North German Lloyd has had sent over to give Chicago admirers of art an opportunity to see samples of the work of prominent German artists. This was a splendid idea and we hope it meets with great success.

It is no secret that the local art dealers, like those throughout this country, are controlled by the French. Probably not because the French paintings are preferred by the Americans, but for the reason, that German artists and art dealers still lack business acumen in placing pictures on the market in the right manner, and in this way acquaint the buying public with their work. Ludwig Plate's ideas were converted into action which for this reason alone is joyfully welcomed.

The paintings which the art gallery of Bremen placed at the disposal of the Lloyd agency reveal a high skill by the artists. The paintings left a thoroughly good



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impression. A desire to buy became visible, and many a picture may find its buyer in Chicago.

The paintings arrived January 24 in New York on the steamer "Columbus" and were immediately shipped to Chicago. They are exhibited for the time being at the Lloyd Agency and can be inspected by everyone free of charge. To further the cause of German art, the local Lloyd agency gave a good example and bought the splendid 7 x 12 foot painting by Prof. Hans Meyerkassel which represents the City Hall of Bremen.

A local art dealer already declared his willingness to dispose of these paintings.

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Abendpost, June 19, 1928.

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DR. CUNO STOPS HERE.

Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, and former chancellor of the German Empire, was welcomed yesterday evening at the Union Station, on his arrival here, en route to Minneapolis where he will attend the International Rotary Convention today. Dr. Cuno is the president of the Rotary Club in Hamburg....

To a representative of the Abendpost, Dr. Cuno spoke only about the Hamburg-American Line, which has lately increased the number of its vessels by taking over different companies, and building new vessels. The latest ship of the line, the St. Louis, will make its first trip to the United States on December 8th. The date for the first trip of the sister ship of the St. Louis, the Milwaukee, is as yet uncertain.

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He did not want to express himself about the plans of the big ship owners in regard to aviation. The whole thing has not passed the experimental stage, and therefore it is not opportune to talk about it. Otherwise it can be said of Germany, that conditions are getting better there, although complete recovery is still far off. The German Consul general, Dr. Hugo F. Simon, arranged a short round trip through Chicago, after which Dr. Cuno was a guest at a tea in Dr. Simon's home.

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Abendpost, June 13, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN OFFICIALS GUESTS OF SANITARY COMMISSION.

A number of prominent German engineers and scientists arrived yesterday on an inspection journey from Indianapolis, and registered at the Bismarck Hotel. The gentlemen, all of whom occupy high positions in Germany's sanitary and drainage administrations, have as their objective the study of sanitary and drainage facilities in America.

During a trip through the plants of the Chicago Sanitary district, they decided to visit also the Calumet district. Tomorrow, the Sanitary District, under its president, T. J. Crowe, will give a luncheon at the Bismarck Hotel in honor of the guests, to which representatives of the Chicago German element have been invited.

Following are the names of the prominent guests: Privy Counselor Dr. Max Beninde, President of the Prussian Board of Health, Berlin, and his co-worker, Professor Bernhard Burger; Dr. Ing. h. c. Heinrich Helbing, Essen, Dr. Ing. Mix Pruss Essen, Fritz Langbein, director of canals, Berlin; Karl Fehring Moers of Rhine, Fritz Mieder Leipsic, Dr. Willy Hilland Bitterfeld, and Otto Mohr from the canalization board in Wiesbaden.

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The delegation today visited the west side plants of the sanitary district, and the big factory of the Corn-Products Co. in Argo, Illinois, where they were luncheon guests of the directors. Privy counselor Dr. Beninde said after inspecting the large north side plant, which had started to work last August: "This is without doubt the most modern plant of the world, and the largest one I have ever seen. I must congratulate Chicago upon its sanitary facilities."

Abendpost, May 11, 1928.

FLIERS RECEIVE A PRESENT FROM THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
CONSUL, MICHAEL F. GIRTEN.

To the many marks of honor so far received by the Atlantic fliers must be added the gift which was presented to them by Consul Michael F. Girtten, president of the Germania Club. He gave to them the bronze busts of Baron Hunefeld and Captain Koehl.

At the small festivity, the creator of this work of art, the artist Wilhelm F. Engelmann from Berlin was also present. The fliers accepted the gifts with thanks and decided that the busts should remain at present in the German Consul General's keeping. From there they will be sent to Germany and handed over to the Mayor of Bremen. As soon as the fliers return to Germany, the busts are to be delivered to them.

Copies of the busts go to the Natural Historical Society, and will be placed in the museum. The bust of Major Fitzmaurice was not yet finished, but will be presented to him tomorrow, and then sent to his regiment in Ireland.

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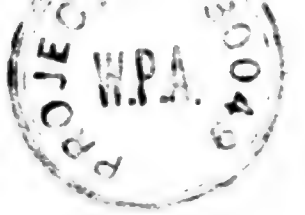
FLYERS WILL BE GUESTS OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

The hearts of a city of millions welcome the brave conquerors of the Atlantic who today are in our midst as the guests of Chicago. If there were thousands to greet the flyers yesterday there will be tens of thousands today to acclaim them on their tour through the city, and at the stadium in Grant Park.

Baron von Hunefeld, Captain Koehl and Major Fitzmaurice are at last guests of Chicago. It has required many efforts to bring the flyers to the city. Everybody wants to see them, the daring ocean flyers, every one would like to congratulate them, every one would like to shake their hands.

Particularly happy is the German element over their visit; thousands upon thousands of German descent will offer their greetings to the flyers, when they lay a wreath at the foot of the Goethe monument. In the evening they will go to the Lincoln Turner Hall and the North Side Turner Hall.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the flyers will ride to the South Shore Country Club, where a luncheon will be given in their honor by the Mayor of Chicago.



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After lunch a tour through the city is proposed which will take the flyers through the parks of the South and West sides to the Olson Rug Company, Diversey and Crawford Avenue. Here the flyers will dedicate the powerful beacon which is meant as a guide to aeroplanes. The light will receive the official name of "Bremenlight." The beacon which was furnished by Walter E. Olson, president of the firm, carries a searchlight of a million candle-power.

The tour will be continued with a stop at the Goethe monument in Lincoln Park where a wreath will be laid. In the evening at 9 o'clock the flyers will go to the Lincoln Turner Hall. Here the chorus of the United Men's Chorus will greet them with the song "Harmony."

Mr. C. F. Pegenan will receive and introduce them. All the events in the Lincoln Turner Hall, including the flyers' speeches, will be broadcast from Station W. I. B. O. on the Abendpost radio hour. The Turners will also be present at the reception. Leopold Saltiel, Adolph Gill and Bruno Knecht are members of the reception committee.

In the North Side Turner Hall, where the Swabian Society, the Plattdeutsche Guilds, the German-American Citizens Union, the Mutual Friendly Society, the



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War Veterans, and the United Austro-Hungarian societies will await the flyers, William Jauss, honorary president of the Swabian Society will give the speech of welcome and present the flyers.

Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1927.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY IS HONORED BY GERMANY.

Professor Dr. Julius Goebel, the distinguished teacher of Germanic philology at the University of Illinois, was appointed honorary trustee of the Eucken foundation in Jena, Germany, in recognition for his promotion of the spiritual life in America and for his defense of German idealism in the new world.

Professor Goebel completed his 70th birthday just recently and celebrated at the same time his 18th anniversary as professor at the University of Illinois.

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The Eucken foundation was created shortly after the death of the philosopher, Rudolph Eucken of Jena, by the Eucken Bund, the organizer of which Rudolph Eucken had been. The purpose of the Bund was the promotion of the Eucken philosophy, and also the collection of documents which would help to preserve the memory of the venerable philosopher and spiritual reformer.

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1927.

WPA FILED PROJ. 30275

CHURCH PRELATE IS HONORED.

The German Consul-General of Chicago, Dr. Hugo F. Simon, last night arranged a banquet at his home, 443 Barry Avenue, in honor of Dr. Christian Schreiber, Bishop of Meissen, Germany.

Among others the following participated at the banquet: the Austrian Consul-General, Michael Girtten; Monsignore F. A. Rempe, the Bishop's host during his stay in Chicago; Ludwig Plate, the local representative of the North-German Lloyd; the German Vice-Consul, Dr. Hans Kroll, and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, a member of the school board.

Dr. Schreiber intends to take a trip through the United States for the benefit of German welfare institutions. He will leave for Milwaukee tonight, and will soon return to Germany on the Lloyd steamer "Berlin."

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1927.

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A VISITOR FROM GERMANY

Dr. Gertrude Ferber arrived here this morning from Washington, D. C. and registered at Hotel Bismarck. Miss Ferber is the business manager of the Carl Schurz Society of Berlin, Germany, which was founded by Mr. Erkelenz, a member of the German parliament.

Its purpose is to create a better understanding between the people of the United States and those of Germany.

Miss Ferber came to America to become acquainted with this country and its people. She has already visited New York, Philadelphia and Washington and intends to visit Detroit and Cleveland. She will return to Germany in December.

Dr. Ferber came as a guest of the Hamburg-America Line and will return as a guest of the North German Lloyd.

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Questioned about the purpose of her trip, Miss Ferber said: "In my capacity as business manager of the Carl Schurz Society, I had an opportunity to become acquainted with Americans who stayed in Germany last summer and who were guests of this society.

"With some of them I became well acquainted and I shall pay them now a visit; at the same time I am eager to study the customs of this country. My visit is strictly private and has not the purpose to collect money for the Carl Schurz Society."

This society gives help and advice to foreigners who are sojourning in Germany.

Among the Americans who - according to Miss Ferber - were guests of the society last summer were Mayor Walker of New York, Senator Wagner, Richard Reinhardt of Kansas, the editors of numerous American newspapers, and other personalities well known in America.

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Abendpost, Sep. 13, 1927.

COUNT BISMARCK IN CHICAGO.

The young Count Gottfried von Bismarck received a hearty welcome, when he registered yesterday at the Bismarck Hotel, which is named in honor of his grandfather, the Iron Chancellor. The vice-president of the Steuben Club, Walter W. L. Meyer, Master-in Chancery of the Circuit court, and Thomas Augerstein, treasurer of the Steuben Club, paid their respects to the count.

Count Bismarck, who is in America to study agrarian conditions, will remain in Chicago until Friday. Mr. Emil Eitel, proprietor of the Bismarck Hotel, asked him to consider himself a guest of honor of the house. He attended a luncheon to which Dr. Simon, the German general consul, vice-consul Dr. Hans Kroll, Ludwig Plate, director of the North German-Lloyd and Paul Mueller, publisher of the Abendpost, were also invited.

Count Bismarck manages the extensive family estates of the Bismarck family in Reinfeld, Pomerania, Germany. He came to America because of his special interest in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements.

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1927.

Berlin Sends Delegates and Materials to Exhibition.

Highly interesting materials were sent from Berlin to the Travel Exhibition, which will be held at the Stevens Hotel.

Since over 350,000 Americans traveled abroad last year to study in foreign countries, we should expect that this exhibition will be a splendid success.

In the first place, the exhibition will present the development of travel methods from the most primitive beginnings up to the modern times. It will show how Indians traveled on snow-shoes and on horses; how the pioneers used covered wagons and how mail was delivered in early times. It will show the way caravans travel over the desert; still used today by the Japanese; the modern steamer developing from a canoe, crudely fashioned by hollowing out a tree trunk and the development of airplanes.

Furthermore, films will present the romance of traveling and the wonders of far away countries. Greenland and Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Japan, the United States and other countries of the globe will be presented in word and pictures.

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

CONSUL SPEAKS TO ARCHITECTS FROM GERMANY.

The manifold impressions, which were gained yesterday by the 125 German architects and engineers on their numerous inspections, have not failed to awaken the admiration of the German guests. Tomorrow they will inspect the Stockyards, the Main Post Office, Edison Commonwealth Electric Company and the People's Gas Light and Coke Company.

After a luncheon at the Bismarck Hotel three other groups will inspect the laboratory of the Building Safety Commission, the Municipal Pier, as well as the City Plans, according to which the beautiful lake front of Chicago will be built.

Tonight a banquet will be given at the Bismarck Hotel to which also Mayor Thompson and other representatives of the city have been invited.

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Consul Praises America.

"America is the first country which has acknowledged the necessity of rebuilding its cities. It not only builds houses, it builds cities. Office and business sections are separated from factory sections, garden and representative sections become more and more pronounced. From this, Germany could and should learn. Germany of today needs, more than ever, city builders instead of architects."

These striking words, spoken by the German Consul General of Chicago, Dr. Simon, at the Chinese dinner at the Realto Gardens yesterday, which the Celotex Company had arranged, were approved by all the German experts. Also the American architect, Irving K. Pond, was present.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

He is known as an authority on German architecture. He was elected an honorary member of the German architects' union.

He expressed his approval of German architecture and laid stress upon the fact that a foreign language is no barrier to the understanding of another nation because its spirit is revealed by its edifices.

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1927.

AMERICAN FARMERS STUDY GERMAN FARMING.

For about a week, a study commission of American farmers has now been in Germany. The commission is studying the highly developed German agricultural cooperative society system and also to the management of exports of agricultural products.

During its sojourn in Germany thus far, the commission has inspected experimental farms. It was somewhat surprising to the American commission to learn that no control whatsoever is exercised upon prices, by the government.

The Germans submitted to the commission an exhaustive report on German export practices, which, when applied to American conditions, undoubtedly would reduce the competition of Argentina and Australian wheat.



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As an example, the present existing conditions were pointed out to the Americans. While Germany in general has no export surplus of its grain harvest, just the opposite is the case at present. Right now, rye is exported from Germany to the Scandinavian countries and to France. For each quantity of exportation a receipt is issued by the German custom officials, so that in case of a bad harvest, the same quantity of rye can be imported.

The Germans assume that the Americans will adopt a similar plan. The American farmers, who have so far inspected Germany's most productive territory in the vicinity of Halle and the Harz region, are at the present time, in Frankfourt on the Main.

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Abendpost, June 13, 1927.

TO EUROPE.

German Club with 25 members start their trip on Wednesday. The European journey of the German Club starts next Wednesday, when the traveling party consisting of 25 ladies and gentlemen will leave for Washington on the Capital Limited of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Before they board the S. S. Munchen of the North German Lloyd, the members of the party will be guests of the German ambassador Baron V. Maltzahn at a luncheon. The ocean trip will start Friday. The return to Chicago will be made on August 20th. The members are prominent German-Americans of Chicago.

The party will meet early in July in Rothenburg, Germany....The American Flag which the German Club presented to Major Liehermann last year, will be hoisted. This flag will always be displayed when American guests sojourn in Rothenburg.

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Abendpost, July 31, 1927.

HINDENBURG CELEBRATION

Suggestions for the arrangement of a Hindenburg celebration on the occasion of the 80th birthday anniversary of the president of the German Republic, Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, has fallen upon fertile soil. A number of representatives of the great German speaking organizations and societies of our city, met at the office of the Abendpost, to undertake preparatory steps for a celebration.

The conviction prevailed in general that, the entire German-speaking element of Chicago, will participate enthusiastically. It was decided, to call a meeting for the purpose of forming a committee to arrange a great and imposing festival, worthy of this great man and of the German population of Chicago.

The undersigned therefore, request the representatives of German societies, lodges and church synods, as well as other citizens of German descent, who are interested in this celebration, to come Tuesday, August 2nd, to the Hotel Atlantic.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

DR. WIELAND, MEMBER OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT, ARRIVES IN
CHICAGO FOR A VISIT.

Dr. Philipp Wieland, member of the German parliament and proprietor of a large brass factory, is visiting the United States to inspect and study American manufacturing plants. After his arrival yesterday, he registered at the Bismarck Hotel, and then in the course of the day he inspected the steel works in Gary, Indiana.

Dr. Wieland arrived from Butte, Mont., where he had inspected the big copper and zinc mines of Anaconda.

The German manufacturer, on his visit to Washington was welcomed by President Coolidge and General Lord; he expressed his warm gratitude and

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satisfaction for the hearty reception in this country. He believes that the New York-Berlin flight accomplished by Chamberlain and Levine will be an important factor in the formation of new connections between America and Germany. Dr. Wieland spoke about the immense proportions of American industry and about the demensions of the plants, and the organization of American industrial methods.

He intends to remain in Chicago for quite a while and will start his return journey to Germany July 6th.

Abendpost, May 22, 1927.

WFO (ILL) FROM 30275

WE AND EUROPE.

(Editorial.)

The United States have few friends in this world. It is especially astonishing that particularly those European world powers who were saved from severe defeat through the entrance of our country into the war, show no gratitude whatsoever. In England we enjoy the greatest unpopularity, in France we are literally hated.

This actually appeared in a crass manner on the occasion of the unsuccessful attempt of two French fliers to cross the Atlantic Ocean in an aeroplane. At the time of this incident, the French press and the Paris population permitted themselves to be carried away to use boundless absurd accusations, meaning, that America was responsible for the failure of these fliers.

Some time ago, a correspondent of an American news agency - who apparently is inclined to thoroughness - had begun a systematical investigation of the frame of mind of the different European nations in relation to the United States. The inquiry did not prove anything new. In England and Italy a

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strong antipathy, in France hatred, in Germany kind feelings. These facts are well-known throughout the country; even the press does not deny it.

But in spite of it, many newspapers make the greatest efforts to distort the facts in some respect. This occurs not so often in the editorials of newspapers, as in the political caricatures and in those short editorial phrases of a small vest pocket format of a newspaper, which is known in the German press as the "peaked end of a sausage."

There is always talk about the hatred and enmity of Europe towards the United States. Europe appears like a beggar, who comes to America with a hat in his hand to obtain loans. Europe is armed to its teeth, spends horrible sums on war preparations and refuses to repay Uncle Sam the money borrowed. Europe, indignant over imaginary injustices, and under radical mistaking of facts, holds the United States responsible for all its calamity.

It therefore must be emphasized once more that such statements are wrong, and stand in violent opposition to actual facts. In this case, the term "Europe" indicates a generalization which is absolutely inadmissible. It is not Europe which shows its hostility towards the United States. Sometimes it is England, sometimes Italy, mostly France.

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That such an attitude of the former allies awakes strong indignation in America is understandable. They should consider, though, that Germany makes a praiseworthy exception, because that country always displays toward the United States a just and friendly attitude. Therefore the occasional utterances of hatred of a small group of irresponsible nationalistic fanatics cannot change this **sentiment**.

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Abendpost, May 20, 1927.

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BANQUET GIVEN BY GERMAN UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS.

The assertion that some day Chicago would be chosen as a university city by German students would have been ridiculed several years ago. First of all, the distance from Germany is too great and secondly the expense of studying abroad is prohibitive to most German students.

But meanwhile times have changed; the political situation and the relations between the countries make it desirable and possible for American students to go to Germany and vice versa, German students can come to America to study at American universities. It is significant that the number of German students studying at American universities is steadily increasing from year to year.

Very few know that at the present time, about 35 German students are in Chicago, the majority of whom are studying at the University of Chicago. The so-called "Working Students in America" form a special group; they are working in American industrial plants for two years and then they return to Germany.

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A group of other students is sent to America to study by the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American German Student Exchange. Among the German students of Chicago there are also girl students. These students have now formed the "Group of German Students" of Chicago which will appear for the first time in public at a banquet at the Bismarck Hotel at which it is hoped to establish connections with those American circles and personalities that are interested in Germany. It is expected that the attendance of German-Americans will be very large.

Among the speakers will be the German Consul-General, Dr. H. F. Simon, who has promised to come, and also the president of the German Club, Michael F. Girtten. Professor Schutze of the German department at the University of Chicago and Professor G. B. Smith of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, also will speak.

Dr. Otto Brok, who came to America at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, will speak in the name of the "Group of German Students in Chicago."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN TRAVELING SOCIETY
ARRIVES HERE TODAY.

Representative Of The Leipzig Fair Committee
Expresses His Satisfaction About The Trip.

The eighteen representatives of the third American observation tour, arranged by the International Traffic Office of the Leipzig Fair Committee, arrived this morning from Cleveland and registered at the Bismarck Hotel. They will remain in Chicago until Thursday, and then will continue their journey to St. Louis.

During their visit in Chicago they will inspect besides the stockyards, the great manufacturing plants of the International Harvester Works, the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company, the Pullman works as well as the warehouses of Marshall Field & Company.

Consul Dr. Arnold Brauer, as assistant director of the Leipzig Fair administration, is the leader of the journey. Dr. Brauer expressed his satisfaction about the trip so far. The observation tour has for its purpose the study of American manufacturing and sales methods.

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The participants of the journey arrived April 26, in New York and will start their return trip May 23, on the North German Lloyd steamer "S. S. Stuttgart". Up to now they have visited New York, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland. They will proceed from Chicago to St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

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Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN PAPER MANUFACTURERS VISIT CHICAGO.

Under the leadership of the German manufacturer, Mr. Warnecke, a number of German paper manufacturers arrived in Chicago today, and stopped at the Bismarck Hotel. The German traveling party, which consisted of seven people, came from Detroit and intends to remain in Chicago until Sunday.

The purpose of the journey is the study of the American paper industry, which is regarded, owing to its sensible management, as the leader of the industry. Today a number of paper factories have already been inspected. The visitors expressed their appreciation of America.

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WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN PROFESSOR TO LECTURE
AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Professor Hans F. E. Naumann, teacher of philology at the University of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has received an invitation from the University of Chicago to give a number of lectures on German philology next October. Prof. Naumann, considered an authority in philology, was born in 1886 in Gorlitz, Germany. After having graduated, he visited several universities and was appointed in 1913 as professor at the University of Strassburg.

He participated in the war as an officer and later became editor of the war-time newspaper, The Guard In The East. After the war, he was offered a professorship at the University of Frankfurt. His specialties are German and the Nordic languages, and literature, as well as folk-lore and antiquity.

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WPA (ILL.) FRG 10275

GERMAN FOREIGN INSTITUTE LOOKS BACK
ON 10 YEARS OF USEFUL ACTIVITY.

Mr. Gustave Moshak, a member of the German Foreign Institute, has requested the Abendpost to publish the following report so that every German-American may become better acquainted with the institute and give it whole-hearted support.

Ten years ago, on the 10th of January, the German Foreign Institute at Stuttgart, Germany, started its praiseworthy activity. Its aim at that time was to foster the closest relationship possible between Germans and German-Americans, in regard to culture and economics, regardless of all such distinctions as citizenship, party politics and faith.

If the institute today, after 10 years of activity, can be satisfied with the results obtained, this is largely due to the active support of innumerable Germans living abroad in all parts of the world. It also is a special pleasure to note that considerable support of the institute came from German fellow countrymen in the United States, a country, which next to Germany, contains the greatest number of Germans in the world.

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WPA FILE 1001.30275

But it is regrettable, that in spite of the great number of Germans in the United States, comparatively few are actively connected with the institute and support its work. It is a well known fact, based on many observations, that the reason for this is not a lack of understanding of the activities of the Foreign Institute, but ignorance of its problems. Therefore it would be well if all the Germans living abroad would join the organization and thereby become better acquainted with the same.

All the Germans abroad are requested to send pictures, newspapers, and periodicals giving information regarding the activities of Germans in the United States. In return, the German element can be assured that all the material which is submitted to the institute, will be used.

As proof we give the following information: In 1926 the department of pictures of the German Foreign Institute lent 30,000 pictures, free of charge; and in the same year it furnished information to 35,000 inquirers, also free of charge.

It is also worth mentioning that the "Press Correspondence," published weekly by the institute, which contains reports about the life of Germans living abroad is distributed, also free of charge, to 24,000 newspapers at home and abroad....

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1927.

BEETHOVEN HOUSE SOCIETY CONFERS
HONORARY DEGREE ON MR. BOEPPLER.

At a time when Beethoven's name is heard in all the German circles, at a time when in the whole world the 100th anniversary of this great German master is solemnly celebrated, it is a pleasant surprise to learn that recognition is not denied to our living musicians.

Two Chicago Germans, William Boeppler, the German chorus director, and William Mittelschulte, the master of the organ, have received recognition from Germany, which is indeed very gratifying. In recognition of his activity in the interest of German singing in America, William Boeppler, chorus director, has been appointed a member of the Beethoven House Society of Bonn, on the Rhine, Germany.

The representative of this society, Attorney Otto Juergens, presented the honorary degree to Mr. Boeppler, signed by Professor Schmidt of the University of Bonn, president of the society. The certificate is artistically designed, with a picture of the great master, his birthplace, and the room in which he was born.



Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1927.

The prominent organist, William Middelschulte, is considered an authority on Johann Sebastian Bach. He also has good reason to be proud of the honors conferred upon him. He received a call to Berlin from the Prussian ministry of art, science and national education, to give a course in organ music and to lecture on the works of Bach.

Mr. Middelschulte has accepted the offer and during the months of April and May will be at the State Academy of Church and School Music of Berlin - Charlottenburg, Germany. Besides that, the organist will give concerts in Berlin, Dresden, Breslau, Dortmund, Zurich, Bern and Basel. The latter three cities are in Switzerland.

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1927.

GERMAN ELEMENT OF CHICAGO PRE-
PARES TO WELCOME BARON MALTZAHN.



The German element of Chicago is making preparations for the reception of the representative of the German Republic in America, the German ambassador, Baron Ago von Maltzahn. The ambassador, Baron von Maltzahn, who at the present time is traveling through the United States, will arrive in Chicago for a three day visit on April 28th. On the day of his arrival, a banquet at the Bismarck Hotel will be given in his honor, to which invitations will be issued in the next few days.

On the same day a general reception is planned, which probably will be held at the North Side Turner Hall, to give all those who were unable to attend the banquet an opportunity to see and welcome the German ambassador.

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1927.

FESTIVAL OF GERMAN YOUTH IN AMERICA.



The German students who, on the basis of the German-American Students Exchange arrangement, are studying at American universities, have arranged a great festival from April 1st to April 5th, which will be called "The Festival of German Youth in America." It will be sponsored by the German-American Students' committee and the Institute of International Education.

The festival includes a concert at the Aeolian hall, in which the prominent Sigrid Onegin will participate. There will also be a banquet at International House, where Jacob Wassermann, Camilla von Klenze and others will speak. A festival on board the S. S. Munich, which will be a brilliant social affair, will close the celebration.

In their invitation, the German students in America refer to the help which German students have found in America since the war. The German Student Exchange Society was able to send German students to America for the study of special sciences. Institutions like the Rockefeller and the Carnegie Foundations, opened their doors to the German students who were studying

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international problems.

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A WORTHY AIM.

Karl Schurz Society Seeking Better Understanding
Between Germany And America.

To overcome war hatreds, to prepare a way for a better understanding between Germany and German-Americans, to give the two nations opportunities to become better acquainted and to value each other more, - to fulfill these aims the Karl Schurz Society was founded.

The name is in remembrance of this man of whom Bismarck said: "As a German I am proud of Karl Schurz, a man who fills the highest positions in the United States, and yet has never forgotten his homeland." This society is composed of such men as Robert Bosch, Anton Erkelanz, and Dr. Mittelman.

Citizens of the United States who are to visit Germany will receive helpful advice. Germany in its turn is going to send prominent speakers to America for whom requests had been made. However, the society refuses to accept any payment for its services, because it is not a business concern, and does not intend to become one. Its work shall be devoted entirely to the promotion of better understanding between the two nations.

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Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PRESIDENT OF NORTH GERMAN LLOYD REPORTS INCREASE IN CAPITAL AND GERMAN NAVIGATION.

An interesting report about the development of German navigation in general, and of the North German Lloyd in particular, was given by its president, Dr. Phil Heineken, to a representative of the Sonntagspost, who called on him at the offices of the Lloyd. Mr. Heineken, for a number of years general manager of the company, has been for about a year, president of this great German navigation line. At first glance it **can be seen**, that he is one of the old Hauseatic men. He arrived in New York for a short visit on October 22nd, with the steamer "Columbus," and stopped last week in Chicago, where he was introduced to a number of prominent citizens by Mr. Ludwig Plate, manager of the general agency of the Lloyd, in Chicago. He regretted very much, that he was unable to meet Mayor Dever, personally, while in our city.

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Mr. Heineken gave the representative of the Sonntagspost an outline of German navigation of today, and stated, that the prospects for next year were not unfavorable.

"The North German Lloyd," he continued, "has, only lately at a meeting of the superintending committee, decided to propose at the general meeting on December 2nd, an increase in its capital of 50,000,000 marks of common shares, and 1,500,000 marks of preferred shares. Through this increase the company will have regained its pre-war capital of 125,000,000 goldmark."

An increase in capital was desirable, he declared because it would make it possible to build up the Bremen-New York service still more. Dr. Heineken further said, that the company intends to build a sister ship to Germany's largest and most beautiful merchant-steamer, the "Columbus." The general popularity which the "Columbus" has enjoyed, since its launching in 1924, justifies the building of a sister ship.

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Asked by our reporter, whether the rumors, which appeared a few weeks ago, of a possible merger of the North German Lloyd with the Hamburg-America line, were true, Dr. Heineken replied, that the report of the formation of a trust by the two lines, has been officially denied by Bremen as well as Hamburg. Mr. Heineken left yesterday afternoon for New York, and will return to Bremen on November 20th, on the Lloyd steamer "Stuttgart."

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Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

GERMAN GUESTS SAY FAREWELL TO CITY.

"Alas, that we have to part," was the feeling of the majority of the members of the study association, when they departed yesterday evening at 11:10 p. m. All of them, without exception, were pleased with their two days stay in Chicago and regretted that they had to leave so soon.

The ladies and gentlemen told a representative of the Abendpost that yesterday's activities were especially interesting. They inspected the vast warehouses of the largest mail order house in the United States, Sears, Roebuck and Company. The management of the firm provided them with German speaking guides so that every detail could be fully explained.

After the inspection the firm gave its guests a dinner which was enjoyed by all. In the afternoon, a visit was paid to the warehouse of Marshall Field & Company. Here also the visitors were treated with the greatest courtesy, and they could not find sufficient words of praise for their reception in Chicago, declaring that they liked this city much better than New York. The traveling party stayed at the Bismarck Hotel while in Chicago.

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Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1926.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF STUDIES VISITS CHICAGO.

Although somewhat tired from the many new impressions, but nevertheless eager to learn about Chicago "the wonder city of the world," 39 members of the German Association of Studies arrived this morning on the Michigan Central Railroad at the Illinois Central Station.

The visitors, among whom are several ladies, went to the Bismarck Hotel, where reservations had been made for them. Immediately after breakfast they began the round trip through the city, in the course of which they got acquainted with the high roads of commerce, the parks and other points of interest. The sightseeing for the morning concluded with a visit to the stockyards.

For the afternoon, a view of the plant of the Chicago Tribune, and of the city was proposed. Some of the members will attend to their private affairs, visit relations and friends, and in the evening a cheerful meeting will take place.

Mr. Bodo Ronnefeld, transportation director of the Leipzig Fair, and manager



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1926.

of the trip, declared this morning in the Bismarck Hotel, to a representative of the Abendpost, that the trip so far has been highly satisfactory, and that those participating, in spite of the hardships of such a journey accept gratefully all the information offered them. Mr. Ronnefeld expressed his appreciation particularly about their reception at the Bismarck Hotel, whose proprietors, Messrs. Eitel, took special care for the comfort of their guests.

To the question as to what has pleased them most so far in America, some of the participants answered that the steamer trip on the Hudson river, from New York to Albany, Niagara Falls, Detroit and its powerful industry, have made the greatest impression upon them. Of course, they added, they do not know much about Chicago so far, and it is possible that after today's inspection, the general opinion will be in favor of Chicago.

Tomorrow the inspection of Chicago will be continued by visiting the great warehouses of Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, and towards midnight the trip to Cleveland will be started.

The jointly arranged trip of study by the International Traffic Bureau and North German Lloyd in Bremen, has as its purpose to show the participants,

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mostly members of industry, business men and the press, conditions in America. In the spring of 1926 a similar journey was arranged, in the course of which those participating also visited Chicago.

The party arrived on the Lloyd steamer "Derflinger" on September 28th in New York, for a 24 day visit of the United States, stayed three days in New York, went by boat to Albany, and visited afterwards Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the factories of Detroit. From Chicago they will proceed to Cleveland, Pittsburg, Washington and Philadelphia. The return trip will be made on the Steamer "Berlin", October 23rd.

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Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1926.

GERMAN PARTIES WRANGLING IN AMERICA.

(Editorial)

The battle of words between the different parties which recently raged in San Francisco, was, considered from a sober standpoint, absurd. The theme was purely a German and internal politically: here German Social Democrats, there National Socialists. Pamphlets were distributed, insults in point were handed out, all on account of the undoubtedly very serious question, in San Francisco, of who will save the German nation - whether the National Socialists or the Social Democrats?





Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1926.

The story begins with a lecture given by a certain Kurt Ludicke, who, according to the program spoke on "The German fight for Liberty in the Present Age - Marxism or Nationalism - Wall Street Dictatorship or People's Government?" What he said was the usual talk which at the present time is substituted hard work and actual deeds. Thereupon followed, of course, the answer of the opposition party, "the workers' educational society of San Francisco," and then the battle of words began.

A glance over the contents of the pamphlets is sufficient to give us at once an idea about the purpose of this meeting. Mr. Ludicke expects of "every German" who has a spark of love left for his homeland and who possesses a sense of honor, that he will do his duty and attend this meeting. The "November crime," the "stab of a dagger from behind," and



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other amusing descriptions were cited. And all this in San Francisco, in view of the great ocean, whose majesty apparently is unable to impress itself upon great spirits like Mr. Ludicke, or the members of the educational society, either.

Now, it is possible that Mr. Ludicke will attempt, here in Chicago, to unchain a little civil war among those of German descent. But to prevent this, the question should be placed before us: Why do we concern ourselves about the party controversies in Germany? This question should be answered first by Mr. Ludicke, before he even attempts to lecture.

The German element of Chicago takes a great interest in the old homeland and has often proved its warm and hearty sympathies for the country of



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its fathers, and this is proved every day anew. But for the political rivalry of parties we have here neither an ear nor the time. Here, it is nobody's "duty" to attend such meetings as Mr. Ludicke arranges. Our conception of duty leads decidedly in other directions, and in this direction lies our first duty to refuse individuals who are coming over to this country to spread discontent among German-Americans. Such refusals are necessary, because American soil is no place to carry on controversies, which are rooting 3,000 miles away from here. Such disputes not only injure the hospitality of our country, but also the spirit of Americanism. What would become of this country if it would permit itself to become a meeting place of all party disputes and political wranglings of the world? With regard



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to this we had enough bad experiences of this kind during the war, and today, we are absolutely against any propaganda and any political baiting of any origin, whatsoever. Our supply of party politics is more than sufficiently covered with our own production, so that the Ludickes, wherever they may come from, can save their trouble and stay at home.

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Abendpost, July 24, 1926.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.
(by Dr. Stresemann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs).

The people of the United States are celebrating, this year, with special solemnity, the festival of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the cradle of the Magna Charta of the great North American republic.

Names like de Kalb and Von Steuben, appear in the memory of the Germans during a review of those distant times of the founding of the United States, pointing out that already at the beginning of American history, close relations between the United States and Germany, existed.



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These relations, which reach back to the times of Frederick the Great, were increasing steadily in the 19th century. The immigration from Germany formed strong ties of blood relations between both countries, and supplied American citizenship with many of its best and most valued elements.

The name of Karl Schurz is symbolic of this closely mutual participation of citizens, between social and spiritual life.

The universities and schools exchanged professors, teachers and students; the merchants of both countries joined in beneficial competition; the sympathetic understanding of the countries for one another, increased steadily. Into this promising development suddenly came the entrance of America into the World War, which caused those so regrettable gaps of mutual enmity and alienation; misunderstandings and disappointments were increased, and the two



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countries suffered tremendously, even a long time after the termination of the war. But gradually equilibrium was again established and the agreements of 1921, made between Germany and America, were put in force as proofs, that the relations were normal again.

Since between Germany and America, in the history of their long relations, there had not actually existed any differences which could not be bridged, and which should have any political reason to exist, the process of arbitration, which was also strengthened by a mutual good will, was comparatively quickly accomplished.

The self-confidence of the German reconstruction, and the honest will of the German people to put their house in order by their own strength, caused the influx of American capital into Germany; thereby the commercial relations became normal again, and the mutual work for the recovery of the world, and the peaceful formation of nation's destinies, brought both nations to a



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closer understanding, than ever before.

The number of visitors, who came from America to visit Germany and became acquainted with its people, delightfully increase every year. All American visitors, who came to see the German people at their reconstruction work, to enjoy the beauty of German landscapes and the healing power of Germany's watering places, are heartily welcome.

Also, the number of travelers of all professions and classes who come to America from Germany increases steadily; they on their part, are anxious, to get acquainted with this great and powerful American government, whose destiny it was to play a such prominent part in the development of humanity. Such an approach reciprocated by both countries, based on good will and mutual sympathy, is warmly welcomed, not only for the benefit of Germany and America, but also for the benefit of the peace of the world, for whose furtherance American statesmen have pledged themselves, in the postwar times, in a promising way.

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Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1926.

TO THE RHINE

Leopold Neumann's Travelling Group Ready to Start

Great enthusiasm prevails among the numerous members of the travelling group conducted personally by Leopold Neumann. On June 2 they will start their journey to the old homeland from the La Salle Street Station on the Nickel Plate Railroad.

Prominent Germans of Chicago who have not set foot on their native soil for forty years, and German-Americans who have only heard their parents tell how beautiful it is in Germany, have signed up for the tour. German Austrians who would like to see the old Steffel [Translator's note: Dome of St. Stephen] and their beloved Vienna again; Germans from Burgenland and Hungary, all are eager for the journey, for the trip to Niagara Falls, for the Bremer Rathskeller [Translator's note: Famous beer hall in Bremen City Hall], for the Cologne dance festival, for Munich beer, for Duesseldorf, Stuttgart, Heidelberg.

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Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1926.

Many fine cabins are still available in the third class of the splendid steamship "Republic". The complete round trip from Chicago to Bremen with the side trip to Niagara Falls, amounts to only \$249, including war tax, for a third-class fare.

In the luxuriously equipped second class--there is no higher class--the entire trip from Chicago to Bremen and back amounts to only \$323 and up, depending upon the location of the cabin. All applications for passports are filled out free of charge in Mr. Neumann's office. Noncitizens will receive travelling papers from Washington enabling them to return to the United States without any difficulties. The comfort of the passengers will be looked after in every possible way.

In the old homeland the travellers will be given a reception, and on the excursion on the Rhine, which is open to all for a moderate extra charge, there will be music and song and full beakers of wine. Those who have not yet registered should do so immediately.

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Those who wish to bring over their relatives should get in touch with Mr. Neumann, since he visits many cities in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, and Rumania, and comes into direct contact with prospective immigrants.

The return voyage begins August 31, 1926, from Bremen.

Office: Ashland Block, room 809, 155 North Clark Street. Telephone: Dearborn 9538. Open every day until 6 o'clock in the evening; Wednesday and Saturday until 8 P. M.; Sunday from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.



GERMAN LOANS
Regulations Made Brief and Clear

The German Consulate General of Chicago has received numerous inquiries about the value, amortization or exchange of German securities. Inquiries of this sort often also arrive at the Abendpost, and it is apparent that great uncertainty exists among the public as to this matter. There are frequently, totally false and fantastic ideas set forth about it. That is why the Abendpost is publishing the following short and clear abstract from the regulations which have been put together for that purpose by the Consulate General.

German Bonds: Old owners are those who acquired their German bonds prior to June 1, 1920 and have kept them ever since. They can apply up to May 15, to the Continental and Commercial National Bank or to the First Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago if they want to exchange them. At either of these

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banks printed applications can be obtained, which have to be filled out and returned to the bank. The bank then sends the form to the German commissioner for the liquidation of German bonds in New York. New owners, those persons who acquired their German bonds after July 1, 1920, may apply after May 15 for exchange to the banks mentioned.

City Bonds: Regulations dealing with the exchange of German city bonds are established by the city administrations involved. As to details of the procedures and the periods of exchange the owners of such bonds are advised to go to such banks as have direct communication with a German bank. We are not familiar with the individual regulations of the various city administrations.

Industrial Bonds: Owners of such bonds who want to exchange them are to apply to the firm, company, or corporation which issued them.

Securities: Concerning claims for securities, the owner has to turn to the insurance company in question.



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Mortgages: For the purpose of evaluating mortgage bonds, the owner should get in touch with a mortgage bank familiar with the question.

Savings Accounts: Owners of accounts in a public bank, or one with a state permit, should turn over their claims to the pertinent savings bank.

Bank deposits are not listed as valuables in accordance with the law issued July 15, 1925.

German bank notes issued before October 11, 1924 are valueless. Following a public announcement of the Reichsbank (German National Bank) such bank notes had been called in for exchange by July 5, 1925. This time limit having elapsed, it is no longer possible to exchange such bank notes.

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Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

MAYOR OF MUNICH THANKS AND PRAISES CHICAGO.

Expressing his admiration for the industrial and commercial activity of Chicago, and his gratitude for the reception, accorded him by officials and private individuals, Mr. Karl Scharnagl, first mayor of the city of Munich, gave loud praise during a banquet arranged in his honor by representatives of the Fleischmann Company.

Besides the many duties which his responsible position as first official of the Bavarian capital impose upon him, Mr. Scharnagl, attends also to his business as baker, and people who belong to that praiseworthy trade were in the majority among his mess mates yesterday evening. Besides him there were three other representatives from "Isarathen" present, namely: City Attorney Andreas Pfeifer, Treasurer Ferdinand Morath, and City Councilman Joseph Humer.

As previously reported these gentlemen came to America in company with the mayor in order to negotiate a loan for the extension of the Munich Gas, Water, and Electric Works, to the amount of \$8,700,000, a transaction which they claim could have been successfully negotiated in New York. Up to the

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time of their departure tomorrow for Washington, where they intend paying their respects to President Coolidge, the party is staying at the Atlantic Hotel.

Mr. Frank Meyer, representative of the Fleischmann Company and former New York City Commissioner, and Mr. Max Strasser, president of the New York State Master Bakers' Association, are in a certain sense, the traveling marshals of the Munich delegation. It was Mr. Strasser who acted as toastmaster at yesterday's meeting in the Atlantic Hotel, after a large quantity of dumplings had been consumed, which no doubt awoke pleasant memories in the visitors and reminded them of their homes.

Mayor Scharnagl pointed in his speech to the wonderful growth of Chicago, its enormous traffic, its importance as an inland harbor, and its commercial activity, all things which tend to secure for it the leading role in American economic life.

"In such a city," he continued, "it is only natural that a European capital's representatives should desire to look around carefully and to inspect everything of interest. That such was made possible in spite of our short stay,

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we thank Mayor Dever, the Chicago Consul General of Germany, Dr. Rudolf Steinbach, the Fleischmann Company, Mr. Frank Meyer, the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, local colleagues of the bakery trade, and other representatives of the city administration and private individuals.

"We note with great pleasure and pride, how well the Germans in this country have succeeded, in spite of their love for and connection with their old home to secure for themselves in the economic and public life of America, honorable and respected positions.

"Faithfulness to duty is the German's outstanding characteristic, and that he did not lose it, even away from the country of his birth, is best proven by the manner in which he does justice to the duties he is expected to fulfill as an American citizen."

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Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1925.

GERMANY OF TODAY.

Long before 7 o'clock, the church of Pastor Menzel began to fill up with visitors last Sunday evening. The last showing of the film, "Germany of today", brought the south side of Chicago to its feet, and the German element proved once more that it does not fail where the question of help for their afflicted fellow countrymen is concerned.

When, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Helen Lorriman opened the program with a beautiful organ solo, there was not a single seat to be had in the church. Pastor Menzel greeted the assembled audience with a few hearty words, and expressed his satisfaction that in spite of the short notice the attendance was so excellent. After a few remarks by Dr. Robert Trent, about the purpose of the evening, the film program began.

On the occasion of former film evenings, everything has been told about the film itself. On the south side, too, it won the hearts of the audience. Mrs. Lorriman rendered the musical accompaniment on the organ. Between the acts of the film, Professor Broeniman offered violin solos and the "Arion of the South Side" sang beautiful German songs.





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Dr. Trent was fully justified in saying that the "Society for the Germans in Foreign Lands", in its American branch, is trying to offer only the very best through its film and lecture evenings to assist the German children in the stolen provinces. The speaker sketched a living picture of the lives and sufferings of the millions of Germans who have been bartered through the peace treaties in foreign countries. The contents of his speech were afterwards fully confirmed through the pictures of 30,000 Germans, evicted by Poland. Afterwards a collection was taken up by Pastor Meuzel, which netted \$128.

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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1925.

AUSTRIA'S GIFT OF HONOR TO THE CARDINAL
Gratitude for Cardinal Mundelein's Aid in Times of Gravest Need

A simple and dignified act was staged this morning in the office of the Archbishop, 746 Cass Street, behind the cathedral. Mr. Michael Girten, the local consul from Austria, handed a gift of honor from the Austrian government to Cardinal Mundelein and read the following letter accompanying it:

"Your Eminence;-

"In the hours of Austria's darkest and most critical need, at a time when the very existence of the country seemed doomed, and innumerable thousands of our population looked forward to death by starvation, Your Eminence loomed high among the ranks of noble-minded human beings who came to help. By placing yourself at the head of charitable organizations, created for the purpose of alleviating the misery of the people of Austria, Your Eminence contributed much to the saving of the country. Now, when my fatherland has

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fortunately come through the period of its most critical trials, and my fellow countrymen may once more look hopefully toward future security, in which they could continue following their sublime cultural mission to which they were so loyally devoted in the past, they gratefully remember those who did not forsake them when they were in need and despair, extending a helping hand to them, and assisting them to get on their feet again."

"Desiring to express the gratitude of the Austrian people through a visible token, and knowing Your Eminence's reluctance to external signs of honor, my government acquired an object of considerable historical value from its national collection of rare manuscripts and books, and hopes that its possession will be a source of joy to Your Eminence. This book, a breviary entitled "Pomerium de Sanetis", and whose author was Pelibartus of Temesvar, is an original print of the year 1502; its genuineness has been established beyond any doubt by our most outstanding bibliographers.

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"I have been especially enjoined to express to Your Eminence the innermost gratitude of the president and government of Austria for your tireless activity in behalf of Austria. It is my desire that Your Eminence deign to accept this modest gift presented to you through the Austrian consul, Mr. Girten, and receive it in the same spirit in which it is offered, as a token of highest recognition by the highest officials, people and government of Austria.

"Permit me, on this occasion, to express to Your Eminence the assurance of my most esteemed honor and respect.

"Edgar Prochnik,
"Envoy from Austria."

Cardinal Mundelein received the honor gift with cordial words of thanks and was visibly moved.

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The book, an original issue of the year 1502, is a breviary having for its title "Pomerium de Sanetis", and was written by Pelibartus of Temesvar. The title page, representing the author's portrait surrounded by the four symbols of the Gospel, is in the technique of the so-called "Weiss-Linien-Schnitt" (engraving in white lines), in which the drawn lines appear upon a black background.

The director of the National Library of Vienna, Hofrat (advisor to the court), and Dr. Bick, who passed upon the book, stated that they could vouch for the genuineness of the same, and for its intrinsic value for collectors. A similar favorable judgment was passed by a number of competent specialists of the state's archives, to whom the book was submitted for evaluation.

According to information received from the foreign office of the chancellery, the removal of objects of great value has been forbidden by the regulations of the Treaty of St. Germainen-Laye. The book was therefore purchased by the (Austrian) federal government.

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REICHSTAG MEMBERS ADDRESS CHICAGO SOCIALISTS

At the invitation of the German section of the Socialist party of Chicago, several members of the German Reichstag lectured in the North Side Turner Hall on German socialism, the economic relationships in Germany, and on the impressions which they had received during the course of their short stay in the United States. After some songs by the Gesangverein Freiheit, Kurt Marx, a member of the party and an author and speaker, undertook in a long address to introduce the guests to the audience.

The first speaker was Kurt Rosenfeld, an attorney from Berlin. He began his lecture by recounting the impressions which he and the other members of the commission [the delegation to the Interparliamentary Conference] had received with respect to the United States in general, and the economic life here in particular. It was believed that the United States was a real wonderland as far as its industries were concerned, he said, but it had not been possible to get a real picture of the situation. Astonishment was the first and the lasting

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reaction which he and the others had experienced, especially with reference to industry. Perhaps they had come to a "wonderland," but its industries were kindergarten stuff when compared with those of Germany. He went into details about their visit to the Stockyards, where everything is "on the line," and where the advantage of division of labor is so clearly demonstrated. Everything went like clockwork, and yet one could not get rid of the impression that the reception and entertainment committee desired to show only the bright side, and not the dark. And so they had tried to find the dark side on their own hook. They recognized that in the great slaughterhouse industry the worker is really just a cog in the huge machine; that not the foreman, but the machine itself is responsible for the speed-up, and that the same holds true for other industries also; that economically the American workers are better off, and yet they are exploited far more than the German workers.

The speaker then went into detail concerning the German Republic and its prospects. It is by no means perfect, he said, but by its own efforts it is drawing closer and closer to perfection, no matter what obstacles are put in its

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path. The Republic was proclaimed, and the Republic will endure. There is much that does not deserve to be called model; the form of government is not responsible for this, however, but certain circumstances and conditions, especially the failure of the bourgeois parties to co-operate.

The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by shouts and applause, especially by shouts of "Hindenburg!" Mr. Rosenfeld explained that the Monarchists and Communists had put Hindenburg in the saddle, but that it must be conceded that the former field marshal remained true to the pledge that he had given the government in power, and that he had undertaken nothing that might lead to its downfall. The hope of the Monarchists that the monarchy might be restored is ridiculous. The last feeble ray of hope for such an outcome vanished once and for all when Wilhelm II fled for Holland.

The second speaker of the evening was Wilhelm Sollmann, who gave a clear and illuminating description of the situation in Germany. He made no attempt to hide the difficulties under which the present form of government in Germany is

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still laboring, but he called attention to the fact that even in the United States progress was gradual at first, and that even here things are still not perfect or free from flaws. Germany's collapse happened overnight, though many had long foreseen it, and it was a question of hastily rearing a new structure on top of the ruins. It was a question of finding one's way in the midst of indescribable chaos, and that is no easy task. The refining process was completed nonetheless, although it was very slow. Germany will some day become a model republic; the republic will develop out of the people, and this is the work of socialism. Not by crude violence will the world be transformed, but by the power of words, by ideas, and that is the thing which welds comrades together, and which will some day enable Germany to rise out of the ruins and ashes, a greater nation than ever before.

It was with great anticipation that the audience awaited the address by Frau Louise Schroeder, delegate to the Reichstag. With glowing words she portrayed the progress made since the collapse of the monarchy in the movement to emancipate women. (By emancipation of women is meant woman suffrage, which will

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certainly be a blessing to Germany some time.) It was the women, she said, who were Germany's mainstay in its hour of greatest need. They were the ones who worked in the munition factories,....and who kept the wheels of German industry turning. They endured hardships just as much as the soldiers in the trenches. Again and again, by word and deed, they inspired the German people to stand by their colors, and in the new German Republic they continued to exert themselves to the utmost in their effort to aid Germany in its recovery.

The deputy Carl Hildebrand, former Prime Minister of Wuerttemberg, and Dr. Paul Loebe were the last speakers. They were brief, and in their remarks followed the main points made by those who preceded them on the speakers' platform. Hildebrand emphasized that Germany should not have signed the acknowledgment of [war] guilt in the Versailles treaty.

Today the German guests will take the opportunity to learn as much as possible about Chicago under the guidance of the members of the citizens' committee. Yesterday they made a visit to the mail-order house of Sears-Roebuck & Co., and

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met with a very friendly welcome from Mr. Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of directors, President C. M. Kittle, Vice-President Max Adler, A. B. Schmidt, and C. B. Henderson.

Dr. Wirth spoke this noon at a luncheon of the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, in the Sherman Hotel, and tomorrow will be the guest of honor and main speaker at the luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the La Salle Hotel.

The following delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference in Washington accepted the invitation of the local citizens' committee to visit Chicago.

Paul Loebe, President of the German Reichstag; Dr. Joseph K. Wirth, former Chancellor of the Reich and member of the Reichstag; Wilhelm Sollmann, former Minister of the Interior and member of the Reichstag; and the following members of the Reichstag: Franz Bartschat, Karl Hildenbrand, the Reverend Adolf Korell, Frau Tusnelda Lang-Brumann, Dr. Fritz Mittelman, Hans Rauch, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld,

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Frau Louise Schroeder, and Frau Christine Teusch. The representatives of the German minority parties in Poland were Herr Graebe and Herr Krajczyrski, while the representative of the German minority in Czechoslovakia was Herr D. Medinger.

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GERMAN ENDEAVOUR FOR REHABILITATION
German-Americans Thanked for Their Help in
Hardest Times

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"May your visit to this country contribute to the cooperation of the two great Republics, Germany and America, as before the war, as protectors of peace and as supporters of culture." With these plain but significant words Mr. Frank Vande Westerlaken, president of the Germania Club closed his address welcoming officially the visiting German delegation to the Interparliamentarian Conference yesterday evening in the Germania Clubhouse, in the name of Chicago's Germans. It was an evening, which no doubt will long be remembered by all those who were present. The invitations were issued jointly by the Germania Club and the German Club, and about 500 persons, among them the most prominent German Americans of the city, responded.

What especially distinguished the arrangement from similar ones on other occasions was the spirit which prevailed from the beginning. Early in the evening the entrance of the German guests into the festive hall, decorated with American and German flags, offered the opportunity for a demonstration coming from and going to the heart. The assemblage rose like one man, when the German people's representatives entered; Fritz Renk and his orchestra struck up "Deutschland uber Alles" and every-

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body joined in singing. With this the keynote was given for the evening: Quite a few more German songs were heard during the meal, and the visitors were in the right humour to listen to a number of speeches later on. A better toastmaster than Mr. Ernst Kruetgen, could not be found. As one of the city's best known German Americans, the former president of the Germania Club stands in high esteem of his fellow citizens. At his right sat the president of the German parliament Mr. Paul Lobe, and to his left the former German chancellor Dr. Joseph K. Wirth. On the table of honor, which occupied the whole broad side of the large Hall, were seated besides the representative of the German Government Dr. Rudolph Steinbach and his wife, the minister to Hungary, Theodore Brentano, who is here on furlough at present, the two presidents of the clubs, Frank Vande Westerlaken and A. F. W. Siebel and, colorfully mixed with the German visitors, distinguished men of science, and prominent business men. U. S. Senator Charles S. Deneen who had gladly accepted the invitation extended to him, was compelled to his great regret to excuse himself at the last moment, a severe cold which he caught while attending the funeral of his colleague Ralston of Indiana, confined him, on the advice of his physician, to his home. Ex-Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who was prevented from attending wrote a letter in which he expressed his regrets at not being able to be present. Miss Lora Bodeins, soprano, and a double quartet of the United Men's Choir, brought a welcome change in the program by their performances. The round of speeches was opened by Mr. Kruetgen, who said:

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"Greetings:

"Highly esteemed guests, Ladies and Gentlemen! A short time ago we were honored by the presence of one of Germany's great sons, Dr. Hugo Eckener, who made the first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in a dirigible. Let us hope that this is not the last of a Zeppelin, crossing the ocean. This evening we have the honor to welcome in our midst leaders of the New Germany, men who are entrusted with the welfare of the German people, from whom we also are descended on whom we hang with all the threads of our hearts. We were true to our Fatherland, its struggle was also our struggle. We suffered with the German people, we protested against the war, we protested against the black disgrace, we protested against the invasion of the Ruhr by the French. We sent our protests to Washington, to the president, to congress, - the German-Americans could always be found on the side of justice.

"Only when the German people were exhausted and unarmed the French invaded German soil, amidst trumpets and kettledrums with heavy cannons, they marched into the Ruhr. This was a breach of peace and of the Versailles peace treaty. Today we welcome men who are working on Germany's rebuilding, and I think I am speaking in the name of all German-Americans, when I say: 'We salute you'. We honestly hope, that your mission which brought you to us, will be fulfilled, and that you will

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return with the consciousness, that on the other side of the Atlantic German hearts are beating for German liberty. Not long ago we celebrated here the German day, on which occasion 35,000 members of the same race, publicly professed their belonging to Germanism. This evening we are following the voice of German blood, when we welcome the honored guests from the old Fatherland, and the great people, a heroic nation, which fought for 4½ years against a world of enemies for their homes and liberty, of a people whose blood runs also in our veins, a people whose culture fructified all old nations beneficially.

"'Might is right' seems to be the pattern of the world, and the German people were humiliated by having the Versailles treaty, the greatest crime of civilization forced upon them. The war guilt! But **truth** is powerful and will be victorious. Truth is also our problem, and it is our duty to open a street to truth, to the honor of our country, of our German Fatherland and the rest of the world. Our hearts belong to this great Republic, but we also acknowledge ourselves to be true to Germany, and whoever insults the soul of our nationality, we shall know how to keep him within bound!"

Loebe speaks: "Ladies and Gentlemen:

"When we accepted the invitation of President Coolidge, to deliberate with the

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representatives of forty nations, we knew that a special mission was awaiting the members of the German delegation, to offer their hands to the German-Americans who have done so much for the building-up of this country. To these we bring the greetings of the German parliament, and the German people. German-Americanism, when we were prone on the ground extended its hands to us. It shall be left to the leading members of parliament, to deal more closely with this theme. But we wish to awake your confidence for the new Germany, as it arose after the debacle. You may listen to us, and form your own opinion.

"Once upon a time, old Europe looked upon America, as a youth, who developed healthily and happily. Now it looks upon a giant. We saw your proud Chicago, how it brought forth soil from the lake and created new places of development for its population. We saw the skyscrapers in New York reaching steadily higher towards the sky; we saw a Babel of languages; we saw new lines of transportation being opened up. And today we saw in your stock-yards a mass production, which cannot be adequately described. This is only a symbol of a wonderful development. Until 1914 both of us were growing. Then came the Great Catastrophe, which threw Europe back, while the development of America grew. For instance farming in old Europe decreased fifty percent, while on the other hand it rose here. In 1914 the United States imported 40% of the worlds silk, in 1921 it was 90%. Thats the way things have changed, and how Europe looks today. If Europe wants to remain it has to follow new ways. This also is Germany's problem, if it wants to regain its wealth."

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THE STRUGGLE FOR GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION
Brilliant Addresses by Dr. Loebe and Dr. Wirth
before Enthusiastic Audience

"May your visit to this country be instrumental in bringing together the two great republics of Germany and America so that they will henceforth stand side by side and work together, as they did before the war, as defenders of the peace and the torchbearers of civilization." With these simple yet eloquent words, Mr. Frank Van de Westerlaken, president of the Germania Club, concluded his address with which he officially welcomed, on behalf of Chicago's Deutschtum, the German delegates to the Inter-parliamentary Conference, who are in the city on a visit. The occasion was a banquet held last night at the Germania Club.

It was an evening which will undoubtedly linger a long time in the memories of all those present. The invitations were issued jointly by the Germania Club and the German Club, and about five hundred persons, among them the



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most prominent German-Americans of the city, gladly accepted. What particularly distinguished this occasion from others of a similar nature was the spirited atmosphere which prevailed right from the start. The very prologue to the evening--the entrance of the German guests into the hall, which was festively decorated with American and German flags--was the signal for a demonstration that came from the heart and went to the heart. Like one man the festive company rose to its feet the moment the delegates of the German people made their appearance. Fritz Renk and his orchestra played "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles," which everybody joined in singing; and thus the keynote to the evening was sounded. Many more German songs were sung in unison by all those present at the banquet, and the guests were soon in the proper mood to listen to the numerous speakers of the evening.

No better toastmaster for the occasion could have been found than Mr. Ernest Kruetgen. As one of the best known German-Americans of this city and as the former president of the Germania Club, he is highly



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esteemed by his fellow citizens. To his right sat Herr Paul Loebe, president of the German Reichstag, and to his left, Dr. Karl Joseph Wirth, former chancellor of the Reich. At the long table of honor, which ran the entire width of the large hall, were seated Consul General Rudolph Steinbach, representative of the German Government, and Mrs. Steinbach; Theodore Brentano, the American envoy to Hungary, who is at present in America on a leave of absence; Frank Van de Westerlaken and A. F. W. Siebel, presidents of the Germania Club and the German Club respectively; and, interspersed among the German visitors, notable professional men and prominent businessmen of the city.

To his greatest regret, United States Senator Charles S. Deneen, who gladly accepted the invitation sent to him, had to tender his excuses at the last minute; a bad cold, contracted a few days ago at the funeral of his friend, Senator Ralston of Indiana, kept him confined to his bed upon strict orders from his physician. Ex-Senator James Hamilton Lewis, absent from the city on urgent business, sent a letter in which he expressed his regrets at not being able to be present.



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Miss Lora Boden is, soprano, and a double quartet from the Vereinigte Maennerchoere provided a welcome variety to the program by their offerings. The series of speeches was opened by Mr. Kruetgen, who spoke approximately as follows: [Translator's note: It should be borne in mind that all of the addresses that follow are mere summaries, written by the Abendpost reporter in very bad German.]

"Honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen! A relatively short time ago, we had the honor to welcome in this hall a great son of Germany, Dr. Hugo Eckener, who in a large German airship made the first flight across the Atlantic Ocean. We hope that this will not be the last trip of a Zeppelin over the sea.

"This evening we have the honor to welcome to our midst the leaders of a new Germany, to whom have been entrusted the weal and woe of the German Reich--the land from which we have come, the land to which we cling with all the fibers of our heart. We have been loyal to the land of our fathers;



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its struggle has also been our struggle. We have suffered with the German people; we have protested against the war; we have protested against the Schwarze Schmach (the Black Dishonor) [Translator's note: This expression was applied by Germans to the use of colored soldiers in the French occupation of the Rhineland.]; we have protested against the Frenchman's invasion of the Ruhr. We have sent our protests to Washington, to the President, to Congress. At all times the German-Americans were to be found on the side of the right.

"Not until the German people were exhausted and disarmed did Frenchmen step upon German soil; they marched into the Ruhr to the beating of drums, the blare of trumpets, and the roll of heavy guns. That act was a breach of the peace and a violation of the treaty of Versailles.

"Today we welcome men and women who are working for the reconstruction of Germany, and I believe I voice the sentiments of all German-Americans when I hail you [i. e., the visitors from Germany] with a hearty Gruess Gott!



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We all hope that the mission which has brought you to these shores will be fulfilled, and that you will return with the conviction that here, on this side of the Atlantic, there are German hearts throbbing for Germany's freedom.

"Not so long ago we celebrated German Day, and on that occasion thirty-five thousand fellow countrymen publicly pledged loyalty to all that is German. Tonight we follow the call of German blood by welcoming the guests of honor from the old fatherland, and we pay homage to the great nation, to the nation of heroes, which for four and one-half years fought for home and liberty against a world of enemies; to a nation whose blood pulsates through our veins; to a nation whose culture has enriched all peoples with its abundant gifts.

" 'Might is right' seems to be the guiding rule of the world today. Thus upon the German people were imposed the humiliation and the disgrace of the treaty of Versailles, the greatest crime of civilization. The guilt of the war! But truth is mighty and will prevail. The truth is also our problem,



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and it is also our task to prepare a way for the truth, to the glory of our country, our German fatherland, and all the rest of the world. Our hearts belong to this great republic, but we also acknowledge our loyalty to Germany. He who offends the soul of the German people will meet with swift retribution at our hands."

Then, with a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Kruetgen introduced Mr. Frank Van de Westerlaken, president of the Germania Club, who greeted the guests in the following words:

"It is a signal honor for me to be able to greet you [ladies and] gentlemen--the representatives of the people of old Germania--in my capacity as president of the Germania Club.

"Not often has it been our privilege to have such outstanding personalities as our guests. It may perhaps be unnecessary, ladies and gentlemen, to call your attention to the fact that never before has our Club had under its roof a former chancellor of the German Reich and a president of the German Reichstag.



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"Perhaps never before have a people's representatives been confronted with a more difficult problem than that which Herr Loebe and his colleagues, whom we are greeting today, have had to contend with and will have to contend with. May their exertions and efforts be crowned with success, so that peace and economic prosperity will be secured for the German people and so that Germany will once more assume her place among the leading nations of the world.

"A chancellor of the German Reich occupies the most responsible position that can be bestowed upon one person in any country. This heavy burden was shouldered and borne by today's guest of honor, Doctor Wirth, in the darkest hours of the old fatherland--the land in which the cradles of many of our members were rocked, the land from which most of those present on this occasion derive their descent.

"More than six years have elapsed since the tempests of the horrible war have subsided--those tempests which have torn asunder the bonds of old



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friendships, the bonds of friendship and of mutual respect that united our countries [Germany and America] from the very beginning. Considerable progress has been made since the war in effecting a rapprochement; a large part of the mutual distrust has been removed by means of the spoken and the written word, by intercourse and exchange of ideas.

"May your visit to this country, my honored guests, be successful in achieving further gains in this direction, so that Germany and the United States of America will henceforth be able to act together, as they did before the war, as defenders of the peace and the torchbearers of civilization. With this thought in mind, ladies and gentlemen, I again bid you a hearty welcome."

How Germany's future depends upon the youth of Germany and how, for that reason, Americans have done so much to help the poor, enslaved fatherland by sending charitable gifts, was described in moving phrases by Frau Christine Treusch, Reichstag member from Cologne. Among other things, she said (in approximately these words):



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"This is the first time a woman member of the German Reichstag has been privileged to speak at an occasion of this kind. As a woman called upon to represent the German people, I gladly take this opportunity to thank you ladies and gentlemen, as well as all German-Americans, for all the good you have done in behalf of our suffering youth and our old people who are unable to work. May the good Lord bless you!

"What is woman's duty in public life? Her duty is not to enter the lists against a man as his rival and enemy, but to work at his side, supplementing his efforts. Infinite good can be accomplished by a woman in the upbringing of youth and in preserving the national customs and traditions.

"As most of you know, the sufferings and tribulations of the inhabitants [of Germany] were greatest in the Rhineland. We realize that we too must make sacrifices for the beloved fatherland, but we shall offer uncompromising resistance to injustice and highhanded acts, to unjustified sanctions and reprisals. Our hope lies in the coming generation; we trust



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that it will again free the Rhineland, that it will again liberate Germany."

Then Mr. Siebel spoke as follows: "Here where all of us speak German so beautifully, I am called upon, as president of the German Club, to make a speech. There are many good High Germans in this country, but there are also many Low Germans here, and so I would like to remind you of the Low German saying: 'Jungens un Dirns, holt fast!'" (Boys and girls, hold fast!)

Continuing in English, the speaker said: "The German Club is proud of your noble work, and we hope that soon there will be lasting peace. We are awaiting the dawn of the day when all mankind will live together in one peaceful community of nations. We know that you will lead the good people of the old fatherland to the position they once occupied, yes, even to new heights. We ask that you take back with you our message: that we are convinced that the German people will soon again emerge as a great and mighty nation."

Herr Loebe Speaks



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"Ladies and gentlemen! When we accepted President Coolidge's invitation to meet with the representatives of forty nations, we knew that a special mission awaited the members of the German delegation: to clasp the hands of the German-Americans, who have contributed so much to the upbuilding of this great country. To them we bring greetings from the German Reichstag, from the German people. The German-Americans were the first to extend us a helping hand as we lay crushed and helpless. I shall leave it to the women members of the German parliament to discuss this topic in greater detail. It is our desire to awaken your confidence in the new Germany that has arisen after the collapse. Listen to us and judge for yourselves.

"There was a time when aged Europe looked upon America as one looks upon a stripling, watching his sturdy and happy growth. Now Europe gazes upon a giant. We observed your proud city of Chicago as it wrested solid land from the lake and developed new residential areas for its population. In New York we saw the skyscrapers ascend ever higher into the clouds; we heard a Babel of tongues; and everywhere we observed new traffic roads under construction. Today, in the stockyards, we saw a mass production industry such



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as one could scarcely imagine. But that is just one symbol of your magnificent achievements.

"Up to 1914 both of us [Europe and America] made equally steady progress. Then came the great catastrophe, and Europe was hurled backward, whereas America's development continued. For example, agricultural production has declined fifty per cent in Europe since 1914, whereas it is continually increasing in this country. In 1914 the United States imported forty per cent of the world's silk production; in 1921, she imported ninety per cent. This is how we [Europe] have retrogressed; this is the way Europe looks today. If Europe wishes to remain in existence, she must travel a new road. This is also Germany's problem, if we are ever to attain prosperity again." [Translator's note: These puerile, incoherent, illogical sentences are faithful renditions of the sentences employed by the illiterate Abendpost reporter.]

"We want to be frank with you. After the humiliations we endured as a result of the imposition of an impossible peace treaty--a peace treaty we were forced



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to sign in 1918-19 because nothing else was possible: the whole world was arrayed against us, and Germany would have become the battlefield, the toll of war victims would have mounted to unheard-of proportions--after all our humiliations, we lay exhausted, but we did not despair. When France occupied the Ruhr we pounded our fist on the table, and for nine months we pursued a policy of passive resistance. The consequence was the ruination of German economic life, so that fifty per cent of our countrymen had to support the other fifty per cent. The Separatists continued to gain new ground; the danger became extremely acute that our country would be completely torn asunder; and misery became more widespread. It required much courage to tell our despairing people to be patient; that we could only make headway slowly, step by step; that we would have to bear the burdens the relentless peace had foisted upon us. One of those who found the courage to tell all this to the people was our chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth.

"If today all European statesmen are breathing more freely, it is because a new epoch is in the offing. This is essentially the result of a policy



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initiated by men who were often bitterly attacked on that account. It is a policy of reconciliation and recovery, but with new means. The pact of Locarno has once more made the Rhine a German river, and soon the Rhineland will be rid of foreign peoples.

"Here, in your presence, I should like to say a word in appreciation of Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the Reich, who rose from the humblest ranks of the people to the uppermost heights in his fatherland. He was always proud of his past. Among Americans, too, there are many who are proud of having reached the top from humble beginnings. He and Doctor Wirth initiated this policy [of reconciliation and recovery]. In Germany everyone esteems this man highly; at his home I have encountered members of all political parties, and they all greatly respected him. Your Ambassador Houghton was a frequent guest at his home and esteemed him. I owe him this word of appreciation.

"If the German people desire again to become free from without (nach aussen frei),



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it must also be free from within (nach innen frei). There must no longer be a fixed hierarchy of classes in our country; the idea of the authoritarian state must be eradicated; and each and every German must realize that he too bears a portion of the responsibility for the strengthening and reconstruction of his homeland.

"The German republic wants to link German Austria with the motherland. It is the duty of everyone to stick together with those who belong to us [i.e., those who are of our blood, who share our traditions]. We are happy to be with you, and we have listened with joy to the German folk songs. The new Germany greets you and bids you welcome, you who carry the star-spangled banner in one hand and the black-red-gold flag of the German republic in the other!" (Great applause.)

It was quite natural that the address by Dr. K. Joseph Wirth, former chancellor of the Reich, should have been anticipated with great interest. The fact that he was at the helm of the German cabinet at a time which might well be regarded as especially critical turned the eyes of the world upon him, and it is only



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natural that even today, when he is no longer directly active in public life, an expression of his opinion should not pass unnoticed. In the course of his address, Doctor Wirth said the following:

"It is a great pleasure for me to speak to my German countrymen in America. Since earliest childhood it has been my most longing desire to know your country. Now my dream has come true, and I am grateful. Above all, let me stress the fact that with your contributions you have performed a deed of great political moment. The help extended by America has provided the foundation upon which Germany has been able to erect her new existence. With a despairing, hungry people in the heart of Europe it was not possible to achieve the real and lasting peace so longingly desired by everyone. My guiding principle has always been: I serve my people, and thereby I also serve all those imbued with humanitarian ideals.

"It is not difficult to kindle a fire in the political life of a nation. But to keep the flames of contention from spreading and then to extinguish them is



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the duty of the political leader. The evidence of our own eyes would be enough to bring home to us what communism has made out of Russia; the establishing of the German republic has been the salvation of Europe.

"The present form of government has paved the way in Germany for mutual understanding. To criticize is not difficult, but to improve conditions is indeed difficult. We accepted the Dawes Plan because it was the sole basis upon which German reconstruction could be undertaken. The provisions of the Dawes Plan that are untenable will soon become manifest. Personally, I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Gilbert, the administrator of the reparation payments. What we need above all else is the confidence of the world. Then we shall rise by dint of our own strength. Even now there is only one course open to us--the way of work, the way of hard work."

"We sincerely desire to co-operate in the effort for peace in a manner at once German and aboveboard. We are possessed of the will to mutual understanding. We too are in accord with the demand for security for all nations--security for France, our former enemy, but, above all, security and freedom for our



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beloved German fatherland. Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles!"

Next followed a few brief speeches. Doctor Mittelman spoke as follows:

"We have received many lasting impressions in this country. We were especially impressed by the great interest manifested by German-Americans in the well-being of the land in which the remains of their parents are interred. The harsh ordeal visited upon our fatherland was unable to crush us. We are firmly convinced that our reconstruction will be successful. The symbol for the new and better future which you so ardently desire for your old homeland is embodied in the person of the President of the Reich, Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Once the imperial commander in chief of an army of ten million men,....he has now taken an oath to uphold the Weimar constitution.....

"The heavy, intense darkness that enveloped Germany has given way; we see dawn upon the horizon, and if we remain united the dawn will merge into a beautiful, red morning sky--the beginning of a brilliant day of German greatness and liberty."



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Speech of Frau Louise Schroeder

"....I have just returned from a workers' meeting, and as I was about to leave, several men came up to me and greeted me; they said they were neighboring countrymen of mine. They had left us in the course of the last few years because Germany could not give them work, could not even give them bread, and they did not want to live on the relief provided by the poor fatherland. They came to this country, to the New World. And when I asked them how they were getting along, they clenched their teeth and said, 'Gut!' Even the highly skilled workmen had to leave us, because we could not keep them. And now we must work hard so that our shattered fatherland may be restored to health.

"We women in the Reichstag are making it our chief task to secure legislation for the rehabilitation of our men, so that they can again find work and so that Germany will be in a position to help herself. This can only be achieved by economic recovery, and for this we need peace and mutual understanding with all nations. We hope that they will help us achieve a real peace--not merely a



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'paper' peace--so that we may again become a healthy and a strong nation."

Then Frau Lang-Brumann spoke as follows: "Dear Brothers and Sisters! From Bavaria, from golden Munich, I bring you my people's greetings. Many of you know the city of Munich; anyone who has been there once always wants to come back again, and this is especially true today, when the city is well on its way to recovery. And if you really want to help, send a commission to one of our Munich artists to encourage him. We Bavarians are Germans, one and all! Once I was high up in the mountains. A storm was raging below, but soon the dark clouds receded, and it became clear again. And this, my dear friends, is just the situation in Germany today--the dark clouds are receding, slowly but surely."

Dr. Meidinger delivered the concluding address: "As an Austrian from Czechoslovakia, I bring you greetings from ten million Germans living on foreign soil, from men and women torn from the fatherland and handed over to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. But as long as we maintain our ties [with the fatherland], as long as we preserve our German culture and traditions, we shall remain united."





Abendpost, May 5, 1923.

Editorial.

AMERICAN MUSIC IN GERMANY.

In the fields of science and technics a lively exchange between America and Germany has been an old custom, whose significance cannot be estimated too highly. Only in the field of art were the relations one sided. Germany gave, America took. Except experts, hardly anybody knew something of the real native American music. The reason is probably that the quantity of well known American composers is very small. These limitations in America had without doubt an oppressive effect upon the American composer and frustrated his creative power. The American music loving public which is extraordinarily large, ignores only too often their national pride and prefers European music in proportion of nine to one. Therefore the field of his creative power is limited, and the same thing happens to him as happens to the singers, who have to be, in a certain respect, first approved in Europe, before they can count upon a larger audience in America. In consideration of these conditions, the Chicago composer, Simon Bucharoff, is to be complimented for his endeavors to span a bridge between American composers and those of Germany, thereby make the German musical spheres attainable to the American. His plan is to raise a small fund which will enable the American composer to introduce his works into Germany.

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Bucharoff himself prepared a way to have the premier performance of his opera "Sakahra" in Germany next winter. He will now with the help of his local music loving friends and practicing musicians, as Frederick Stock Messels, and others, do the same for his Chicago fellow artists. His plan includes further the organization of an American association, which will be accessible to the very eminent German composers and musical associations in the same way, as Americans are permitted to enter the German associations, and thereby at the same time, help to check the misery of the German artists. If this accomplishment is successful, the exchange of musical endeavors would be complete. It really would not matter, how much Germany and how much America would contribute to this exchange, but much more upon the creation of intimate mutual exchange in this field of art. That the American music would profit by these exchanges is natural; certainly such an encouragement would give the composer a wider field of efficiency, and thereby develop a specific American music which at the present time is only in the state of beginning, and which are mainly rooted in the negro melodies of the south. Germany certainly would welcome such undertakings because of their willingness, which has no equal, to place itself, its knowledge, its experience and its sound judgment at the service of a movement which concerns one or the other sphere of culture or will serve as a further development of same.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY

In the large auditorium of the building in which the Defence Council of Illinois has its headquarters, the Friends of German Democracy held a meeting yesterday afternoon in order to decide whether they should continue their activities as an association in view of the new conditions in Germany caused by the revolution and the end of the war. The final decision was in favor of continuation of the association, without an extension of their past objectives. It was resolved that although the immediate aim of the association was accomplished by the conversion of Germany into a republican form of government, the conditions there were still so unstable that one had to be prepared at any moment to resume activities on a more effective basis than ever before. For that reason the association had to be continued and the former directors were therefore kept in office.

The chairman, President Otto C. Butz, reported on the past activities of the association. The meeting in March and the distribution of numerous pamphlets



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IV comprised the main part of the work done so far. Secretary Karl Mathie called special attention to the fact that the past expenditures of the association, almost six thousand dollars, were borne exclusively by the directors. He then read a number of suggestions for the future program of the association. Most of these suggestions had to do with the starting of Americanization activities among citizens of German descent. One proposal was that the government should select some men who knew the German language well from the ranks of the association, and send them to Germany to help in the construction of the new German republic.

According to a report of the representative of the National Executive-Committee of the American Friends of German Democracy in New York, Mr. Carl Collier, it was decided to continue the association in order to assist the German people in establishing a German republic on democratic principles. At the same time the association wants to continue its Americanization program here in order to bring the various national groups of America together in friendly comradeship, to serve the country, and to adhere to its ideals.



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IV After a lively debate the above-mentioned resolution was adopted and the former directors, Otto C. Butz, Otto Schulz, O. G. Hottinger, Frank L. Roenitz and Karl Mathie were unanimously re-elected.



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WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

ON BEHALF OF THEIR NATIVE LAND

Shortly before President Wilson embarked for Europe, a committee of Transylvanian Saxons (Siebenbuerger Sachsen) of Chicago called on him and handed him a memorial containing a well-founded protest against the annexation of Transylvania by Rumania, now that frontiers in Europe are going to be revamped. President Wilson assured the committee that he would study the memorial closely on his trip over, and would ponder carefully the arguments contained therein.

The local Transylvanian Saxons have called a mass meeting of their fellow nationals and of German-speaking Hungarians for Sunday, December 29, at Siebens Hall, 1457 Clybourn Avenue. At the meeting, speeches and resolutions are to be made. A proclamation prepared for this purpose, which, in its principal parts, is identical with the memorial handed to President Wilson, states:

"Following the example of our blood brothers in many cities of our adopted country, we, too, wish to hold a mass meeting. During these hard and critical



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times, do we have to go into details about the purpose of this meeting? Does not everyone of you know what is at stake? Is it not the protection of our national identity (Volkstum) against the encroachments of other nationalities? And isn't that one of our most sacred duties, which none of us must shirk?

"Everyone of you is familiar with our history, which furnishes proof that we are entitled to independence and self-government. These are historic facts which can easily be proven by documents in the libraries of Transylvania. From 1141 until 1395, the Rumanians in Transylvania, where our forefathers found a second home, are not mentioned at all and no traces of them can be found. The assumption that Transylvania ever belonged to Rumania cannot be substantiated by any historic fact. Transylvania is Saxon soil, guarded from generation to generation by our heroic ancestors as a sacred heritage. Only the numerous wars fought by Hungary, with their inevitable bloody sacrifices, have made the Saxon population of Transylvania a minority. But our democratic



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spirit was ever on the alert, and it is this same spirit which prompts us now to protest most vehemently against the statement, made in part of the press, that Transylvania was once a part of the Kingdom of Rumania. And even in 1867, when Transylvania was taken over by Hungary, it was done with the understanding that the rights and privileges of the Saxon people would not be violated.

"It would, therefore, not only be unfair but also in contradiction to the peace objectives of our President if a small but progressive nation, which is eager to assume its place in the world, should be compelled to become, in the future, a part of a backward and patriarchal nation like Rumania. In order to enlighten our fellow citizens in the United States about the true state of affairs, we therefore want to make public protest, which is in harmony with the justice our President desires, against the annexation of Transylvania by Rumania; and at the same time we demand that Transylvania be made a free republic, with self-determination. We protest on behalf of over 30,000



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Transylvanian Saxons who live in the United States. We demand a just and adequate treatment for all the three nationalities of Transylvania, for the Saxons, the Rumanians, and the Hungarians, as well as the preservation of their languages and customs.

"In view of historical facts, explained and set forth in a memorial to the President of the United States, a request has been made that the Transylvanian Saxons also be permitted to represent their interests at the Peace Conference. We ask for this favor because we firmly believe in the democracy our President stands for, and in his determination to protect the rights of small nations. But in order to give this memorial added weight and importance we think it necessary to hold a mass meeting at which we publicly announce our objectives to all the world. This meeting we shall hold on Sunday, December 29. Effective speakers will argue for our cause; among others, Brother Loepprich, who acted as our delegate in Washington and has just returned from there.

"The Committee

(signed) J. N. Markel, Fritz Hientz, chairmen Andreas Weber, Georg Daniel, Georg Schnell, John Schneider, M. Edling."



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[THE WAR AND GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION]

(Letter by Dr. Michael Schwimmer to the Editor)

Our homeland is temporarily defeated and is suffering under the heavy blows of fate. History teaches us that liberty for the people can never be gained except at the cost of great sacrifices. The highest objective for our homeland is a Germany free in every respect. The segregation of the people into classes, as unfortunately has been the case in Germany, is unworthy of a progressive people and therefore had to be crushed by force just as anything should be that is obsolete and reminiscent of slavery. No matter how hard the internal struggle is at present, Germany will not remain prostrate and inactive, for the intelligence with which these people are endowed cannot be suppressed, but will help in the resurrection of a free German people with spiritual strength. Together with internal and external peace, and the friendship of all other nations in the world, there will also return an indefatigable will to achieve reconstruction, which will promote prosperity and which is, to a marked degree, the characteristic trait of the German nation.



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Even if Germany has to adjust her boundaries, those who are separated from the fatherland will always do their part and will always be loyal to their homeland, to which they owe their culture and customs. Let the haters of everything German (and they are certainly not burdened with intelligence) rave and slander and suppress. I will say this to these stupid maniacs, that nobody can take away from the German people their achievements and accomplishments in science, by which the whole world has profited. This fact will surely be reckoned with at the peace conference, and America, especially, will have a word to say about it, for it is to the best interests of this country that Germany, as a people and nation, occupy that place among peoples which it deserves. Therefore, fellow citizens, both men and women, who, by your intelligence and industry, have helped to make this country what it is, let the wolves howl. Nature did not provide any better means for them to make themselves recognized for what they are, but, with all their howling, they will not prevent our homeland from living again in peace without hate. To ourselves



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in particular, and to the rest of the world, a new and free Germany will be born, which may remain the freest nation of them all.

Brothers and sisters, for your own sake and for that of your adopted country, learn to be proud of your origin. Do your duty toward America to the best of your ability, for this land, your new home, means the most to you, but stand up for your rights and do not apologize for your origin. Be proud of what the German-Americans have contributed to this country and to its development. Let me mention only a few things. Among 1,740,000 farm owners there are 585,000 of German descent, and these produce more grain than all others combined. Are these industrious people not the greatest asset to this country? And German diligence, knowledge, and perseverance make even a better showing in industry. Only people as blind as bats fail to recognize the assets which America has gained by the influx of the Germans. Preserve your customs and habits; love your native tongue; keep a German newspaper lest you forget to think in German and, by doing so, America, our new home, will profit, for German customs and habits have proved to have more moral effect in this country than all other good or dubious remedies put together. If our native land was hated by many nations



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certainly it was not the German people who were to blame, and, by celebrating peace here we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of a free Germany. President Wilson will redeem his promise at the conference table, and will remember his statement that he respects the German people but did not have any confidence in their government. Let us, therefore, not become discouraged. The world will be so arranged that every nation will be given the opportunity to prove its worth. In this way neither our native land nor our new homeland will be at a disadvantage.



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SOCIALIST RULE IN GERMANY

(Editorial)

At present, revolution is in full swing over therein Germany, and nobody can tell with certainty in what form the new German phoenix will rise out of the ashes of its humiliation. That will depend, to a large extent, on the men whom fate has put at the helm of the German ship of state, and their ability to guide her through the rapids and bring her safely into port. The present leaders of the German people are scarcely known outside the boundaries of their homeland. We only know that they are social democrats. Their intentions and plans are known only in general and no details are available. There is no doubt that they will try to establish a people's government, a government by the people and for the people. But the social democrats themselves do not seem to agree on the methods to be employed in



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the attainment of this goal.

According to newspaper reports, it seems to be evident that the so-called Independent Social Democrats [Translators note: The "independent" social democrats were the left wing of the Social-Democratic party. They originally belonged to the latter, but then separated and made themselves "independent" in the parliament.] have the establishment of a pure socialist republic in mind, and would like to exclude all other political parties from participation in the government. The attitude prompting such an intention, if it actually does exist, is foolish to a high degree, but humanly understandable, because, by that action, the "reds" would be paying back the "bourgeois" parties in the same coin that has been handed out to them for decades. Until the war there were, in the German Reich, no high government officials with a red political tint. In the smaller states there may have been exceptions to this rule. Nevertheless, the exclusion of the middle-class parties



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from the government would be the most stupid thing the socialists could do. Two wrongs never make a right. If the social democrats should now engage in a policy of revenge against those parties which formerly ragged and maltreated them, they would only prove that they are not a bit better than their opponents. Under their government the same class rule would prevail in the country that prevailed under the old regime, the only difference being that those who were formerly "underdogs" would become "top dogs". That would of course be a great satisfaction to the former /the social democrats/, but it could hardly be called a democracy or a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It would be the rule of those classes which, in the German Reich have, until now, been called the lower classes. A genuine people's government, on the other hand, would have to include all classes of the people. For this reason it is highly desirable that the German socialists should not establish a one-sided, "red" republic. For such a republic could not endure for any



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length of time, since it would deny part of the people their right of self-determination and would thus foment rebellion against those in power, and eventually culminate in a bloody civil war.

But, as we have already mentioned, the social democrats have not agreed among themselves on any thing yet. We hope that the moderate "comrades", who have for some time co-operated with the government which has just been deposed in order to further the people's interests not only in theory, but in a practical way, and who have shown good judgment and tact, will take matters into their own hands and curb their wild brothers, if they should show any Bolshevik tendencies. Before the war the "moderate comrades", i.e., those that had undergone a political "moulting" and had quit "raving", formed the great majority of the German social democracy. The war could hardly have lessened their patriotic sentiments. It can therefore be expected today that the sense and patriotism of the moderates will finally gain victory over the wild plans and schemes of those who cluster around Liebknecht.



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Liebknecht has his merits. Perhaps, if he had not carried on his agitation, and if his dire predictions had not come true, and the masses, led astray by the Junkers, had not realized the truth at last, the political upheaval in Germany would not have been carried out so quickly and almost without bloodshed. But if he should now antagonize those Germans who are not socialist in their sympathies, by his narrow-minded and one-sided dogmatism, he could hardly be called a clever and experienced politician, which we would like the leaders of the German people to be. We shall soon see of what calibre he is. Only an extensive reform, without partiality or privileges, can make a genuine people's state out of Germany.



Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1918.

THE GERMAN FEDERATION

(Editorial)

Germany has really started to become democratic if we can believe reports and rumors from abroad. The chancellor and ministers of the Reich will be responsible to the people from now on, and the chancellor will remain in office only as long as he enjoys a majority in the Reichstag. The army high command and the army administration will, in the future, be subordinated to the chancellor and the civil authorities; and these in turn are accountable to parliament, i. e., the people. It is also said that the power to decide about war and peace has been transferred from the Kaiser to the Reichstag. These reforms, if true, would certainly put the relationship of the German people to its government on an entirely different basis. However, if the government is to become a real government of the people, all these constitutional changes are insufficient unless they are accompanied by a decisive



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reform of the Bundesrat (federal council). [Translators note: In the federal council, all German kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities and so on were represented.] As long as the Bundesrat remains in its present form, with its present privileges, the German people will not be the absolute master of its fate. The Bundesrat is in as great need of reform as was the Prussian Diet.

The Bundesrat is not, as so many people over here still believe, a real representative of all the German states, but represents only the governments of these states, in other words, their rulers, who can give instructions to their representatives in the Bundesrat, without consulting the desires or interests of their people. The King of Prussia, for instance, has never inquired of the (Prussian) Diet how the Prussian representatives to the Bundesrat were instructed (by the people) to vote on important questions, but on the contrary has not hesitated to give them his own instructions and thereby put himself in open conflict with the will of the people. Now that the people are



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introducing reforms, they may as well put a stop to this arbitrary procedure also. The members of the Bundesrat must become true representatives of the people of the different states; must receive their instructions from them, and their mandates from their own parliaments. Of course it would be still better, if they were elected directly by the population of the various states and received no instructions other than those of the people. Only in this way can the Bundesrat become a part of a true parliament. As it is now, all the representatives of a state are obliged to cast their votes alike in any particular matter, regardless of their personal opinion.

The authority must also be abolished which the Kaiser exercised in the Bundesrat as King of Prussia, by virtue of the articles of the constitution still in effect. It is true that Prussia has only seventeen out of fifty-eight votes in the Bundesrat, which is not much if we consider the size of its territory and the density of its population; but according to Article Seventy-Eight of the Constitution of the Reich, any constitutional changes are automatically rejected



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if fourteen votes are cast against the proposal. Prussia alone can therefore prevent any change in the Constitution at any time. "Prussia" was so far only and solely the King of Prussia, or rather the Prussian Junker, whose interests alone counted. Besides, the Prussian votes, alone, in the Bundesrat, were sufficient to reject all proposed changes in regard to military and naval matters, or in the customs regulations and the tobacco, salt, liquor, beer, and sugar tax (Article Thirty-Five of the Constitution of the Reich); and all changes in regard to the administration and execution of the customs and tax laws, as well as the dissolution of the Reichstag while it is in session: For all decisions on these subjects the consent of Prussia was absolutely essential, not on account of its greater population or territory, but only because it had reserved this privilege at the time the Reichstag was established. If the authorized members of the Bundesrat were the representatives of the people instead of the representatives of the regents, and if they were not sent to Berlin with sealed instructions, but were allowed to make their decisions on any matter as real members of parliament



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according to their best knowledge and conscience, the general interests of the country would undoubtedly be better served than they have been up to the present time. As it is one person, and an irresponsible one at that, namely the King of Prussia, has the final decision on many important problems and each time the votes are cast he controls at least seventeen of them.

The best solution would probably be a conversion of the Bundesrat into a kind of upper chamber of the Reichstag, patterned after our own federal senate. In view of the great variance in size and population of the various (German) states, it would hardly do to grant them equal representation in the upper chamber as is the case in the United States. The equality should rather be relative and in proportion to the size of the state. With a population of sixty-six million inhabitants, counting one Bundesrat member for each million or fraction thereof, Prussia would have forty-one, Bavaria seven, Saxony five, Wuerttemberg and Baden three each, Hesse and Hamburg two each, and all the rest of the states one representative each. That would make



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altogether, without Alsace-Lorraine, which at present is not represented at all in the Bundesrat, eighty-one Bundesrat members, of whom forty-one would be elected in Prussia which, even under this arrangement, would still have the majority. But that would do no harm, for Prussia is a large territory and its population has extensive and diversified interests. The forty-one Prussian votes would hardly ever be in solid opposition to the others and, if they ever were, they would also have the overwhelming majority of the German people behind them.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1917.

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT

(Editorial)

The Koelnische Zeitung, one of the most significant newspapers in Germany, has recently complimented our German-American fellow-citizens, for which the latter will extend gratitude, together with a thunderbolt, to the newspaper. The paper published the following announcement:

"Our best assistants are the Germans in the United States. Their direct influence on matters of war, as they exist now, is invaluable to the Vaterland. They introduce a basis of restraints and considerations to public opinion which has often embarrassed Mr. Wilson."



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The large mass of German-Americans in America will derive very little pleasure from such a compliment. The statement, coming from a Vaterland newspaper, claiming that the German-Americans help Germany through the influence set motion by them in the United States, would probably befit an English, French, or Russian newspaper. When a paper, which is published in Keln, and which is considered as an official newspaper, makes such a statement, it is apt to do a lot of harm to the Germans in America and to abate the influence which is considered, by the Koelnische Zeitung, so invaluable to the Vaterland.

It is not necessary to delve into any inquiries as to whether or not the "compliment" is well earned. We are very far from accusing

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a race of conspiracy. The large masses of German-American, we are sure, are loyal to America. There is no doubt, however, that the Koelnische Zeitung, which is well informed, speaks with certainty; that a certain portion of the German-American population exercise their influence to benefit the Vaterland not because they want to play the role of conspirators to America, but for the reason that "blood is thicker than water."

We are most interested in this point, because it unveils the vanity and falseness of all assimilated philosophies and imaginations.

In times of peace we prate about international brotherhood, about doing away with nations and races, and some Utopians go as far as to advocate the annihilation of languages. As soon as a controversy

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arises in which people take different stands, all philosophies explode, and like the material in a chemical flask, the different element dissolve. Like flock together according to their natural relationship.

This is a point which our own assimilated critics should take to heart.

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Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1916.

TRUTH AND FICTION

Louis Guenzel Will Not Change Map of East Russia

A local American morning paper prints the world-terrifying news that the Chicago architect Louis Guenzel has been chosen to **revise** the map of East Russia. That's just what the paper announces.

Mr. Guenzel informed a reporter of the Abendpost today that the Alliance for the Aid of Eastern Prussia commissioned him to draw the plans for Ragnit, a locality southwest of Tilsit, in Eastern Prussia. The German government has bequeathed the war godfathership to the aforesaid association and the architect, incidentally, has also been asked to supervise the construction. The township of Ragnit had 34,000 inhabitants prior to the Russian occupation. Five thousand residents of the city of Ragnit and at least four thousand people from several villages in the district were dragged into Russia, where most of them disappeared. The Russians also



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did much damage in this territory.

At present Mr. Guenzel has no idea of the requirements, neither is he informed about the new public and private dwellings which must be erected, since a detailed report of the German administration, which was due in November, has not arrived. It undoubtedly enjoys English hospitality. As Mr. Guenzel cannot travel to Germany now, because of easily-definable reasons, further decisions must be held in abeyance. The preliminary work here requires maps, topographic photographs, then a declaration about arms, and elucidation on a hundred subjects, which at present are interwoven in an undertaking of this kind. If the German officials are willing to wait until after the war, then Mr. Guenzel will travel to Germany and remain there, either to complete the renovation, or at least long enough to enable some representative to continue it according to the original conception.

Otherwise the news of the morning paper is given correctly.



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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

BERGE'S HEROIC DEED

Abendpost Closes the Collection To-night. [This is an item published several times in the Abendpost. Lieutenant Berge and his crew, after capturing the British Liner "Appam" on the high seas and evading the English fleet, brought the vessel to Norfolk, Va. As a reward for this daring and successful venture, a collection headed by the Abendpost was started by Chicago Germans. Transl.]

As the hour of departure for Lieutenant Berge and his brave men cannot be foretold, it behooves us to close the collection this evening. Thus far the sum of 1,200 marks has been realized. The Abendpost will mail a check for the total amount to Lieutenant Berge tonight. Since our last statement of accounts went to press, the following sums have been received:

Ladies' Club of former Soldiers of the German Army and Marines, \$5; John



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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

Trebes, \$1; German Veterans of Chicago \$10. This makes the total amount \$320.25.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

PHYSICIANS' EXPEDITION; CHICAGO DOCTORS AND NURSES EMBARK FOR GERMANY

A reporter of the Abendpost elicited detailed information regarding the Physicians' Expedition to Germany. This is the third expedition which the German-Americans are sending to the Fatherland, and the first which has been organized in Chicago.

Dr. Harry M. Richter, a staff-physician of the Wesley Hospital, said: "We shall leave on Monday, February 14, 1916, on the 'Twentieth Century Limited' for New York and then take passage on the steamer 'Oscar II,' of Ford Peace Commission fame. From Copenhagen, our point of debarkation, we leave for Berlin, and thence to our final destination, Oppeln, in Upper Silesia."

Doctor Richter, leader of the expedition, will be accompanied by two assistants and two nurses from Chicago, one assistant and two nurses from New York, and



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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

his wife, who is a professional nurse.

"This personnel," declared Doctor Richter, "is only the nucleus of a much larger farce, which will be added later in Germany, probably seventy-five people. Our sojourn in Germany is scheduled for six months at present, but may be prolonged to eight months or more."

The expedition will be financed through the efforts of the American Physicians' Committee, with headquarters in New York. Donations are given by Germans and German sympathizers. The enterprise is independent of the Red Cross. The latter makes sure, however, that only hospital supplies are shipped.

Doctor Richter emphasizes particularly that the departure of the expedition does not signify the discontinuance of all collections; to the contrary, the means should be provided to organize another, and a Chicago Committee is to be formed for that purpose.



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GERMAN

Abendpost. Feb. 12, 1916.

Until further notice, contributions may be sent to the treasurer at headquarters, Hermann Metz, 122 Hudson Street, New York City, N. Y.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1915.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

EDITORIAL.

Under the caption, *Fie, Mr. von Jagow*, the newspaper Herald published yesterday an editorial. This Anglo-American paper pays the German Secretary of State admiring praises, for his having expressed himself, face to face to Miss Jane Addams, that the United States were lawfully and morally fully justified, in supplying arms to Germany's allied enemies. The *Fie, Mr. Jagow*, is naturally meant ironically, and does not refer to Germany, but to German-Americans. "It is really depressing, opines the paper, in a witty ironical manner that such a prominent official, the undersecretary of the German foreign office, stand under such impressions. It is also surprising, that he is not sufficiently enterprising, to draw more correct information, from the different authoritative explanations, which are published from time to time on this side of the waters.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1915.

If Mr. von Jagow, had paid the necessary attention, to the treatment of the subject by experts on this side, he would have been convinced that the United States is treading on every divine and human right, by supplying the allies with arms and munition, through which act it becomes the murderer of innocent people. We, who intercede for prohibition of the arms export, and in the export of arms, perceive an outrage against higher human feelings, should simply consider ourselves destroyed, through the clumsy irony of our contemporary Anglo-American press. And we should be deeply ashamed, by the concluding words of that article, which says: "But Mr. von Jagow is only the German Secretary of State of the foreign office, and it cannot be expected of him, that he should show such interest in these questions, or come to such conclusions as our cis-Atlantic experts."



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1915.

That Mr. von Jagow acknowledges the lawful right of our republic to the exportation of arms, proves, that Germany and its government, bows before the law, even if its tip is pointed against the German people. And this acknowledgment of the rights of neutral America, to support its enemies extensively, should teach the American people, to have more respect for the character of the Germans, whom they pictured - since the beginning of the war - as nothing else but a law breaking horde of savages.

And we Americans of German descent, who at all times interceded for American ideals, even on the battle field, we American citizens of German descent want to appear before the world as living testimonial, that the purveyors of arms, and the British newspapers, printed on American soil do not represent the whole of the American people, and that the majority of this people, if it had to choose between cold right, and one originating from higher morals of warm human duty, would renounce the right, in



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1915.

order to satisfy the moral and human duty. Just like in social life, many people within the border of the law, and their undeniable right, commit inhuman acts, for which no earthly judge can hold them responsible, but through its execution, in the sense of social morals, they are branded as criminals, the same way a nation might, within the border of undeniable right, act inhumanly, and thereby provoke the reproach of national immorality upon itself.

And the American people acts, while taking advantage of a right, which of course assures a financial profit - for the moment. The moral loss will be of lasting effect, if we do not change our comprehension, about right and duty.....To bring about this change, we Americans of German descent consider it our sacred task, unconcerned about what Mr. von Jagow, or the editorial of the Chicago Herald might say.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 30, 1915.

Editorial.

WE MUST HOLD TOGETHER.

The American Press does not cease to attack the German ambassador for publishing the memorandum, submitted to the Department of State, and to announce his intentions as wanting to influence us German Americans to take up a position against our, the American, government. The untruthfulness of the American Press, its aim to distort facts, is clearly shown again. They forget that at the time when the German government acknowledged the right to export firearms, they accused us German Americans of treason, in spite of the fact that we took up a position against the measure, and one of our charming colleagues went even so far as to propose that the German Americans and Irishmen should be disfranchised. This proves that we did not need any encouragement on the part of the German Ambassador to express our indignation over the un-neutral as well as inhuman arms trade. The renewed baiting, which rages in the columns of the Anglo-American Press not only against the German Ambassador, but also against the citizens of German descent, seems in some circles, as we can notice from exchange newspapers, to have caused an uneasiness which can only be called a weakness of the knee. We feel obliged to call out to them, that we, in the fight for right, in the fight for the moral esteem of our adopted, and the justified interest of the country of our birth can not be intimidated. We must stick together closer than ever before. Not only Germany's interests are at stake, but also our



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 30, 1915.

future in the country of our choice. And if hesitation, if a weakness should overcome us, let us remember our brothers in the old fatherland. We read in a newspaper from over there: A wonderful word has been coined by the war in the German Country, a word, that, like no other one, expresses the sublime spirit, and the firm will of our German brothers for the final victory, the words: "hold out to the last". These are wonderful words, which at this moment rule sixty six million Germans and reminds them to put forward the maximum of strength and endurance, not to waver a moment, and to carry it through even in the face of the greatest obstacles. "Hold out to the last", this should also be the pass word for us German Americans, which shows us the road on which we have to walk, firmly and with strong steps, not only in the interest of the slandered, and from all sides persecuted, land of our birth, not only in our interest and for the future of our children, but also in the interest of this Republic, to which belong our strength and our deepest feelings.

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I C (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1914.

VAIN THREATS

(Editorial)

Our dear neighbors, the Germans, should finally be coming to the realization that, while they play the leading part in various large and small cities and have much influence in some states, they have no influence upon our national administration, and especially the trend of its foreign policies. Nothing can change this fact, not even the threats with which they bombard President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. And the pressure they are trying to exercise upon public opinion will avail them nothing either. The United States government, thank God, is not yet controlled from Berlin, and will not be for a long time to come. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are certainly men who can be driven from their chosen path by any threats, once they have decided that their path is the correct one, the only one profitable to our country, and that the threats are idle and of no importance.

WPA (ILL) FR01.30215

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GERMAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1914.

I C (Bohemian)

Chicago Germans take good care to acquaint the English reading public with their viewpoint, which they support entirely by distorting the truth. To this end, many German newspapers publish articles daily in the English language. They have founded the weekly Fatherland which is sent free of charge to anybody whose address they can learn. We shall not waste time by telling our readers what that paper has to say about the Russians, the French, and the Englishmen. Everybody can guess that they are described there in the most revolting and vicious manner. All that we shall say is that the paper tries to influence President Wilson and his administration by misinterpretations of various happenings in America's inner political life, and tries to browbeat the Washington government into a friendly attitude toward Berlin--Vienna has become a meaningless appendage to the German capital.

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[Here nine paragraphs translated from The Fatherland and dealing with the alleged interference of England with our overseas trade and with an analysis of election results are omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1914.

I C (Bohemian)

The article is full of threats and accusations. But the accusations are without any foundation, and the threats are futile and vain. Our administration does not take side with either of the warring parties and it cannot help it that our trade with Germany has been made impossible, while our ships are reaching England, France, and Russia without any trouble. It is because our government endeavors to protect our overseas trade that it is trying to settle peacefully all differences arising from the interpretation of international laws concerning neutral countries in wartimes. But, after all, the Germans have no right to talk on behalf of the majority of the American nation. The majority of our nation is friendly to England and her allies in this war, at least as far as its attitude toward the misdeeds Germany has been and is committing is concerned. It cannot be bamboozled by the German press, which expresses itself here frequently in a more arrogant manner than newspapers appearing in Berlin or Vienna would dare.

We consider the result of the recent election an expression of full confidence

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 562/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1914.

I C (Bohemian)

in President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan by a large majority of the American people. We hope that the attack by the Germans will not have the least influence upon our government, which has chosen the proper policy and is maintaining our neutrality in a way that Germany would never maintain if Germany were in our place.

WPA (LL.) FILE 36275

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GERMAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1914.

AMERICAN GERMANS ARE "NEUTRAL"

(Editorial)

Our Germans are maliciously attacking Secretary of State Bryan for his valiant efforts to maintain peace, to uphold the neutrality of our country, and thus save us all the terrible happenings whose scene is present-day Europe. They abuse him, call him "the most devoted servant of England," although not even the German government has yet found the slightest reason to protest any violation, of neutrality by our country. It is evident that some of our Germans are more Germanic than the German government itself, which is a most peculiar quality to find in American citizens and is bound to start suspicious thoughts of this peculiarity in other American citizens. In the Day Book, we read the other day a letter from Wisconsin in which its writer, a lady, describes the fanatical ways of Germans in her vicinity, who proclaim openly that they would take a stand against our Republic if war between Germany and the United States should break out. They would go with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1914.

their own "Waterland". Such fanaticism may do a great deal of harm not only to American Germans, but to all European immigrants.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 30, 1914.

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IS THE GERMAN OUTLAWED IN THIS COUNTRY?

It appears as if the most Democratic Government of all countries has made it a principle to muzzle the German citizen of this country and force him to accept insults and humiliations without protest. The slaves were permitted to trample down German and Austrian flags and the neutral Secretary of State, Bryan gave a willing ear to the lies told him. The Anglo-American newspapers are permitted to publish inflammatory articles by British authors as Sir A. Conan Doyle, Hall Caine, etc. A Belgium Delegation was permitted an interview with President Wilson to submit their lies of cruelties and atrocities to a neutral country. American diplomats were permitted openly to express their views and official buildings showed the British flags. Americans can sell all kind of war materials, ammunition, food, etc., to Germanys enemies. Our neutral administration does not object to this violation of neutrality. If a German however defends the violation of his right, he will be muzzled, as he is an enemy of America because he violates the neutrality. If the editor of this paper protests in the name of ten thousand petitioners, who wish to prevent the publication of the lies and libels, he gets no audience with President Wilson. Are we German citizens outlawed in this country? And shall we keep

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 30, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

quite after this treatment? Today's news from Washington states that , President Wilson will censure Congressman Richardt Bartholdt because of his speech made in New York. Mr. Wilson forgets that Czarism has not yet been established in this country and that Congressmen are no schoolboys. The responsibility of a Congressman rests with his electors and not with school master Wilson. Mr. Richard Bartholdt made a speech in New York on German day, in which he dared, according to history, to prove that the Germans all times, especially in times of danger, have shown themselves friends of the Union, while England and France at different times have shown their hostile dispositions. His speech was as follows: "Did we forget that, during the Civil War, the Germans were our only friends, while Great Britain destroyed our commerce? Did not Bismark receive the American delegates, who had been refused admission in London and Paris with open arms and procured the money they needed? Did not Gladstone openly wish success to the confederates? Japan will demand her pound of flesh and perhaps Uncle Sam must give it to her. Perhaps, already she has been promised the superiority in the Pacific for the support she is giving to Great Britain. Who, I ask, if the hour of decision arrives, will be the natural ally of the United States.

This question Wilson did not want to be asked, as he does not like to answer

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 30, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

it truthfully. For this reason the Congressman should be censured. Which country do we live in? Is everybody, who is not an enemy of Germany, outlawed? The patience of the good-humored German can also come to an end and we shall not keep quiet and be muzzled while official America preaches hate against Germans. As free citizens, we object to being "school mastered" and as Germans we protest against the violations of our sentiments even if they come from the Czar in the tail-coat.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 26, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

A movement for promoting Germanism has been established by the formation of the German-American Club of Chicago and Cook County. The object of the organization is a local political one, but non-partisan. The founders of the club have agreed to support the candidate of German or German-American descent for public offices. Charles W. Kellermann, election commissioner, has been chosen first chairman. Mr. Otto Doedurein will be the Secretary within a week, permanent offices will be taken in the loop, probably in the Bismark Hotel, which will be retained until after election in November. In the beginning, it was only intended to promote the election of the former city treasurer, Mr. Sturkart, but it was later agreed to extend the support to all German-Americans. Every member of the club promised to do his utmost to bring the importance of the elections to the attention of the Germans in Chicago. Alderman John Richert, chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee, made a speech, as did Alderman Haderlein, Alderman Schaeffer of the 22nd Ward, and Alderman John H. Banler. They all promised to cooperate with the Germans. This organization will try to help the German-Americans in their rights and is not antagonistic to Americans and other nationalities. The next meeting of the organization will probably be held Monday evening at the Bismark Hotel. The last speech of former President Roosevelt created a great sensation. He has however received an enthusiastic

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 26, 1914.

reception in Central Illinois. The progressives cannot deny. That the Republicans gain from day to day in the West, as do their friends in the East. The Republican chief quarters will be opened at the LaSalle Hotel next Tuesday on the fourth floor.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 21, 1914.

INCITING A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

England has stated from the beginning that the violation of the neutrality of Belgium has caused the Great War of Europe, and that it was a case of honor for Albion to defend the violation of International treaties. Two members of the English Government the author Bernard Shaw and two members of Parliament Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald were of a different opinion, but the honor of Sir Edward Grey had been accepted. No proof was offered that Germany did break the treaty of the neutrality of Belgium. This particular agreement had been signed in London on November 15, 1831 by Prussia. The German empire was founded 40 years later and cannot be kept responsible for the obligations of Prussia signed 40 years previously. On the other hand Belgium had broken the neutrality agreement long before when she fortified her German frontier with French money and permitted French aviators to fly over her territory without protest, to throw bombs on German towns, before the war was declared. Italy had contracted a triple alliance with Germany to join her in case of war or in the least to maintain a benevolent neutrality. The honorable England, which stands and fights for the maintenance of treaties is trying with all kinds of promises to incite Italy to break her alliance with Germany and fight against her former ally. This is English morality in the light of truth. Furthermore England is trying her utmost to induce this country to give up her neutrality and involve her in the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 21, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

European war. England is not satisfied in having mobilized troops in this country to fight against Germany and that she notwithstanding American neutrality procures horses, arms, ammunition, food etc. A local Anglo - American newspaper is violating the neutrality of this country in publishing an appeal to the American public by the London author Hall Caine, who writes: Is the neutrality of America justified? Is it possible, that in the terrible battle for justice, which has rocked the whole world to its foundation, a country of 90 million people in the States can remain neutral and look on, how all of Europe is destroying each other, their brothers blood relatives, people allied with them in intellectual ties, religious sympathies etc. Can they really maintain, that the bloody war is not their business, that they have nothing to do with the origin of the war? England also had nothing to do with it but still we were obliged to take part, duty bound by the articles of the moral code, which regulates the conditions between Nations and men.

Such an article has been permitted to be published in this country by a foreigner while the President of the U. S. A. has refused to hear the petition of tens of thousands of good German-Americans, who stand for the maintenance of the peace of the Republic. The enemies of Germany are encouraged to do their duty work of inciting the break of neutrality over here, while the friends of the Republic, who have given their blood and labor for the good of the land are handicapped

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 21, 1914.

everywhere. This is called in Washington, "Maintaining neutrality". Shall we Germans still keep a policy of reserve or is it time to show our teeth? If we wait much longer it will be too late. We shall have no more teeth to show.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 14, 1914.

AMERICA SPEAKS

After weeks of continuous and strenuous work by the German press to enlighten the American public about the true position and action of the present war, we seem to be in the same position, where we started. A mountain of hate, libel, lies has been built against Germany in this country in place of recognition she believed herself to be entitled to services which Germany has rendered America. Some correspondents of American newspapers were honest enough to admit that Germany did not wish for war. American fugitives and correspondents have left no doubt, that the news spread by Germany's enemies of the cruelties in Belgium were absolutely false. The result of all this work of spreading the truth and real facts has been very negative. The lies of the French and British campaign seem to be believed by the majority of the American public. The words of Bismark, "Each population has the Government, it deserves" have been changed into, "Each country has the newspapers it deserves." It is the soul of the population, and their big headings are their expressions. The English American newspapers bring big headings on their front pages about the death of the German crown prince, the destruction of his army and all news, which comes from Paris, London, St. Peters-



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 14, 1914.

burg, Belgium and Serbia, while the news from Berlin to its ambassador at Washington, of which nothing as yet has been contradicted seems to be lost in the columns of their news. The London and Paris reports have been found false daily by reporters at the front lent no such enlightenment appear in the American - English press. An honorable exception recently was made by Vanderbilt, the present chief of the finance dynasty to a newspaper reporter. "No country has such deep interest in the life and the existence of Germany as has the U. S. A. Germany has been our best customer and its destruction would be a great calamity to this country. It is the greatest scandal of the Twentieth Century, that great Britain has taken a hand in this War. The British population has no interests in this War, their Statesmen have provoked. They have nothing in common with a chauvinistic France and a barbaric Russia. Our sympathy is with a country, which has proved itself by its high culture, intelligence and work, to be worthy to take first place among the European powers.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 25, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/v

WASHINGTON'S POLICY OF LOVE OF PEACE

(EDITORIAL)

The cannons are roaring in the far East, and hard-pressed Germany in Europe with an insignificant small military force has now to take up its defense against a powerful enemy. And while Germany, with a heroism unparalleled in history, has to fight for the defense of its own national possessions and the possession of its spiritual and cultural progress in Europe, ready to win or if necessary bleed to death, other nations whose only aim seems to be gold are engaged in hair splitting and are trying to unload upon each other the responsibility for this mass murder, and, as a result of this mass murder, the resulting killing of civilization's progress. For more than one reason, Japan's declaration of war against Germany is noteworthy, and for more than one reason, is the officially given explanation of the American Governments conduct in the newly developed Asiatic question both remarkable and lamentable. In its declaration of war, Japan seems to have laid particular stress, on the point that the world, should plainly and clearly see that it has no intention of disturbing the peace in East Asia. With a pitchfork Japan points to the fact that only by England's demand did it, as an ally, declare war upon Germany. This precaution of Japan is understandable as it belongs to the war tactics of that country. It wants to shift the blame from its own shoulders, the suspicion which has spread

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 25, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

abroad, that it has anything else in mind but the fulfillment of its obligation of alliance, and the observance of the territorial integrity of China. President Wilson, with Secretary of State Bryan, accepted this state of affairs immediately and officially declared that the Government in Washington, which feels itself in all ways strictly bound to neutrality does not intend to make the war declaration of Japan an object of criticism especially as Japan is not after territorial gain, and that with the return of Kiantchan, German's leased territory, to China the territorial rights of China are fully protected.

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GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, August 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN CONSUL HERE FEARS TO SHIP RESERVES.

Austria Also Gives Up Hope Of Transporting Men Safely.

Others Send Troops On.

Local Austrian and German consulate have practically abandoned plans for transporting reservists to Europe. Hugo Sylvestin, Austrian consul, expressed the opinion yesterday that it would be impossible while war is in progress to send Austrian reserves in America to the aid of the fatherland. Baron Kurt Von Reiswitz, the German consul, gave out an interview discouraging German reservists from making futile efforts to reach their native country. Unless the situation clears it will be impossible for the 4,000 men who have registered at the two consulates to comply with the imperial commands calling them to service.

It was hinted that possible interference with transports by Great Britain has deterred Germany and Austria from attempting to avail themselves of the assistance of reservists in America.

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TEN THOUSAND GERMANS CABLE TO
KINGS OF LOVE AND PEACE.

Stirring Meeting Also Urges America
To Delay Verdict On War.

Hold Orderly Parade.

Ten thousand of Chicago's German Americans gathered in and about the Auditorium theater last night in a war demonstration. From this meeting and its several overflow meetings messages of assurance and sympathy were sent to Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Franz Joseph.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the public and the press of the United States to consider the situation conservatively, thoughtfully, cautiously. Men representing the German population of the state addressed the meeting and its overflow sections with speeches which varied from the white hot temper of Teutonic patriotism to the most careful conservatism.

Five Thousand Parade Streets.

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 5, 1914.

WPA (ILL) FRO130275

At the close of the meeting members of the audience and the large gatherings in Grant Park, Congress Street and Michigan Avenue, paraded the streets more than 5,000 strong behind the German colors and the American flag chanting "Die Wacht Am Rhein." At the North Side Turner Hall the paraders held a second meeting, where a collection for the German cause was taken.

Austria-Hungary was strongly represented in the meeting. The big crowd was orderly and obedient to the commands of the officers of the police and fire departments.

Cable To Rulers.

The cables dispatched from the meeting were voted by acclamation from the cheering audience. The first read:

"To His Imperial Majesty, Kaiser Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary:

"In the largest German mass meeting ever held in Chicago the Germans and Austrians of this world city assure your imperial majesty, whose venerable brow ever inspires all men to love and veneration, of undying love and

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

affection."

This message was approved and greeted with "bravos" as the chairman rose to read the following message:

"To His Majesty Wilhelm II, German Kaiser, Berlin:

"The German-American citizens of Chicago, assembled in as great a massmeeting as this world's city has ever seen, assure your majesty in the name of the 2,000,000 Germans in Illinois of our unchangeable love for home and fatherland."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the German-American Alliance, with Ferdinand Walther, president, presiding. When the meeting opened at 8 o'clock all the 4,000 seats in the auditorium theater were filled and a sea of faces looked up from Michigan Boulevard and Congress Street.

Patriotic Music Stirs Crowd.

The fervor of the audience gathered fire from the music of Ballman's orchestra,

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

playing marches sacred to the memory of many a field of German victory. The Rev. Alfred Meyer spoke for more than an hour, discussing the significance of the controversy and the treatment of the news in the American newspapers.

"We have war because of English jealousy," he said, as nearly as his rapid fire German may be translated into English text. "The trade of Germany has increased two and a half times in five years. England has seen that only war might disturb the balance of trade."

Kaiser's Peaceful Instincts.

The minister spoke of the peaceful instincts of Kaiser Wilhelm and pointed to the forty years of German peace. He charged England had added fire to the ancient hatred of the French and laid at the foot of the English throne the blame for the world war.

The Rev. Mr. Meyer's utterances drew wild applause from the audience. Women enthused with the love of fatherland stood up in their seats to wave kerchiefs, men with the sword scars of the duel and veterans of the Franco-Prussian War, came to their feet with hoarse "bravos" shouted with choking emotion. The orchestra struck up "Radetzki", the march made memorable by

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

the conflict of Duppel in Denmark in 1869. The Auditorium roared with cheers.

Girten Analyzes Situation.

Former Judge Michael F. Girten presented an analysis of the war situation in German phrase, which most accurately might be translated as an issue of "heat and murderers." He attacked the right of Serbia to assume affront at the demands of Austria-Hungary on account of the anti-Austrian plots and the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne.

Cites Belgian Incident.

Judge Girten recounted the incident of the Belgian plot of Du Chose against the eye of Bismarck and cited the promptness with which Belgium suppressed the society and the periodicals held responsible. The judge praised the Kaiser as a man of peace, declaring in German idiom that he had "backed down" frequently in the last quarter of a century to avoid war. He charged England and France could have avoided war by refusing to let Russia go on with an extension of "that protection of a certain brand that has been extended to the Finns and

Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

Poles."

(Note of Junior Clerk: Just beside this above mentioned article, pictures inserted five columns wide by twelve inches of two parades and of four speakers, two of them in speaking pose. Under pictures, following text.)

Thousands of patriotic Germans marched through the streets of the district last night, singing their national songs and waving German and American flags. The night parades came as a finale to a demonstration and parade in Grant Park in the afternoon and a huge mass meeting at the Auditorium Theater, attended by 10,000 in the evening. Two hundred reservists of the German army, passing through Chicago from various cities in the west on their way to the front, assembled in Grant Park, sang, listened to speeches, and drilled in the park.

Among the speakers who addressed the mass meeting at the Auditorium were former Judge M. F. Girtten, the Rev. Alfred E. Mayer, William Rothmann, and Carl Swanzig.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 29, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

FRANZ FERDINAND ASSASSINATED

Staggering news disturbed yesterday's Sunday peace. Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones has been assassinated in Serajevo, capital of Bosnia, in the public street. His wife the Duchess of Hohenberg died by his side. The murderer a young student and composer, is a citizen of Serbia and it is anticipated that the attack has a national character. The garrisons in Bosnia had been increased lately, to prevent Servian invasion as relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary have been very strained. During the first Balkan war Austria mobilised against Serbia and war was only avoided at the last minute. A few days ago only, Franz Ferdinand walked with his Imperial host of Germany in the magnificent rose garden of Konvpsicht, where the triple Entente was again strengthened. The consequences of this assassination cannot be imagined. The ruler of the double monarchy is old and weak, and with his 85 years not fully capable to meet the situation. This assassinated heir, had shown himself as the right man for this difficult post, and the incident must be regarded as a hard knock to the Austro-Hungarian dynasty. The present heir, Karl Franz Joseph, has been of very little political influence, and very little can be said at this moment about his position in relation to Germany and its alliance. Great sympathy is felt with the old Emperor of Austria

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 29, 1914.

WPA QLL 8-1-175

Franz Ferdinand Assassinated

who, even in his declining days, has not been spared by the terrible visitations of fate, the world mourns the death of Franz Ferdinand, but feels with the old Emperor, who with the crown on his head, has gone the way of all human suffering to the very end.

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1911.

GOOD GERMAN DAYS

The German-Hungarians also find zealous co-workers here.

The first American group for the propagation of Germanism in Hungary has been founded at Sieben's Hall. The movement for the preservation of Germanism in Hungary is constantly growing stronger. Supporting this movement in its fight against the **perfidious**, hostile Magyar forces, are their compatriots. After several hours of deliberation, the Chicagoan, an organization first of its kind in the United States, has been founded. The profound interest in the cause as was shown yesterday, may be indicative of future progress of the new society.....



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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1909

AMBASSADOR BERNSDORFF IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL) FROM 30275

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, returned last night from a visit to Milwaukee, where he had been invited by the Milwaukee Business League, and honored by the German organizations in a two day festival. He took residence in Chicago at the Union League Club.

Graf Bernsdorff was very enthusiastic about his reception at Milwaukee and he regretted to be unable to be the guest of the German organizations in Chicago, as it was impossible for him to stay another day, having important business at Washington tomorrow. Count Bernsdorff declared that the relations between Germany and the United States were of the very best nature and President Taft like President Roosevelt his predecessor, have furthered them to a great extent. This personal relations to President Taft were very good and his position at Washington very favorable. His aim is to get the closest relationship between the United States and Germany, and he is aware that the German government has its greatest support in the German organizations in this

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1909

WPA (11) 73 2075

country, and this is well known in Washington. For this purpose he has visited the districts containing a strong German element. The attention of the Ambassador was called to a cable just received from Berlin, and published yesterday by the American Press, stating that the present tariff agreement between the U. S. A. and Germany was to be discontinued, and that the news created some anxiety in Germany, as it was expected that the new tariff would not be so advantageous to the German exporter. Count von Bernsdorff replied that it was to be expected that one day the agreement would end. It is too early to mention anything yet, about the new agreement. It cannot be said yet if the new agreement will be so unfavorable to Germany as it is anticipated in some quarters.

Abendpost, April 20, 1909

GERMAN

GENERAL CONSUL WEVER'S SUCCESSOR

Consul Dr. A. Geissler, who has been nominated as a successor to the General Consul Dr. Walter Wever, took over today the management of the affairs of the Chicago German Consulate, which, since the departure of Mr. Wever had been conducted by Consul Dr. Roh. The transfer took place this afternoon. Dr. Geissler has been a Consul in Seattle Washington, where he had been transferred from New York. He arrived here last night and took residence in the Plaza Hotel. His family will follow in a few days.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 7, 1909

GERMAN ART EXHIBITION

WPI (L) 700 302/5

Last night in the Art Institute the opening of modern German works of art took place with a large crowd in attendance. The exhibition has been arranged by the New York lover of art, Mr. Hugo Reisinger, with the sanction and protection of the German Emperor. It is destined to give the American public an idea of the position and progress of the present German art.

The show was a great success in an artistic and social way. About five thousand invitations had been sent out and only a few of the invited were absent. From the start to the finish a great crowd of visitors pushed through the five halls of the southern wing of the Art Institute. All nations and social classes were represented. The American and German element was equally divided. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, had sent a telegram with his regrets for being unable to appear personally. Also, Governor Dineen and Mayor Busse excused themselves. Consul Dr. Paul Roh acted as host, and he was assisted by General Frederic Dent Grant of the Federal Army, Mr. W. M. R.

Abendpost, April 7, 1909

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 60273

French, Director of the Art Institute and the Belgian Consul, Mr. Charles Henrotin. Sixty ladies of the women's clubs of the Germania Society, the Fortnightly Club and other associations, comprising some of the best known ladies of Chicago Society, assisted with the reception.

President Charles L. Hutchinson, in the name of the Board of Administration of the Art Institute sent the following cable to the German Emperor, who had authorized the exhibition of numerous art works from his collections and from the Royal Art Museum of Berlin. The telegram reads:

"The Board of Administration of the Art Institute in Chicago takes the liberty of announcing the successful opening of the German Art exhibition and hopes that it will strengthen the good relations which already exist between these two great nations." The collection is housed on the first floor of the south wing of the Art Institute, and fills five rooms and one hall, in which the drawings and sketches found a place. The statues and monuments are distributed in the rooms. The collection can be inspected free on all days when no admission

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Abendpost, April 7, 1909

WFA (ILL) PRO 1.50275

is charged by the Institute, Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; on all other days an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged.



Abendpost, April 5, 1909

GENERAL CONSUL WEAVER GOES
TO HAITI.

General Consul Dr. Walther Weaver who had been active in Chicago for the last eight years and who was supposed to have been transferred to Kappstadt, has been nominated as General Consul for Haiti and will soon receive another important post in the German diplomatic service. This successor for Chicago will be Consul Geissler, who will arrive here in about two weeks.

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Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1907.

Editorial.

AN ALTERED SITUATION.

The Kaiser will be able to read with grim satisfaction the latest remarks of the Jungopress, about the late Morocco atrocity. The city Casablanca, was attacked by neighboring Kabyl tribesmen, opposed to the harbor and railroad construction, killing in the attack several Frenchmen. Hence France and England are in accord, that some action is imperative. But the London press, with ill concealed rage, concedes that the Morocco difficulty must first be solved in Berlin, before attending to it in Fez, and without the assent of Germany they cannot resort to severe measures there. Hence in the imperial government it is being urged to allow France and Spain, in the interest of order and civilization to garrison the country to stop the anarchy there. This sounds somewhat differently from the past, when the boastful threats, that Germany must be kept within bounds, if it should dare to want to alter the fate of Morocco agreed on by France and England. Then the German Empire, was only informed of the facts accomplished, as if it had only to submit silently, not having a voice in the decision of the great powers. Today it is admitted and, so to say, not even a hair on the head of the sultan of Morocco may be bent, without the sanction of Germany. Consequently the Conference of Algeciras was not a humbling of the Kaiser and the mentioned isolation of Germany has not in the least shaken his position of power. The polite requests

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1907.

of the British, French will probably be more acceptable to the German diplomats, than the former threats. Germany has in Morocco only general trade interests, the protection of which France could positively insure by treaty. Otherwise it would not concern him, whether the evidently incompetent Sultan remains on his throne, not being able even to finish with the robber Raisuli, and who is even hated by the desert tribes. If France does not any more acknowledge British overlordship beyond her border, but also recognizes the joint determination of Europe, especially Germany, then no reason can be seen why there should not be a mutual understanding. The French government press repeatedly insinuated in the last few weeks, that it is possible to establish an understanding between France and Germany, if the latter would only give up its unfriendly politics in North Africa, and leave it to the French. If this (insinuation) is meant seriously, the German government should surely reflect, if its real good behaviour toward France is not worth more, then only an empty prestige. However it will not be satisfied with empty phrases. If France is ready to end its machinations against her and accept the peace of Frankfurt without reservation, then Germany will be able to meet France. The latter should be the more ready for reconciliation with the conqueror of 1870-71 as its connections with Russia are seemingly critically weakened. The Russian government cannot stand France's censure of its reactionary policies and frequently shows its displeasure. At its court at present the party that favors



Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1907.

the severance from France and the rapprochement with Germany has the influence. Whether the Russian emperor under the influence of this party, will agree to the closer contact with Kaiser Wilhelm, whether this will have the result of changing Russian politics, can not yet be said, but that the continued unnatural friendship between Russia and France has cooled, there remains no doubt. Just for that Germany does not need to throw herself in the arms of Western Europe or be making admission without compensating returns.

If the French in Morocco should be permitted, then they must show themselves appreciative, and not only with words, but by deeds. The time for ambiguity is past and the hope for the successful isolation of Germany has thoroughly failed.



Abendpost, June 20, 1907.

A NEW COLLABORATOR

Dr. George Quandt enters the German Consulate's services as a Commercial expert.

The number of collaborators of the German Consulate General in Chicago territory, has been increased. Dr. George Quandt, after practicing for three months in the New York Consulate General, has begun his activity to-day as a commercial expert with the Chicago Consulate. Dr. Quandt was born in Sommerfeld, Province Brandenburg, studied political economy in Leipzig and Berlin, and distinguished himself through his doctor's dissertation about the "Mederlausitzer Cloth Industry" in such a way, that he immediately obtained a position with a Rhenish export business. After remaining there for two years, he became a factory director and in 1899 entered the Government's services as a commercial attache.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, January 30, 1907.

PROMOTED TO GENERAL CONSUL.

Dr. Walther Wever, the German Consul of Chicago for a number of years received today the official report, that he had been promoted to Consul-General by the German Government. Consul Wever will remain as the head of the German Consulate of Chicago, which however has not been advanced as a Consulate General. Not only the Consuls personal friends but the whole German colony of Chicago welcomes this report, as the Consul Wever has done its utmost to advance German-American relations in every sphere.

One of his greatest successes was the accomplishments of the pupils performances of German plays. He also promoted the invitation of German professors to American institutions to hold lectures for the American public. His activity found the greatest acknowledgement in the German and American circles.

Abendpost, January 28, 1907.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL
LIBERAL PARTY ASKS GERMAN-AMERICANS FOR ELECTION
CONTRIBUTIONS

The good hearted German in America very often is requested by his German cousin on the other side for some favors and on account of his readiness to assist he has now been asked by the National Liberal Party for some funds for election purposes.

A circular has been sent to Germans in Chicago whose names indicate their German descent and which reads as follows: Berlin - January, 1907. Dear Sir and Fellow Countryman: The dissolution of the German parliament forces the National Liberal Party, which stood at the cradle of the "Reich" and created in cooperation with Prince Bismarck the foundation of the state, to fight the Centrum and Socialism as the enemies of the Empire and its Emperor. The fight has to be fought with all energy, to secure the further beneficial development of the Empire internally and externally. It must not happen again, that the esteem of the Empire and the Imperial crown will be disrespected, as it happened by the Centrum, the Socialists, Guelphs, and Poles on December 13, 1906.

Abendpost, January 28, 1907.

We need for this purpose great financial help. Some of our countrymen living abroad have sent us already unprovoked larger amounts for this purpose and we therefore appeal to the Germans in other countries, who still sympathize with their old country and who share our opinion, that only an energetic policy of the National Liberal Party can reserve the respect of the German flag abroad, for their financial support. Each contribution is welcome and should be sent to the Central Bureau of the National Liberal Party, Schillingstr 9, Berlin.

With fellow-national esteem,
Central Committee of the National Liberal Party
Bassermann, Chairman
Fr. Friedberg, Vice Chairman

It has not been known what success this appeal has had in Chicago.

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Abendpost, March 17, 1906.



ONCKEN AND FULDA

Prof. Dr. Oncken the prominent German historian, and the German playwright Dr. Ludwig Fulda were honored guests last night at a banquet in the clubhouse of the Germania Men's Choir, in which about one-hundred ladies and gentlemen took part. The festival principally was to honor Prof. Oncken who has held some lectures at the University of Chicago last month, and who will return to Germany shortly.

Dr. Saurenhaus made the welcome speech to which Dr. Oncken replied that he regretted very much to leave a country which had given him such a hearty reception and he added that he is publishing a book soon, in which he will state the impressions received in this country. Mr. Harry Rubens in his speech celebrated Dr. Fulda, who also made an attractive speech. Mr. Fritz Gloganer, making a short speech, presented to Dr. Oncken as a souvenir of his friends in Chicago a silver bowl. Prof. Cutting of the University of Chicago thanked the German Consul, Dr. Wever, for his endeavors to win Dr. Oncken for the lectures at the university; to which Dr. Wever replied that owing to the generosity of some members of the Germania Men's Choir, it will be possible also for the coming session to have a prominent German professor to hold lectures at the University of Chicago.

ABENDPOST, February 15th, 1906

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 12/1

German Officials Here
They Principally Study the American Railway System.

Accompanied by Mr. F. Gudbrod, the technical attache of the German Embassy in Washington. Dr. E. C. Fleck, under secretary of the ministry, for public works arrived here yesterday to make a trip through the United States of America to study principally the American Railway System. They were received by the German Consul, Dr. Wever and visited this morning the Stock yards. This afternoon they will view the tunnels; tomorrow they will inspect the Pullman factories and other great manufacturing industries.

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 5th, 1905.

Consul Miller's Return.

He Is Not Favorable To The German Government.

J. Martin Miller has been a war correspondent for some American magazines and has written some articles, which show his hate for Germany. Reports about the bombardment of Samoa by British and American warships, in which the German navy did not participate, were written by him, in which he accused Germany of all kinds of tricks.

At the time of the Boxer revolution he abused the Fieldmarshal Count Con Waldersee, who as it is known, differed with the opinion of the American General Chaffee. He also wrote about a (presumable) interview with Admiral Dewey in which the latter-supposedly made some tactless statements about the German navy. Admiral Dewey denied these statements later. Notwithstanding this, Miller had been nominated as Consul in Aachen. This representative of a friendly nation was not favorable to Germany and a notice was sent to President Roosevelt, Miller has now returned to Chicago but denies, that he had come back on an official demand. The Consul



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ABENDPOST, September 5th, 1905.

is also implicated in the action of the beautiful Mae Wood of Denver, Col. Miss Wood had a position in the Federal Capital and had some entanglement with Senator Platt of New York, so that the Senator, who married two years ago had to pay her \$50,000 compensation. Miss Wood brought another action in which she accused Consul Miller and the private secretary of Pres. Roosevelt, Loeb, for conspiracy to get rid of her in the interest of Platt. The place of this supposed crime should have been the Victoria Hotel in New York. Miller denies the accusation and represents the girl as crazy.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 5th, 1905.

Visit From Germany
A Party of German Farmers Make A study Trip.

On a study trip to the United States of America a party of German farmers and officials of the Board of Agriculture arrived here yesterday and took rooms in the Auditorium Hotel. They are the subprefect Franz Von Gerlach, Kattowiz, sub-administrator Von Klaasen, Janorviz, 1 Von Kriesenmetter, Berlin, Dr. Hugenberg, 1 Berlin, Dr. Hayessen, Wollstein, Government administrator, Von Neinecke, Oppeln. They will travel through the North-west to acquaint themselves with American local conditions and methods. Tomorrow the party departs over Milwaukee to Madison, Wisconsin to visit the agriculture of the State.

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Abendpost, March 21, 1904

SUBLIME CELEBRATION.
THE GERMAN PROFESSORS
HONORED IN DESERVING WAY.



GERMAN

The reception celebration which was arranged yesterday in honor of the German Professors must have left a never-to-be-forgotten impression on many of the guests who filled the Auditorium to the last seat. This was the fraternization festival which could not have been conceived in a more beautiful fashion, and presumably it will produce good results. The giant hall with the festively dressed people, the spacious stage, on which in the foreground sat the faculty of the University of Chicago, the committees, the speakers and the guests of honor and Professors Joseph Kohler, Paul Ehrlich, Berthold Delbrueck, Eduard Meyer and Wilhelm Herrmann; while in the background were seated the clubs of the United Male Chorus, making an imposing impression. The three center loges at both sides of the main hall were reserved for invited guests and the lady companions of the German guests of honor. They were draped with American and German flags, and decorated with the coat-of-arms of both countries.

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Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1904.

Of the guests of honor Professor Kohler without doubt aroused the greatest interest. The scholar has an appearance whose charm nobody can deny.

Professor Starr Willard Cutting opened the meeting and described the significance of the festivity, lauding the German Universities, their scholars who are the first line scientists and all the guests of honor for whom the festivity is arranged.

The next speaker was the festival president, Mr. Harry Rubens, who was followed by Mr. Alexander R. Hohlfeld, Professor of German at the State University of Wisconsin with the real festival speech and this was an oratorical masterpiece.

Professor Dr. Delbrueck answered with a very favorable address in which he referred to the social institutions and social welfare of Germany.

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Die Abendpost, October 20, 1903.

ANOTHER ANTI GERMAN

In to-day's session of the Alliance of American instrument makers, Mr. Charles Truax, a local manufacturer held a speech, in which he asserts that the surgical instruments which are made in England, France and Sweden are good while these of German-make are bad. It appears that the goal of the German instrument makers consists in the fact that they endeavor to produce their merchandise for the cheapest possible sum, in order to be the lowest bidder in this international competition.

The fact though, that many of our Anglo-American doctors import their fine instruments from Germany, because they consider them superior to our and foreign products, Mr. Truax never mentioned. Probably this very fact induced him to launch such an attack. His lecture brought about a lively debate.

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Abendpost, October 22, 1902

A MORAL DEFEAT (Editorial)

Probably nobody thinks today of Samoa any more, but in the spring of 1899 this group of islands stood "in the foreground of public attention". Owing to the intrigues of Great Britain to which the U. S. A. were an easy victim, a serious conflict seemed to break out between these two powers on the one side and the German Empire on the other side, and the innocent cause of all was a half naked Samoan chieftain. But because the German government kept its calmness and the American government had to perceive that it couldn't risk a clash with Germany - and the loss of the German vote - on account of such a lousy consideration, the transaction was settled peacefully. It was agreed upon the division of the islands among the three powers, who had them so far more or less "protected", and left to King Oscar of Sweden the decision of the question whether the U. S. and Great Britain were entitled to land troops in Samoa and to let destroy numerous plantations in the surroundings of Apia. This arbitrator has now made the judgement, that "the Allies" proceeded in a totally unfair way and are therefore

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Abendpost, October 22, 1902

WPA (ILL) 7/1/1963

obliged to make compensation. The latter amounts to at most \$500,000, but the so-called American diplomacy takes its defeat very painfully. It can, in fact, be not very agreeable to them, to receive in front of the whole world the testimony, that they went into a clumsy British trap.

The Samoans after long years of disorders and wars had chosen as their head chieftain a certain Mataafa who was once before banished by Germany, but whom Germany now was willing to recognize. In spite of this the Superior Judge in Apia who was appointed by the three powers, accepted the English judgement, that Mataafa could not be elected, because he was once unsympathetic to the German government. When the Samoans opposed this decision against which also Germany protested, the English maintained that anarchy had broken out that had to be crushed by the power of arms. They induced the American Admiral Kautz, who in spite of his German origin stuck to the British and American enemies of Germany, to unite with them for a "punic expedition" against the pretended rebels. This was put under the leadership of a British officer and fell into an ambush. In vengeance the Allies carried on a true incendiarism and destroyed particularly the plantations of the Germans, who in their opinion had stirred

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Abendpost, October 22, 1902

WPA (ILL) 101-3-13

the rebellion. Seemingly it was the intention of the British to incite the United States to war with Germany, and the Grand Republic entered into their plans, because they thought that the German Empire wants to use Samoa only as a base from which to conquer the Philippine Islands. However German diplomacy succeeded in overcoming British intrigues and to convince the United States of the groundlessness of their fears. To the unjust and needless property destruction, Germany did not want to submit outright, and the arbitrator agreed with her.

With this the incident should be fully settled. When the American Jingo Press tries now to doubt the impartiality of King Oscar, this is a meanness for which there is no excuse. The King of Sweden is of course "a monarch", but that he should decide on this account against the Republic is nonsense because Great Britain against whom the decision is also directed, has a monarchical system of government too. Evidently his judgement is just, and the United States should learn from their moral defeat, that it is not good to be too much of a friend of the faithless Albion. For the rest, they possess the recognized

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Abendpost, October 22, 1902

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

best part of the entire Samoan Islands, but they don't know what to do with it, while Germany has improved in every way its assigned part and has earned the highest satisfaction of the inhabitants. Germany does not look at her colonies as being mere toys.

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II A 1Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1902.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275.

DR. LORENZ HONORED.

The famous Vienna surgeon Dr. Adolf Lorenz was cheered this morning at the operating room of the County hospital by more than 600 doctors and students after he made known in plain words his kindest joy about the cordial reception which he had received there and a few introductory remarks about his new treatment method for hip dislocations in children. Dr. Lorenz then demonstrated his new method of treatment on some little patients and called forth the admiration of the audience who filled the amphitheater and every available space of the operation room. The news that he cures such cases without operation has spread from coast to coast and from almost every city he received petitions to undertake such cures. Too great is already the number of the little patients who were brought here for private treatment that he consented yesterday to another week's stay in Chicago before he leaves for San Francisco. Still he will have to give a number of the cases to local doctors who are now familiar with his treatments. Tomorrow, Saturday, he will give a lecture at the Wesley Hospital for young doctors of Northwestern University and on his way back from San Francisco he will pay a visit to his patients here as far as his time will permit.

In honor of the famous specialist was arranged last night a banquet at the Athletic Club by the Chicago Orthopedic Association and the Chicago Surgical

Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1902.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Society. Dr. A. B. Hosmer gave a toast to "Our highly beloved guest" to whom the doctors of the old and new world are obliged to render thanks. Dr. William A. Evans in behalf of the Chicago Medical Society and Dr. M. L. Harris of the Illinois State Medical Society presented the celebrated guest with diplomas of honorary membership. Dr. Lorenz accepted all these tributes with the modesty of a really great man and spoke in fluent English about his pleasing experiences in Chicago. He said that his stay at Chicago will always remain the finest remembrance of his life.

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III A Abendpost, August 29, 1902.

IV



GERMAN

PRINCE HENRY'S THANKS.

German Consulate at the Schiller Building there reigned yesterday afternoon a special activity and also solemnity. The concern was to deliver in a festive, impressive, and dignified way the awards which Prince Henry ordered for those who made themselves deserving in connection with his stay in Chicago. The acting Consul Dr. Zoepffel had prepared for every one of them a short but hearty address in which he expressed the wish of his majesty, the German Emperor, that the person in question may accept the order or honor-present and at the same time he delivered the thanks of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Arthur T. Eddy, the lawyer and "the Lion of Chicago Society," received the Red Eagle Order of the 3rd class, but just as pride are the two coachmen John Mooney and Robert Cook who drove the Prince through the streets, they received golden pins that are valuable jewels. More precious and of more artistic value are other pins that were given to the following gentlemen:



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the Chief of Police O'Neill, the Architect James Gamble Rodgers, the painter Heinz Meixner, the Aldermen Mavor and Goldzier, the gentlemen Frank Amberg, Gustav Ehrhorn, and C Ricketts of Chicago. Cigarette cases with the name of the donor in diamonds were received by Frank H. Jones and E. G. Halle.

Photographs of the Prince with his signature were received by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Governor Richard Yates, the gentlemen F. L. Lefens, Honore Palmer, Milward Adams, Gabriel Katzenberger, Harry G. Selfridge, Miss Mc Veagh, Watson F. Blair, F. Willis Rice, George E. Adams, John J. Mitchell, Frederick B. Tuttle, Frank H. Jones, Arthur Caton, Colonel Young, Mrs. Consul Wever.

Large pictures of Prince Henry with his signature were given to the Germania Club of Chicago and the Milwaukee Art Institute. Orders bestowed were: Order of the Crown III Class: Consul Wever, Wilhelm Vocke, and Harry Rubens, IVth class: the secretaries Reichel, Schinger and Noculak of the German Consulate, the German Assistant Librarian, C. F. L. Gauss and Mr. Wilhelm Schmidt, Order of the Red Eagle- III rd class: Augustus N. Eddy, IVth class: former Consul Haering, Dr. Zoepffel, Gustav Fischer, President of the Germania Club, Professor Camillo von Klenze, Architect Louis Guentzel and Gustav Zimmermann, the leader of German instruction at the public schools.

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Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1902.

THE RED EAGLE.

Several members of the Board of Education found it necessary to make investigations, the reason, that caused the German government to recognize by the order decoration stream following the visit of Prince Henry, also the former superintendent of German instruction, Dr. G. A. Zimmermann. Now they have found out that the German consul, Dr. Walter Wever, a few months ago had paid a visit to several schools in company of Dr. Zimmermann.

Of course these schools can be visited by anybody, but the consul of a foreign land is not anybody. As such it is his duty, if he wants to get acquainted with any arrangements in our state affairs, to call for the permission of the competent authorities.

Consul Wever is at present in Europe on a vacation trip and Dr. Zimmermann is absent from the city and therefore these two interested parties cannot be asked. The consul in charge has no knowledge whatsoever about the affair, and says that no official report of the decoration was received by his office. He said that if a decoration was given to Dr. Zimmermann it could be only in recognition of



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his long activity at the public schools and his efforts for the cultivation of the German language and the German culture, but not for services as guide for the consul. School superintendent Cooley declared to our reporter that he has no report about any visit of the German consul and the question must stay open whether this report is only an invention or whether the violation of etiquette is a fact.

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Abendpost, March 4, 1902



GERMAN

GERMANY'S MESSENGER OF
FRIENDSHIP

Prince Henry of Prussia on his arrival yesterday evening was greeted by an enormous crowd and his reception by the people was very enthusiastic. As soon as the train stopped, Mayor Harrison, A. J. Eddy and Consul Dr. Wever with the City Council Committee, boarded the private car of the Prince, where Mr. Harrison, after an introduction by Ambassador von Holleben greeted the guest with the words: "I bid you Chicago's welcome!" "Thank you", answered the Prince, and then Alderman Mavor presented the greeting resolutions. The streets from the depot to the Auditorium Hotel were lined with thousands of people, 3000 members of German Clubs carrying torch lights and the parade was led by an honorary squadron of cavalry. Many music bands intoned, "Heil Dir im Sieger Kranz"....

In an enthusiastic demonstration for the leader of the German nation the celebration found its zenith at the Armory of the first Regiment. Prince Henry himself after a short address invoked three cheers for his Imperial brother. Mr. Thies J. Lefens delivered an address in German with a poetic welcome address and several male and ladies' singing clubs sang German and



Abendpost, March 4, 1902

American songs. At the banquet at the Auditorium Hotel 160 guests were present. Mayor Harrison acted as Toastmaster. The Prince answered with a warm address in English. Later in the evening a grand festival ball was given at the Auditorium Hotel, the most elegant affair this city had ever seen. The Grand March, under the arrangement of Alderman Honore Palmer, was led by the Prince and Mrs. Carter Harrison.

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Abendpost, March 3, 1902

Welcome
Editorial

With extraordinary satisfaction the Germans of Chicago bid welcome to Prince Henry, because his visit in the United States is a continuation of their own efforts to admit no ill-feeling between their motherland and the land of their choice. When the British incitements in this country started to produce an unexpected and inexplicable result and a large part of the English-American Press talked itself into a kind of war fury against Germany, the Germans of this city arranged a protest meeting that put an end to the alarm. They declared that there exists not the smallest reason for suspicion or for enmity from Germany, and that the attempts to stamp the entire American people as Anglo-Saxon or English, must be rejected firmly. Their protest found an echo over the entire nation and did not fail of its impression on the yellow press as well as the Federal Government. At least after this day another tone was evident.

Since the German Emperor endeavored with great success to destroy the falsehood-webs of the British and to prove to the American people that Germany never has obstructed the way of the United States, and above all, never had any intention of snatching away the Philippine Islands or to found colonies



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on American soil. In order to give them a positive proof of his friendly attitude, he ordered his only brother to pay a visit to the American people. The truly enthusiastic reception that was prepared everywhere to Prince Henry, shows without doubt that the Kaiser selected the right remedy, but he could hardly have reaped such a success if everything had not been prepared so excellently by the German-Americans. Therefore the Germans of Chicago, who started the ball rolling without immodesty can take credit for the warm demonstrations for Prince Henry and the country he represents as the crowning of their efforts.

They salute the representative of the German Imperial House as a guest of the entire nation and as bearer of peace and friendship messages. First because they have become good and faithful citizens of the United States they rejoice that the connections are becoming closer between the land of their birth and their new homeland. Prince Henry is most heartily welcome to all of them.

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IMPOSING GERMAN CELEBRATION

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the German Empire's Re-Creation

The thirtieth anniversary of the German nation's regeneration under the leadership of an emperor, was celebrated yesterday evening by the members of our local veterans clubs at the North Side Turner Hall. Although the veterans are lan-abiding citizens loyal to their newly adopted country, they nevertheless have the right to celebrate this important historical day, which has been of such tremendous significance to Germanism. They fought during that epochal period to attain the unification of Germany, and others who were too young at the time to participate in the conflict, became recruits later and are still proud of having belonged to the best army of the world.

The former soldiers were by no means the only ones who celebrated; hundreds of Germans, with an enduring sentiment for their native hearth, came to commemorate the event.

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The Arrangement Committee, consisting of members of the German Warriors Club of Chicago, the Landwehrverein [Reserves, the older contingents], Alliance of German Veterans, Association of German Comrades at Arms, German Veterans Club of Chicago, the Warriors Club of Town of Lake, the South Chicago Warriors Club, and the Lake View Warriors Club did their utmost to provide an excellent program and left nothing undone to promote the festival in a manner befitting the occasion.

The hall was splendidly decorated with green garlands and the flags of these and other military clubs.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the festival, and when the presiding official, Wilhelm Schmidt, acclaimed Germania and Columbia, i. e., the German Kaiser and the President of the United States, a mighty roar filled the immense hall, a thunderous release of pent up emotions, the like of which is not often heard. We noted a repetition of this intense public approval when the German

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consul, Dr. Walter Wever, ended his masterly, patriotic speech with a "Hail to America," and asked the assembly to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," a request to which everyone gladly and enthusiastically complied.

The festivities commenced promptly at eight o'clock. Kretschmar's "Coronation March" was selected for the introductory number, followed by Weber's "Jubilee Overture," whereupon Wilhelm Schmidt addressed the assembly:

"Esteemed festival participants [Verbatim]: Thirty years ago, the Germans conquered their hereditary enemy. At that time, they brought into captivity more than one half of the French army, including Emperor Napoleon and his famous marshals, and surrounded proud, royal Paris with an iron belt. The German officers, leaders of a victorious army, entered the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, remnant of the bygone glory of the once almighty Ludwig XIV. Downtrodden Germany consisted of a heterogeneous assembly of states. It was molded into a brotherly unit through the creation of an empire,

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which originated in the palatial environs of Versailles. There the King of Prussia became Emperor of Germany.

"We wish to be a single people, but brothers all, never separating in danger and distress." Thus resounded the troth in the halls of the great castle.

"It was King Ludwig II, of Bavaria, who magnanimously accepted the proposals of the Great Bismarck and the German potentates, presenting the emperor's crown to the King and hero, Wilhelm I, of Prussia. Through this act, the Hohenzollern family became the hereditary imperial ruler of Germany. [The name "Hohenzollern" means "High Tariff."]

"The old Prussian King, who had led the united German army to repeated victories, accepted the imperial emblem and promised, in his inauguration speech in the presence of the German leaders and generals, that he should always defend Germany's

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cause and honor.

"After this festive act, wherein circumstances conspired that the German army should represent the German people, Germany became united again, a single nation led by one leader, the Emperor.

"The glad tidings traveled fast and far everywhere, and reached even this land, where the Germans had commenced to create a name for themselves. The occurrence brought a happy response abroad and here, as the Germans knew that reuniting of the various German peoples is destined to give the nation the rank and place it deserves in the world, position to which it has been entitled for centuries.

"And the German government, the German Emperor, proved it during the last thirty years, and has not forgotten the peregrinating countrymen who, in the interim, became citizens of other nations.

"When the oldest German Veterans Club of the United States, the German Warriors

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Club of Chicago, asked the former emperor, Wilhelm I, in 1876, to honor the association with a flag, the great leader did not hesitate. He sent the precious gift to Mr. Claussenius, German consul in Chicago, requesting him to present it to the club in His Majesty's name.

"At that time a huge throng of Chicago Germans appeared. It happened in this hall where we now celebrate the new birth of Germany.

"And the present Emperor, Wilhelm II, has also followed the precedent of his departed, noble grandfather. When, in the year 1899, the German Ambassador von Holleben submitted the wish of the Central Alliance of the German Military Clubs of Chicago and vicinity to the Emperor, His Majesty did not hesitate. Emperor Wilhelm II sent the present to the local consulate, and requested that the chief representative of the German nation in America shall give it to the Central Alliance in the name of His Majesty. His Excellency von Holleben gladly complied, and conveyed the Emperor's greetings to the former members of his army.

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"During the presentation address, the ambassador said: 'His Majesty is fully aware that the comrades of the Central Alliance are mostly citizens of the United States, but he desires above all that they shall show the same sterling qualities as American citizens as it behooves their former standing as German soldiers and burghers.' This then expresses the Emperor's definite wish.

"Now, gentlemen, I feel certain that we have heeded his desire in the past and shall follow it in the future. We are loyal citizens of the United States.

"But our love and esteem for our old Fatherland, the native shores, Germania, will never disappear, and that is why we congregate here today to celebrate the re-creation of Germany, the thirtieth anniversary of German unification under a single leadership.

"The military clubs which arranged the festivities asked me to bid you welcome. I gladly accede to this request, and on this occasion let us acclaim our old

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Mother, Germania, and our new Mother, Columbia. I ask you to rise and repeat the acclamation, 'Germania, the German Empire and its great leader, Emperor Wilhelm II; and Columbia, which gave us such a friendly reception, the glorious Republic of the United States and its representative, the President, Hail! Hail! Hail!'"

After the tumultuous response subsided, E. L. F. Gauss, assistant librarian, recited the prologue, a masterly poem of his own creation, which brought well-nigh unending applause.

'Though hundred years ago,
Germany had great men,
And the World became aware
Of what the German mind created;
Though we had ambitious youths,
Likewise German faith and duty;
Though one spoke of German virtue,

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Germany did not exist.
Disintegrated within its boundaries,
The sordid fate of a glorious land;
Whilst the cultured contemplated,
And the brave strained their fists.
It remained apathetic, dormant,
Enshrouded by midnight dreams.
Frogs croaked in dismal swamps;
The people were not aroused.
Motivated by special interests,
Everyone lived in a small state.
It provided food,
And a small harvest.
Of what concern are the others,
Who cares for a Fatherland?
If he does not prosper,
He merely, merrily migrates.

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[Altogether, ten verses, classical in conception and expression, in which the poet compares the German Kaiser of the 1870-71 period to Moses, who united his people. He speaks of the coronation in the enemy's stately hall, Versailles, France; of the German eagle on the nation's coat of arms, and ends by saying, "The last century gave us a mighty heritage, a fatherland, magnificent and astounding. Let us again proclaim our affection on this thirtieth anniversary."

Hermann Dietz, the well-known German baritone, sang and was rewarded with great applause. He selected an aria by Milloeker, "Black Clouds."

Then the orchestra played "Militaria," a medley by Stetefeld, after which followed the address of Dr. Walter Wever, German consul. Let it be recorded here, that the Consul's speech was interrupted constantly with outbursts of applause. "The Star Spangled Banner" was the next number on the program,

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the entire assembly participating.

Dr. W. Wever's Speech

"Ladies and Gentlemen. The program lists the song "Germany, Germany above all," but I ask you, with due permission of the Chairman, to sing the American National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," because my speech is dedicated to your new Fatherland. You know, that as consul, it is one of my principal duties to promote amity and do my share in the furtherance of mutual good will between the two nations. The manner whereby such reciprocal sentiments may be attained, depends on the countless and ever present daily occurrences; even chance.

"Words cannot define it, but formalities, such as the present festivity, are calculated to foster such friendly relations.

"The founding of the German Empire, in the midst of the Old World, created a

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nation which no other power dared attack during the last three decades, and, likewise, it produced an empire which is self-sufficient and shows no inclination for aggrandizement through conquests. This dual status also created the tremendous commerce which is such a blessing to the New and Old World, a fact of incalculable significance, particularly to these two nations, whose fortunes are so closely interwoven, that our festivities cannot be emphasized enough, especially in foreign countries. My vocation necessitated considerable traveling. I saw a large part of Europe, South America, and lately the United States of North America; and everywhere I made the same observation: The German was only tolerated in foreign countries, but since the unification of Germany he became an honored, respected member of his community.

"May you be ordained to bring increasing honor to your German origin, here, in America. The German West already is regarded as a mighty factor in American politics, and Chicago, German Chicago, is classified as the astounding city of this wonderland. The entire world centers its attention on this mercantile

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empire, a ceaseless force of mental and physical labor. Allow me, as a non-American, to give tribute in common with the universal admiration, and let us all proclaim, 'The new homeland, America, may it endure for ever!'"

Professor von Klenze's Speech

"We are celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the German empire The ungratified yearning of centuries, the dream of German patriots, have reached fruition; it appears now in all its splendor, the new empire, a young colossus after ceaseless striving. The promises have been, fulfilled. No country, not even the recently founded cultural nations, surpass it in its superabundant vitality.

"Mightily it developed, and nowhere does it take a secondary place in the great race for supremacy. But this emblem of strength is not detrimental to other people; time and again this great power asserted itself to assure

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the peace of Europe.

"Never has a nation been more justified to look with pride and gratitude upon its statesmanship than Germany, after it realized a unification of its separate factions. People, as a whole, have something in common with individuals. Some are blessed with constant development and reach their goal quickly, whereas others are doomed to long, incessant labors, endless disappointments, and, when courage reaches its lowest point, success appears at last

"May God grant continued growth to Germany during the ensuing centuries; may it always be a protectorate of the weak and the pride of the strong!"

His rhetorical masterpiece was rewarded with unstinted, merited recognition.

The assembly then sang "We Shall Remain Steadfast and True." The Male chorus



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added "The Faithful German Heart."

The final vocal selection was Mr. Dietz's solo, "The Wanderer's Song," which aroused intense enthusiasm.

Dueppeler's "Trench March" ended the program, that is, its official part.

A ball followed, and the younger element remained until dawn.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison was present.

Finally, we may add that the leader of the 58th Infantry Regiment, Roderich A. von Manstein, a witness of the coronation at Versailles, was among yesterday's celebrants. He is the proud owner of the Iron Cross of the Second Class and the Red Eagle Medal, with swords; honorary awards for his prowess in 1870 and 1866.

The following telegrams were received in the course of the evening:

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A message of regret from Mr. Holleben, Washington, D. C., who is detained and therefore cannot be present . . .

Reminiscent greetings of the Central Alliance of German Warriors and Veterans, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 30, 1900.

AMERICAN-GERMANS AND THEIR CITIZENSHIP

A movement is now afoot in Germany to retain the German emigrants as citizens of the Reich. It is considered a heavy loss to the Fatherland that those who emigrate to another country-and they are many-sever their political connections with their old homeland. It has been pointed out that the English emigrants added to the development of the British Empire, when they settled in Canada or in Australia. They did so in their own interest but remained loyal to their country.

It is rather late to make these observations now. England has been a world power for some time, and her colonies are of vital importance to her. Surrounded by water as she is it is only natural that English emigrants wish to settle in her possessions across the sea. Germany's sea coast on the contrary is a small area. Notwithstanding this obstacle, German spirit and diligence have made progress and are recognized in all foreign countries.

Then too, the advantages which England is supposed to derive from her colonies are over-estimated.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 30, 1900.

It is a useless to grieve over Germany's sharing in the spoils of the work. It would be futile now for Germany to try to recapture the lost opportunity.

Germany, as indicated at the end of this article is anxious to induce the German immigrant to refrain from political participation in his adopted homeland; in other words to remain loyal to Germany. The Koelnische Zeitung expressed the opinion that the German immigrant in the United States could easily be won over to this scheme. To accomplish this, it is imperative that the immigrant should be kept under the watchful eyes of an organization, which in turn would nurture his loyalty to the Reich. The German influence in Washington would be equally as important.

They expect our American government to give its assistance to a certain people, so that it may build a state within a state. And what about the immigrant? Would he not encounter material hardships by such isolation? It is not clear to us of what advantage such a procedure would be to Germany.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 30, 1900.

As a matter of fact, as naturalized American citizens they are much more useful to Germany. They are voters then, and as such can influence the government. The welfare of the country will always be the first concern of our Federal government, and it will always advocate fair dealings with the German-American citizens.

The explanation for the present German movement is that the immigrant is completely absorbed by this nation. The German-American is not the type of man eager to sever ties with his native land. His interest in Germany will always persist. What he has achieved in the interest of his people surpasses everything ever accomplished by any nationality at any time.

Official recognition of the German language is also due to the tireless efforts of the German-Americans. Our educational system has included the study of this language in the curriculum of the public schools.

And there is still another thing; compare our German-American press with that of Germany, and it will be seen that the former enjoys a much wider

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 30, 1900

circulation. There are thousands of German societies throughout the country which use the German language exclusively.

Yes, Germany is represented at her best in the United States.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 9, 1900.

THE GERMAN PRESS

It is indeed of little importance whether or not the European Press approves our recent election.

In Europe they know little about the conditions in our country, with the exception of only a few; furthermore, they are governed by a intense prejudice against this republic of ours.

McKinley was never a favorite either of the German or of the Austrian press. If his name appears, it seems to be necessary to make the sign of the cross, just as if Satan himself had been mentioned. They reproach McKinley for his interference with European industry. Furthermore, most of the German and the Austrian press sided against us during the conflict with Spain. They went even further in their antagonistic attitude, by ridiculing our army and navy. Only recently a disgraceful poem was published in the "Kladderadatsch," a Berlin newspaper, which we have put on display in our offices. Only a small percentage of the German press is in sympathy with the policy of our country. For instance, the well edited Frankfurter Zeitung acknowledges our accomplishments, and our position among the most powerful nations of the world. Concerning our recent

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election, the Frankfurter Zeitung said: "It is impossible to disregard the political achievement attained by that colossal country known to us as America; neither can the world remain passive to America's commercial competition." There are still newspapers in Germany which consider the German-American citizens as members of the German Reich. As such, they are expected to exercise their political influence, in favor of German commerce and industry. How stupid!

In matters of politics and economics we, German-Americans, are true Americans. We agree with the Anglo-Americans; our first concern is the welfare of our country. To those newspapers which misrepresent our attitude and question our sincerity as Americans, we reply that not only do they insult us, but they also belittle us in the eyes of the Anglo-Americans. When we took the oath as American citizens, we ceased to be subjects of the German Empire. The loyalty of German-Americans cannot be questioned.

This we have demonstrated during the Civil War and on various other critical occasions. If the German journalists were only partly as intelligent as their government, they would cause the latter less concern. They should remember the words of the Emperor who stated not long ago: Politically, I know no German-

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Americans, but only Americans."

This viewpoint we also share. This country is our country; we belong to this nation and we shall defend it, because it is our country, right or wrong.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 8, 1900.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSUL ARRIVES

The new German Consul in Chicago, Dr. Walther Wever, arrived with his wife and their three children yesterday. Dr. Wever functioned as German Consul in Rio de Janeiro before his transfer to Chicago. He is the son of His Excellency the Privy Councillor and Attorney General, Dr. Wever, and the descendant of an old and prominent family of jurists. He received his early education in Berlin and later studied law at the University of Heidelberg.

Dr. Wever was born June 24, 1859, in the city of Berlin. After he received his degree in 1887, he functioned for a short time as judge in one of the courts of Berlin, but in December of the same year he entered the foreign office. In July, 1888, he was transferred to the German Consulate in Paris. In 1890 he was called upon to manage the affairs of the German Consulate in Bucharest. This position was only temporary, for he was soon appointed vice-consul at Sofia, Bulgaria. Then followed his appointment in 1893 as chief consul at

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 8, 1900.

Rustschuk and another appointment in 1895 as Consul in Rio de Janeiro.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

THE UNION OF MILITARY SOCIETIES.

The Central Union of the German Military Societies of Chicago decided at its recently held meeting, to honor the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, by bestowing on him the title of honorary president of the union. Dr. von Holleben was honored thus, in appreciation for his efforts to provide the Central Union with the imperial German flag and for the personal presentation of the flag.

After Dr. von Holleben's acceptance of this proposed honor was received, the diploma, a document representing beautiful workmanship, was presented to him yesterday. The eagle appearing on the diploma is flanked by the German and American flags, beneath which appears the following inscription: "The Central Union of the German Military Societies of Chicago and surrounding areas hereby appoints his excellency, the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, as honorary president of the Central Union. The society thus expresses its deep appreciation to Dr. von Holleben, for services rendered to this union."

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1896.

CALLED BACK TO GERMANY.

The German Vice Consul Franz Bopp, who has been in office in Chicago since 1893, will go back to Germany, April 18th and will serve in the army as a reserve officer for six weeks. He probably will be attached to the foreign office in Berlin, though it may be possible, that the German Government will send him back to Chicago. Nothing definite can be obtained yet, about his probable successor.

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DIE ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1895.

German War-Veterans from Chicago in Berlin.

Among the German War-Veterans, who came from America to participate in the German Warveterans-Festivals at Berlin, was also a group of German Warveterans from Chicago. To honor the American guests, a great banquet was given by the Berlin Singing Society, "Philharmony".

The excellent music was furnished by a German military Orchestra, which played among other fine musicpieces also a march, composed by a Chicagoan, Mr. Kalbitz. The German general Von Loe made a speech, and greeted particularly the American visitors. Mr. Schlenker, President of the Chicago Warveterans Association, thanked all for the hearty reception in Berlin, and promised the loyalty of German-American Warveterans to the old Fatherland.



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, August 16th, 1895.

To all Germans and German-Americans.
The German Consul Dr. Carl Buenz is issuing the following warning:

" I received lately many complaints about people, using the German Eagle or Imperial Coat of Arms on letterheads, various stationery and literature for business-propaganda and even for fraudulent purposes. I am investigating all reported cases individually and want to make it known, that I am the only authorized German Consul for the following territory: North and South Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming. My office is located on the 5th floor of the Kedzie Building, 120 E. Randolph Street. Any person using my name, office or Imperial Seal, is guilty of misrepresentation and will be prosecuted without delay. I owe this publication to the interest of all Germans and German-Americans of the said territory."

Dr. Carl Buenz,
German Consul.

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Abendpost, May 24, 1895.

BISMARCK HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GERMAN VETERAN'S CLUB.

April 24th, the local "German Veteran Club" sent an artistic diploma to Prince Bismarck, making him an honorary member of the club. Yesterday, the Club received a letter of acceptance from the imperial Chancellor of the German Empire, which was signed by his own hands and with the following contents:

"It will be a distinction to me, to belong to the "German Veterans Club" in Chicago as an honorary member."

Von Bismarck.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 5th, 1894.

Again In Vain.

The Silver problem has disrupted to such an extent our monetary system and business life, that finally all organizations of German-Americans all over the country decided to select a commission of prominent German-American manufacturers, business men and bankers, to study from the bottom our deplorable business-situation and find a sensible solution towards normal conditions. This German commission has been in session during four months in Washington and came to the conclusion, that there is no remedy for our economical ills, as long as the value of merchandise is different in every State of the Union. The Chambers of Commerce of all States should get together to stipulate a standard value of any kind of merchandise for the whole country. After this has been accomplished, it will be easy, to regulate the standard value of silver in the United States and subsequently also abroad in all commercial relations on the worldmarket.

We agree with the findings of the German commission but doubt that there is enough feeling of responsibility in every state towards the general interests of the Union and the American people, in order to create the harmonizing effects as described above.

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PROFESSOR WETZOLDT ABOUT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Professor Wetzoldt from Berlin, as we remember, has been in America last year to study the American School system. He stayed also a few months in Chicago, to complete his studies.

At present, Professor Wetzoldt is lecturing in Germany on our School system. We are publishing herewith some of this noted Professor's impressions about our country:

Based on the individual freedom and liberal laws, the American people have a highly developed grade of self-consciousness, which is reflected in the mental attitude of teachers and pupils. The American child, going to school, is quickly advanced in character and knowledge. Subsequently, the school term, lasting eight years in primary schools, is often shortened to four years for some pupils.

On the other hand, there are certain defective conditions, which darken considerably the picture of American schools. For instance, only 72 per cent of all children of school age are actually coming to school. The other 28 % cannot be

Die Abendpost, March 10, 1894.

traced by the law, as there is no official record of all persons in regards to their change of location or address. The pupils are going to school three to four months during the year. The number of school-days is actually only 134 (in Germany about 240 days). Home lessons are rare and not definite. There is a large number of Protestant and Catholic Church schools, which according to Professor Wetzoldt are inferior to the public schools as to teachers and curricula.

Evidently, the woman in America is considered to be the bearer of cultural life, not only at home, but also in schools. Therefore most teachers are women. In the City of Chicago alone, there were 200 male teachers besides 3000 women teachers, who are admitted to the most responsible and highest positions. This is causing a steady decrease of male teachers, who gradually are falling off to look for more promising careers.

The American School system is more or less under the influence of local politics, which ~~are~~ sometimes causes great inconvenience to the School Board and teachers.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1893.

JUDGE STEIN.

His Opinion about Judicial Procedure in
Germany.



p. 5.. Judge Stein returned from his European journey and says that he feels mentally and physically strengthened. He will resume his official activities tomorrow. Every Saturday will be set aside for divorce cases.

It is interesting to hear his dissertations about the German judicial system which he studied thoroughly. "I have noticed," he said yesterday, "that the German judges have a different position than here. They feel a greater sense of dignity and are also more conscientious in their judicial duties. Abroad the judge questions the witnesses, although the lawyers are also able to ask questions which the judge may have overlooked. The petitions and acts in civil as well as criminal cases contain much more detail, are more thorough than in the United States. It is quite unusual that an appeal is taken to a higher court and all legal business is therefore settled more promptly than here."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1893.

A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT.

p. 4 - Mr. Karl Buenz, German Consul in Chicago, sends us the following information: The German Chancellor has empowered Dr. Paul Richard Welker, 2459 Prairie Ave., to give physical examinations to German citizens to ascertain their fitness for military service, and is authorized to issue official certificates. This affects all the Germans who are subject to military service even if they have lived in the United States for a long time.

At last the German government shows some consideration for its faithful citizens, and does not send them on a long journey to New York or San Francisco when they wish to be examined for military eligibility. This



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1893.

new regulation is due to constant representations by the Staats-Zeitung, which were supported by the German Consul, Mr. Buenz, and emphasized by the attraction exercised by our World's Fair. The latter undoubtedly opened the eyes of the European gentlemen and made them realize how great the Chicago German population is. Many German governmental officials crossed the ocean to see the Columbian Exposition and here gained the conviction that to expect the German citizens to sacrifice time and money for a long trip to New York was asking too much.

Although the arrangement has been a protracted affair, - its final realization is nevertheless welcome. In the name of the faithful patriotic Germans of Chicago and of the Northwest, we express our thanks to the Emperor, the Chancellor, the Consul and to all those who took a hand in the matter.....

Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

GERMAN-AMERICANS AT THE FAIR.

Above the tower of the German castle floated yesterday the gorgeous colors of the empire. About its base and stretching far away in solid masses, the German citizens of the republic gathered to do honor to the day. From the speakers' stand German noblemen, commissioned by the Kaiser himself, spoke to the people in their native tongue, and stirred into life strong patriotic memories. From the same stand American citizens told of the noble part the sons of the Fatherland have played in the development of the United States.

Two thousand singers, massed in bands of red and white and black, sang "Die Nacht am Rhein," and half a dozen bands played patriotic melodies. But above all sounded the deep, full voiced "Hoch!" "Hoch!" of the cheering crowds, and more eloquent than spoken words was the sturdy Teutonic spirit which showed itself in the hearty enthusiasm which marked every incident of the day. Already for hours the German-Americans from Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and half a dozen smaller cities had been gathering about the German Building.

The great German chorus of 3,000 voices slowly filed into their seats. As

Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

the various societies took their places at the rear of the singers' stand they planted their banners against the top railing, and at 2 o'clock it was ablaze with color. One of the first of the societies to arrive was the German veterans, their commander, Roderich von Lannstein, proudly wearing the Black Cross on his coat. A few minutes later, under the blue and gold banner of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a hundred women, wearing sashes of the Stars and Stripes, marched in military order to their seats. The singers dressed in black, white, and red, and seated so that they formed the flag of Germany. Below were the children, all in white, back of them women in gowns of red, and still farther to the rear the men forming the black stripe of the flag.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Herr Vermuth, resplendent in a uniform of gold, crimson, and blue, walked out to the speakers' stand. With him were President Halle and Mayor Harrison. Director G. Katzenberger climbed up into his seat and waved his magic baton. At the signal 2,000 singers arose in their seats. Again the baton was raised, the the children in waiting started to sing "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles." As they sang the stronger voices of the women took up the strain, and then a splendid bass came from the seats of the men singers. As the proud chorus arose to the skies, the patriotic melody stirred the hearts of the Germans who looked and listened from the stand

Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1893.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

before the castle and from their seats came an answering echo. Then when they had finished from the massed thousands came the cry of "bravo".

Chairman Halle of the Citizens Committee, in a brief speech declared the exercises opened, and was greeted with further cheers. Then from the north came the sound of martial music. Marching under stained and tattered banners, the Stars and Stripes among them, with a military band playing "Das Fatherland" at their head, came the men of the Deutscher Krieger Verein. Again a thrill of patriotic pride went through the crowds, and three cheers went up as they halted before the castle.

Herr Harry Rubens was introduced to deliver a welcome on behalf of the German-Americans to their brothers from the Fatherland. As he began the sound of another band playing to the south broke in and drowned his voice. He stopped and the crowd parted to make way for the famous Von Bulow Band. They played for five minutes, while Chairman Halle vainly endeavored to stop them and give Herr Rubens a chance to finish his address. When they had finished there was a roar of laughter and then Herr Rubens continued. As he progressed cheer after cheer met his patriotic sallies. Then he called for attention and Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German Commissioner, in his military uniform, and Baron von Holleben stepped forward. In hearty Teutonic fashion Herr Rubens presented

Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

each of the distinguished Germans to their countrymen. Then he called for an old-time greeting to the Fatherland and its representatives.

"Hoch!" cried Herr Rubens, and at the word 5,000 hats and as many waving handkerchiefs filled the air, while such a volley of sound went up as only sturdy Germans, stirred by patriotic impulses can make. After the Von Bulow musicians played again "Die Nacht am Rhein," the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben, was introduced. He urged his countrymen to hold dear the memory of their Fatherland and their mother tongue. "Never," he said, "let these memories be forgotten," and from the people rose up the answering shout of "Never, never!"

Carl Schurz was the next speaker. When he had finished there were cheers and cries of "Hoch" that sounded as far as the crowd was massed. The celebration continued in the evening at Festival Hall.

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Chicago Record, June 7, 1903.

WTA (111)

TURNERS ARE ANGRY. GERMAN DAY AT THE EXPOSITION HAS BEEN FIXED FOR JUNE 15.

A hitch has occurred, however, which threatens to overturn the plans of Herr Wermuth and his friends, for the celebration of German Day, June 15, is the anniversary of the Emperor William's accession to the imperial throne of Germany. On that day will also be held the general elections for the return of members to the new reichstag.

Those (Germans) who are citizens of the United States for the most part sympathize with the German parliamentarians who are fighting Emperor William's army bill, and they hope the new reichstag will refuse to adopt it, as did the parliament recently dissolved.

It seems that the fact that the Germans of the World's Fair city will celebrate their national day on June 15, has been taken as an indication, in some quarters, that they endorse Emperor William's military policy and desire him to succeed at the elections. The turner societies of Chicago, which represent most of the brain and brawn of the race, most energetically disavow all sympathy with ideas of military aggrandizement and they have explicitly refused to participate in the proceedings on German Day if it is understood that by

Chicago Record, June 7, 1935.

doing so they are put in the position of endorsing Emperor William and his plan of campaign.

A leading member of the Turner's society said last night: "Unless it is made clear that we are not to march on June 15, to glorify William, 20,000 turners will withdraw and hold a separate parade. Some prominent Germans living in America are sympathizers with the autocratic plans of the emperor, and they think to snatch an endorsement by getting us to celebrate his accession, and that, too, on the day of the general election. We detest militarism and monarchy, and we can't be used for any such purpose. The society in its convention at Joliet, decided to take no part unless given proper assurance that our participation will not be made use of in a political way. We believe that German Day primarily is meant as an occasion when German-Americans should turn out and show their strength to the world. It is not meant to glorify kings nor emperors, and we intend it shall not be diverted to such uses if we can hinder it. Without the participation of the German masses the day cannot be made a success, and probably Herr Wermuth and his courtly advisers will come to see it. If they don't the celebration will become a fiasco."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1893.

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

It is a well-known fact that Germany is taking part in our World's Fair. The government and its citizens are earnestly working for the success of this international celebration on American soil.

It is the duty of German-Americans to acknowledge and appreciate these efforts and also this friendly attitude towards our adopted father-land. Likewise we should express our admiration for the marvelous products of German art and industry.

The Board of Directors of the World's Fair has arranged that each country shall have the opportunity to demonstrate its special achievements on a specific day. Since June 15th. is the appointed day for the Germans, it was decided by the promotion committee to request the German-American organizations of Chicago, as well as all the German-Americans near and far, to assist in making this day most brilliant and memorable.

We should prove to our German brethren in Europe that we gratefully appreciate their efforts to increase Germany's honor and reputation, and that we gladly



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1893.

welcome these tokens of lasting friendship between the land of our birth and the land of our choice.

A meeting will be held Friday evening, May 26, in the banquet hall of the Athletic Club, North Clark Street, to arrange the necessary preparations for this grand and extraordinary demonstration. Every German organization of Chicago should be represented. United we can achieve great things.

All Clubs and Societies should act promptly. All who desire to help, are invited to attend this meeting.

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 1, 1893

WPP (11) PROS 302/5

In honor of Imperial German Commissioner Hermuth and staff, the Musical Bureau of the Exposition, and the German World's Fair Directors, a reception and concert were given at the North Side Turner Hall last night by the German-American World's Fair Ladies' Chorus under the direction of Gabriel Katzenberger.

The principals participating in the entertainment were Emil Tiferro, tenor; Miss Elsa Spiess, Miss Gussie Guth, and Miss Anna Passow, sopranos; Mrs. Anna Katzenberger, dramatic soprano. The concert closed with the musical drama entitled "The Miller's Daughter and the Dwarf".

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1892.

CHICAGO GERMANS DENOUNCE GERMAN EMPEROR

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A largely attended mass-meeting of German citizens was held at the West Twelfth street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the recent labor riots in Berlin. The meeting was called by some of the members of the Arbeiter-Zeitung Pub. Co., and was intended to begin at 2 o'clock. It was fully an hour later, however, before the first speaker appeared upon the platform. The audience had assembled promptly at the specified time, and the interval preceding the opening of the meeting, afforded an opportunity for a general discussion of the crisis. Everybody seemed to have formed a well outlined opinion of the situation in Berlin, and the young Emperor was denounced in emphatic terms, on every side.

Albert Schmiedinger presided over the meeting, which was conducted entirely in German. He referred briefly to the labor riots in Berlin, and said the meeting was held for the purpose of giving the German residents of Chicago, an opportunity to express their opinions of the trouble in the Fatherland. Then he introduced Dr. H. C. Bechtold, who delivered a long address.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Bechtold first reviewed the circumstances leading up to the uprising of the working men in the German capitol. The primary cause of the trouble, he believed was, the want of working men all over Germany. The ordinary condition of the German working classes were bad enough, but the Emperor sought to aggravate the trouble by turning a deaf ear to the complaints of his subjects. Not satisfied with ignoring his subjects, he had even gone farther. Then the speaker referred to the Emperor's speech in which he advised those who were not satisfied with his rule, to emigrate.

"Any one of you here," Dr. Bechtold continued, "has more courage than the young Hohenzollern. More bravery is shown by you every day in the streets of Chicago, than he ever dared show." Then the Emperor's return to the palace through a back entrance in a closed carriage, was alluded to, and the audience burst out in enthusiastic applause.

Dr. Bechtold denounced the attitude of the German press on the subject. Three days ago, he said, "the newspapers, not only of Germany, but of other nations as well, were referring to the uprising as a heroic deed on the part of the

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1892.

GERMAN

lower classes. Now they were characterizing the uprising as a miserable riot. The speakers found a reason for this sudden change in the vigilance of the censors of the press, who were careful that true reports of the trouble did not appear in print. He advanced the tampering with the London Times' correspondence, as an example of the German authorities overvigilance.

Just such demonstrations, the speaker said, were the hopes of the laboring classes. They were the forerunners of the coming revolution in the present condition of the masses. He did not know whether the final stand would be made in eight, eighteen, or eighty years hence, but it was inevitable. Dr. Bechtold made no attempt to predict the outcome of the present trouble, but he characterized it as only one more manifestation of the revolution which was now in progress.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Morris Schultze followed Dr. Bechtold. He also denounced the policy of the German Emperor. He was fully in sympathy with the causes at the bottom of the uprising. He also saw in the riots, another evidence of coming revolution. After reviewing last weeks' events in Berlin and commenting upon them, he read a statement expressing the sympathy of the meeting in the unpleasant affairs of the German people.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1892.

PROJ. 30275

The statement was drawn up in German and was unanimously adopted. Translated it was as follows:

The working men and citizens of Chicago assembled in mass-meeting in West Side Turner Hall, heard the news of the uprising against German capital and German military with great satisfaction. They have interpreted the uprising as a never failing sign of the coming overthrow of the imperial "divine right" and the commencement of a new era of labor evolution. Well knowing that the new movement in Germany is an uprising against unbearable oppression under which the German working classes now suffer, we pledge our full support to the popular movement of our brethern across the ocean.

We request our brothers and sisters in the fatherland not to tire fighting the oppressors. We urge them not to emigrate even though the Emperor has expressed a desire for them to leave if not satisfied with his rule. Should he attempt to lead them to war, we request them not to go, but to remain and combat until the ideal of free humanity be realized. The meeting declares itself displeased with

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

the Hollenzollern William, who declares the welfare of millions of Germans shall depend upon his own weak will - one, whom men of science say, is subject to hereditary disease. Get rid of your "Reise Kaiser and Arbeile Kaiser," German working men! Remember he will never help you, for he is at the head of an order of society under which you suffer. He should be the first to be dethroned. Your brothers are with you.

After the adoption of the statement, Francois Martin made a short speech on the same subject, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

A WREATH FOR VON MOLTKE.

p. 3 - 3 The "Germania Maennerchor", which is sometimes called the "Germania Club", yesterday sent a cablegram to Baron Nordenflycht, who was formerly German Consul here and is now connected with the Foreign Affairs Office at Berlin, instructing him to place a wreath of flowers on the casket of Gen. Von Moltke. It will be a large wreath of laurel with red, white, and blue ribbons and will be marked, "From Germania Maennerchor, Chicago". The cablegram was signed by Harry Rubens, as President.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 19, 1891, P. 3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN VETERANS CELEBRATE

The veterans of the German army and the German veterans of the Union army joined hands in a festival at the North Side Turner Hall last night. It was a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the new German empire and the election of the German emperor at the siege in Paris in 1871.

The celebration was held under the direction of the German Veterans' Association of Chicago, and the German posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were invited to participate with a concert, which was followed with a banquet and closed with a ball.

The entertainment was one of the most successful the association has ever given.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 6, 1891, p. 7

NO OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

WFA (ILL) 1891 30275

It has been suggested that the German-American societies in Chicago should unite and form an organization of German-American citizens for the promotion of the Fair in Germany as the former residents of different States who now reside in Chicago have done in this country. Washington Helsing of the Staats-Zeitung doesn't think such an organization of the German-American societies would accomplish any good.

"I don't think the German-American societies could be organized for such purpose," he said yesterday. "There isn't a very strong affinity between those societies here. I can see how the various State associations did some good for Chicago before the city was selected as a site for the Fair, as many of them had friends among the members of Congress whose votes could be influenced. It would be far different, however, in trying to accomplish anything with Germany. From all the information I can gather from my correspondence and talks with the travelers who come from there, the German Government will take no official recognition of the Fair. The Government is so disgusted with the McKinley Bill that it is not worth while to talk about it doing anything.

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The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 6, 1891.

That is the situation now, of course. It is a long time until the Fair, and the feeling may change.

"As to the German-American societies of Chicago having any influence in shaping the action of the Government it is idle to talk about it."

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Die Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1890.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN GERMAN SCHOOLS

The Monarchy as a ruling system, with all its stern laws and narrow minded regulations, limiting personal freedom and choking individual free thought, has been the inherited and carefully nourished ideal, by all means of authority of every German. And just for this reason alone, American History should be carefully and more intensively studied, in German Schools. Even if the German nation has at present neither the opportunity nor ability to have a Democratic Government, at least the pupils, the coming generations, should study American History, in order to learn and visualize the blessings enjoyed by a progressive nation, which in the very beginning of its existence, has kept itself free from dogmatic unjust traditions and worn out laws, to become a free people in a free country with a people's Government.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1890.

A GERMAN VICTORY CELEBRATED

A Society of Veterans Honor the Anniversary of the Battle of Weissenburg.

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Weissenburg; it was also a gala day for the Society of German Veterans, their families, and friends.

The Society of German Veterans has recently become the possessor of two handsome silk flags, one being the ensign of the society and the other a splendid specimen of the stars and stripes.

Yesterday, the twentieth anniversary of the memorable battle of Weissenburg, the first great battle of the Franco-German war, was deemed a fitting time for the dedication of the new colors of the society - hence, the picnic at Ogden Grove yesterday afternoon and evening.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Prof. Weege with his orchestra of forty pieces.

The German Veterans' Society was organized last September, and now has a member-

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The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ship of ninety.

The organization is composed of representative and substantial Germans who have fought in the German wars. George A. Massow is its president and H. Wilhelmy is its secretary.

Mr. Manstein in his dedicatory speech spoke of the battle of Weissenburg in commemoration of which, the celebration was held. He stated that the society was organized for the purpose of keeping alive the feeling of brotherhood and fraternity among the German veterans from all parts of Germany.

Prof. Gauss, who is a German-American veteran who did good service in the civil war, spoke in behalf of his society. He eulogized the word veteran, a title of which anyone may be proud if he has earned it in fact. "The overthrow of the rebel army and the preservation of the American union, and the consolidation of our old fatherland", he said, "are events whose like are few in history. It is quite proper that the presentation of the German flag precede that of the stars and stripes; for to us Germania is the mother of Columbia, whom we honor according to our mother's teachings."

Prof. Gauss spoke eloquently of the German wars and of the battle of Weissenburg

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The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1890.

in particular. He paid a high tribute to the German soldiers, both in the wars of the fatherland and in those of America.

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Die Abendpost, July 2, 1890.

[WORRIED BRITISH]

During a meeting of London merchants last Monday, July 2, a resolution was accepted to send a deputation to Lord Salisbury, in order to call his attention to the serious consequences of the expansion of German colonial territory towards the North of Damaraland and the establishment of German rule between Bechuanaland and the North.

The deputation will request the minister president, not to relinquish under any circumstances the British influence in Madagascar.

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III A Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

German



REPLY OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

The following communication is self-explanatory: " Imperial German Consulate, Chicago, April 10, 1888, Mr. Francis Lockner, Attorney-at-law, Room 15, 78 Dearborn Street, City. The German Chancellor, Fuerst von Bismarck has requested that I express the thanks of his Majesty's Government to the participants of the mourning memorial for the Emperor and King, Wilhelm, and that the telegram of condolence which the assembly has sent has been submitted to his Majesty, the King, and the Queen. In compliance with this request, I respectfully ask you as the chairman of the assembly, to have the country to inform the other members of the Committee, the speaker, and all the constituents who were present."

The Imperial Consul,
Nordenflycht.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

A SAD REPORT

"Permit me to send you a report about the results of our appeal, to the German-Americans to collect funds for a 'silver laurel-wreath' for the Emperor William I, the victorious. We mailed about 799-800 copies of the appeal to editors of German papers in America.

"Many of them were kind enough to send us a copy of their paper containing the appeal, but most of them returned the appeal with unfavorable remarks. I also received letters and cards threatening with bombing, hanging, and what not.

"Several hundred copies of the appeal were sent direct to different societies, associations, clubs, etc., but most of these ladies and gentlemen answered either in the negative or not at all. They were requested to support this undertaking by arranging concerts, theater-performances, etc. for this purpose. Only one person declared himself willing to sacrifice his time and talent for this purpose with great pleasure, and this is an outstanding American, a director of music in Chicago, Professor Silas G. Pratt.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

"As stated in the appeal, the time limit for contributions expires June first, but up to this time since the appeals were mailed, the later part of March, only a total of \$2.00 has been collected, being sent from Columbus, Ohio.

Oscar Schmoll."



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 12, 1887.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY

A cablegram from Germany reports that a decision regarding the legal status of the naturalized American citizens of German birth, when visiting Germany, was definitely rendered by the Supreme Court of the Reich. The decision, described in a few words, is rather difficult to interpret, but with a close scrutiny as to the matter in question, the result is as follows: On the return of a naturalized American citizen of German birth to his native land after a lapse of five years, he is to be considered a foreigner, and as such is permitted to live there provided he abides by the laws of the country. In case the German government finds his presence in that country undesirable, the government can expel such an individual without giving reasons for its action. But if a naturalized German-American chooses to reside in Germany longer than two years, the government may, if it pleases, consider such an act as a renunciation of the American



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 12, 1887.

citizenship; but by no means is this individual then considered a German citizen again without further proceedings. Like any other foreigner, it would be necessary to win his citizenship. It does not seem clear to us to what extent the legal status of our German-American naturalized citizens would be changed unfavorably.

The general opinion was, for a number of years, that under the Bancroft treaty the German-Americans can make use of the privilege of at least a two years' sojourn in Germany - but this was only a delusion. For years Germany has made use of its rights to deal most rigorously with the unwelcome foreigner. Every nation has rights similar to these, and may apply them as it sees fit. Thus far the United States has made use of this right only in case of an undesirable immigrant, who was in



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 12, 1887

most instances not even permitted to land. But if America would expel undersirable immigrants although they had resided in this country for a number of years (for instance, scoundrels like Grottkan, Most, etc.,) it would not mean a violation of international law, or of the treaty with Germany, inasmuch as Germany employs rigorous measures in expelling American citizens from Germany. If we understand the whole thing correctly, the naturalized American citizen will be dealt with the same as the native born citizen. That a two years sojourn in Germany is not sufficient to be again regarded as a subject of the Reich, is rather an improvement on the Bancroft Treaty. It makes it clear beyond doubt that in order to become a German subject, whether a native or a naturalized American citizen, one has to become naturalized. Although our law requires that a naturalization applicant has to be a resident of this country for five years prior to becoming a citizen, the naturalization of a foreigner in Germany is made much more difficult by requirements of the law. There they investigate the state of mind of the applicant before granting citizenship.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 12, 1887.

This is highly commendable, and it is regrettable that America does not employ the same method in this matter. The law does require such measures, as this enables the judge to pass his opinion upon the applicant's intelligence and ability to become a useful citizen of the country, or refuse the naturalization. But was there ever a case when a judge made use of his power? No, his chief concern is to naturalize any two-legged individual who at election time could aid his political party and thus aid him. This matter could be gone into much deeper, but for the present we only say: When the United States Government resents the attitude Germany takes, to act within its rights to expel any American citizen for any reason at all, our government could easily get even with Germany if it would expel from this country all the Germans (anarchists, communists and other vagabonds of this type) for being a menace to the commonwealth, and especially as these vagabonds are aliens.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 20, 1886.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/3

"HE" AND THE EMPIRE

Is Bismarck right in his statement that the Reichstag understands only how to answer in the negative and to find fault with everything, but not to make it better? Perhaps. But did the Chancellor ever run the risk of an honest test? At the many changes which he undertook in the ministries, did the thought ever come to his mind, to select one of the party leaders from the Reichstag? Steeped in the traditions of the Old Prussian officialdom, he never wanted an honest parliamentary government. He never could have endured the idea of having about him men who also have something to say. Reichstag and Landtag (State Diets) were always toys to him with which he enjoyed himself, according to his own whims and moods. The truth is, and he who reads Bismarck's speech can note it between the lines, that the entire people's representation in the German Empire is a humbug and is only permitted to exist for the present because of the contemptuous pity of the "mighty".

He expressed with a frankness worthy of acknowledgement how he would run things if necessary, without the Reichstag. If he cannot do anything with the Reichstag, he then turns to the diets of the different states with which he can talk easier, that is, which will obey orders more readily.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 20, 1886.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

What shall become of the German Empire when it is so completely based upon two eyes ? Bismarck cannot live forever. His reign may survive the life of Emperor Wilhelm I, but who can continue the administration of the empire in the same way as he? Where is the man, to whose whims and authoratative orders people and ruler alike would bow? It is the misfortune of the too - great men that they pay no attention to these questions. Cromwell and Napoleon have thereby become lonely pillars in the history of the world, - does not the danger exist that some day the same will be said of Bismarck? How long did Cromwell's power and greatness last in the care of his son, Richard? Of Bismarck, it is said, that he guides his son Herbert to become a Richard Cromwell!

Whether Germany is able to form a vital constitutional state is a question that can neither be affirmed, nor answered in the negative because its present almighty ruler has never made a test. We will hope for it, but the proof can only be obtained after the almighty is gone. But as long as he has one breath left, "He" is the German Empire.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 26, 1885.

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE GERMANS IN AMERICA (PHIL. DEMOCRAT)

The several speeches delivered by Bismarck, November the 28th, were in reply to the complaints coming from the Centrist Party that the German government forbade the Jesuits to make use of the German colonies. The Chancellor explained, that this precaution was taken, not because they (the Jesuits) are an order of the Catholic Church, but, because their activities are directed against nationalism, and they (the Jesuits) therefore have to be regarded as enemies of Germany. On this occasion Bismarck also hit at the German-Americans, saying: "Germany can not boast of a great deal of national devotion, I may even add, that we suffer in this respect from anemia, considering with what ease a great many Germans throw off their nationality. All this reflects upon our national activities, our personality and our party. Once in America, the Germans lose interest in their language, and what is more they speak insultingly of the Germans." Bismarck has known many German-Americans who conversed with him in excellent German. What a coincidence, that at the same time the much travelled Professor Hoffmann replied to the Kaiser's questions, that the German-Americans cling with all their love to the old Fatherland and honor the Kaiser highly. There we have two extremes. But the fact remains, that as long as there are German settlers in any of the colonies or in our Republic, the majority of the German-Americans are true

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 26, 1885.

to the language and customs of the old Fatherland. But they became American citizens, and the love for the German nation does not include the despotic princes and governments. To escape those they emigrated, therefore they cannot be expected to approve now (that despotism) when they come for a visit from their adopted country. The Germans here were united into one nation at a time when the question in Europe was still, "Where is the German's Fatherland?" At that time the "Man of Blood and Iron," who later was to solve all these problems by force, was still unknown. The 50th anniversary of the Philadelphia "Male Chorus" could enlighten him, regarding the German-American love for the old Fatherland.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1885.

THE ISLAND HUNT

As soon as the news was circulated that Germany had taken possession of Marshall Islands (hoisting the German flag) the approximately 10,000 brown inhabitants of the Gilbert Isles are looking forward with great expectations to the advantages which will come from German Prussia, and will include their people too. (This is a report brought by the telegraph)....To us German-Americans the imperial isle hunting is quite amusing and highly interesting because it is the direct result of the bitter resentment with which the "great man who directs the destiny of the German Reich" honors us. That seventy year old head conceived the idea that German immigrants settling in this country are simply "lost to the German nation". Of course, he has no more conception of this thing than the blind person has of colors, but that does not matter. To the worshippers of this idol, his moody whims are still commands. Therefore they continue to "establish" and "hoist", for this pleases the "old man". He won't live forever, and when his time comes, the whole childish toy play which keeps him amused now, will be put on the shelf. The time will then be



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1885.

here once more, when German-Americans will be the only Germans outside the Reich, who will perpetuate the German mode of living and its customs, and who will remain true to its color in any situation which may arise

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 26, 1885

BISMARCK, PENDLETON, BAYARD.

The Westliche Post received this telegram from Washington:

"The Associated Press printed the news that Ambassador Pendleton sent a report to the State Department In Washington, indicating that Bismarck is displaying his animosity toward the German-Americans in Germany more than ever before, and ordered that no consideration be shown them. But the State Department denounces this report as without any basic truth."

As long as Mr. Pendleton does not receive such reports directly from the Reichs-Chancellor's office, he does not concern himself about thousands of his fellow-citizens. Bismarck and his co-workers regarded the mistreatment of German-American citizens as a domestic problem, and did not consider it their duty to inform the American Ambassador of it.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 26, 1885.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The German Government Boards received their instruction on how to deal with those American citizens of German birth, who left Germany prior to serving their term of compulsory service.

If the existence of such conditions is not known to Mr. Pendleton, then he, like Cleveland and Bayard, does not read any news! Our reports are based on the truth! Contrary to the interpretation of the Bancroft Treaty, which Bismarck himself presented to the Reichstag (at a time when he had not been possessed by a raving madness against America and German-Americans), the new order provides for all the American citizens of German birth, who left Germany before serving their period in the military service, either to be barred from entering Germany, or, at the best, permit them only a sojourn of weeks or a few months.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 26, 1885.

WPA (JLL) FRO 30275

And these are the young worshippers of Bismarck who came to this country during the last ten years, and who, in their idol-worshipping of the Kaiser and Bismarck, disgusted the older generation of our German-Americans. These people who praise Bismarck as the infallible but worldly pope of Germany and loudly applaud his every despotic whim, who came here with the idea of accumulating sums of money, with which to live comfortably in Germany ever after, those Oleo-Margerine Germans who are now being trampled upon by their idols, can surely not expect our sympathy. These are the men, who knew nothing of the German-Americans of the fifties (50's) and sixties (60's), who boasted that only since Bismarck's great deeds have become generally known, the position of the Germans in America has been recognized.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

GERMANS AND THEIR COUNTRYMEN

The recent festival at Bingen, arranged by the Sharp Shooters Society of New York, and the participation of several of the German-American sections at the great Turn festival in Dresden manifested a German and German-American fellowship, - which is at least something new. It would be a mistake to speak of a warm German interest toward the German-American brothers.

It is a fact that the Germans in Germany know very little of the life and work of the American Germans, neither do they know how much they cling to and preserve the German language, customs and education. No, they are not interested in this... The German press brings only scant reports from America, less than from Jonkin, Kambodscha, Kimcrum and Zanzibar... The more or less official newspapers and the "voluntary government newspapers" show such an indifference towards America that it would almost be regarded as an ill-willed hatred. The belief is prevalent that Germans coming to this country almost immediately surrender themselves to the Yankees, and thus are considered a loss to the Fatherland. This accounts for the feeling against America... People considering residence in other countries, are advised to migrate either to Brazil, Argentine or other half barbaric countries, notwithstanding the fact



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

that there they are lost to Germany much sooner than when coming to the United States.

Mr. Spielberg, the parliament member, said frankly, that "German immigration should be directed to those countries from which there is no danger of agricultural or industrial competition for Germany within a conceivable time". Not the welfare of the emigrants, but that of the people remaining at home, is considered important. The immigrant should not choose a domicile for himself where his work would be best appreciated, but where his work would not enter into competition with Germany. Is there any worse selfishness and inhumanity? In spite of this pernicious effort to send the immigrant to his ruin he still favors, as records show, this as his future home. For out of every one hundred German emigrants ninety-five come to America.

It is true that the German in America eventually become less interested in their native country. Here they become free citizens of a free country, who nevertheless preserve their love for the land of their birth, although active and creative members under a different government. They are not lost to the German



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

people, for thousands of German schools, newspapers and societies are keeping the German language and customs alive....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1881.

WHERE WAS GERMANY?

(Editorial)

It is very humiliating to German-Americans that neither Kaiser Wilhelm nor Prince Bismarck considered it necessary to express his sympathy to this nation in connection with the tragedy which has befallen the United States in the death of President Garfield. At least condolences might have been sent to Mrs. Garfield. Americans, both those of English origin and more especially the German-speaking contingent, are fully justified in asking:

"Could not Emperor Wilhelm or Chancellor Bismarck have shown the same courtesy as Queen Victoria and Gladstone, or President Grevy [France] and King Alfonso [Spain]? Why, under circumstances of this kind, did the German Reich relegate this matter to one of its inferior officials

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1881.

(Busch), in view of the important part which Germans have played in shaping American culture both from the political and from the social angle?"

We might condone the matter so far as Wilhelm was concerned (he has reached his eighty-fourth year), and on the day when Garfield died, the monarch's granddaughter was married to the great-grandson of the French wheelwright Bernadotte, and so the Kaiser's thoughts were probably centered on the strangeness of fate which united the old order with the new. (After all, the old man does not think much.) And so there was not enough gray matter left to consider the United States. But for Bismarck there is no excuse. He had time enough to comport himself like a gentleman, as Gladstone did and King Alfonso. However, Bismarck failed in this respect, and the incident was highly annoying to every citizen of the United States who was born in Germany. It proves that the German chancellor is disgruntled at the flight of his subjects who prefer to emigrate rather than to enjoy happiness under his rule, and this attitude of German citizens so affects

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1881.

the man that he even disregards the common courtesies which are customary in matters appertaining to international relations. Busch--what is Busch to us? A sort of second-rate Bismarck! And that is the kind of person which the Reich's administration selected to express its regrets, whereas the Queen of England ordered mourning at her court.

In Germany, where social indifferences predominate, or rather where the amenities of life and polite conduct are not emphasized, such matters may be considered trivial. But they are not. A little civility, a trace of courtesy, not only maintains but actually increases friendship among individuals as well as among nations. Not only are German-Americans an inseparable element of the United States; their sentiments are definitely American, and they consider themselves an integral part of the nation. And, therefore, this contingent considers it an insult and a disgrace that the land of their birth should act so abominably toward the land of their choice. The great misfortune which the United States has suffered

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1881.

[Garfield's assassination] has brought expressions of profound regret from the Queen of England, Gladstone, President Grevy, the King of Spain, the Czar of Russia, the King of Italy, even the Sultan; but where was Germany? Where was old Wilhelm? Where was Bismarck? Ah--they had no time to act civilly; Busch had to attend to this detail.

Well enough; the same courtesy and sympathy may be shown to Germany at some opportune time in the future.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 23, 1878.



GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

With great satisfaction the news was received in the United States that across the ocean, from England and France, considerable sums of money were sent for the aid of yellow pest-stricken cities in the South, and that the collections for this purpose are still going on. But what about Germany? The rude indifference with which it treats its country-men cannot be equalled by any other nation.

Even educated Germans are so simple-minded, in regard to this crudeness, that they consider the mere expectation of doing something for their many-times sponged country-men in America, an outspoken bad joke. When in 1864 at Lawrence, Kansas, through the brigand chief, Quantrell, about one-hundred mostly destitute German fathers were slaughtered and over three-hundred widows and orphans stranded in abject misery, a call for funds was sent out through Germany's most widely read newspaper, the Angsburger-Allgemeine. Not one penny was received. However, seven years later the German Americans contributed over one-million and a quarter for the wounded, widows and orphans of the Franco-German war.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 23, 1878,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The press of Germany did not publish even the least word of thanks and that was not our last silly action in this direction.

During the years following the crash, the collection bag presented to us across the ocean, went back empty, and in the editor's office of the German-American newspapers, the mass of beggar letters received went into the waste basket.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1876.

FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN WARRIORS' ASSOCIATION.

The German Warriors' Association assembled last night in the North Side Turner Hall to receive a flag presented by the German Emperor. With this festival the association appeared for the first time in public. Founded Dec. 20, 1874, the association has today about 70 members. Its purpose is the preservation of fellowship ties in the adopted fatherland. Last night the hall was crowded by German fellow citizens, attracted by the festivities. Consul Claussesnius said in his speech: "Some people say that it was not proper for the German Warriors' Association to ask the German Emperor for an association flag. Ladies and gentlemen, many priests, for a long time residents of the United States, have asked the same German Emperor for cannons, bought with blood, to turn them into



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1876.

bells which would speak of peace. I have never heard this request criticized. Neither does the German Warriors' Association deserve any criticism, as it has the same aim as these churches. Now, Mr. President, I give you this flag in the name of and as a present from the German Emperor."

Chicago Tribune, December 4, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE EMPEROR'S GIFT.

About a year ago the veterans who had served in the German Army, but are now sojourning in this city, formed a society and named it "Der Deutsche Krieger Verein" (German Soldiers' Society). The object of the society is a benevolent one to aid each other in sickness and trouble. The society prospered greatly and now has a large membership. There was but one thing wanting to make the society happy, and that was a nice silk standard or flag with which to march out in procession, and also serve to ornament their place of meeting. But how to secure it was the question. The funds for such a purpose were not at hand, all the money coming being used to aid distressed members. In this dilemma the society thought of the large-hearted German Emperor, for whom its members had battled in years gone. To him they sent a polite message, informing him of their need, and that a flag would be considered a most priceless memento. About two months afterward a package was received by the German Consul in this city, Mr. H. Clausinius, and on opening it the much-desired flag was revealed.

Chicago Tribune, December 4, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is a beautiful emblem, of heavily corded white silk, artistically embroidered with a wreath, in the center of which is the German eagle. Over it there are the words, "William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia," and below, "Kuer Den Deutschen Kriegerverein" (for the German Soldiers' Society). The presentation of the flag came off at the North Side Turner Hall last evening. The place was crowded, and the society, beside getting the much desired flag, replenished their treasury from the proceeds of the admission tickets to no small extent. The festivities opened with a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at the close of which the flag was presented by Consul H. Clausinius to Mr. Winckler, the president of the society. In presenting the flag Mr. Clausinius made a few appropriate remarks, stating that it was not a common event that a German flag presented by the German Emperor was unfurled here. He spoke of the advance Germany has made during the last two years, and how much it had gained in the eyes of other nations.

Mr. Winckler in receiving the flag spoke very feelingly and referred to the sympathy of the Germans in this country with their countrymen.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

APPRECIATION OF AMERICA IN GERMANY

Die Volks Zeitung, (the people's newspaper) of Berlin disapproved of the attacks upon Americans that have been occasioned by the dynamite outrage. "This is regrettable. In everyday contact with other nations we were unpresumptuous and discreet, but since our war victory, other nations are being looked down upon, reserving the nobility of virtue for itself, trying to pin all the outrages on to non-Germans. This is to be considered as youthful pranks of a politically reborn nation and therefore has to be forgiven."

The article said further:... "We consider it as good fortune that no suspicion fell on the much discussed Thomas as being a Frenchman! Happily, he is a Protestant; were he a Catholic no doubt that there would be plenty of fanatics who would accuse religion for this atrocious act. Our American guests can gather from this circumstance that there is no suspicion cast against America but a parade of a sickly enthusiasm of self virtue harmful to all the world, meaning in this instance to morally disbelieve in the virtue of others."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We hope that this will be sufficient to calm our American guests if their feelings were hurt adding, that we have cause to regret that the same custom does not prevail in Germany as is the case in England and America, by which a catastrophe like that in Bremen would have been corrected officially...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27th, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN ARMY BAND.

The German Army Band gave its first concert last night at the North Side Turn Hall. The band which came to America last October has since toured the Eastern States with great success. The public's unanimous opinion was, that Chicago was never before visited by as excellent a band as this one.

The concert commenced with the Coronation-march from the Prophet. It continued with the overture to Oberon, Girofle-Girofla and many solo pieces. The "Shepherd's Sunday Song" and "The Chapel" are two compositions of great simplicity depending entirely for its success on the artists rendition of it.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1872.

[THE SALE OF WAR MATERIALS]

It is certain that Senator Sumner has made his motion to appoint a committee for the investigation of the arms deal transacted by Remington not out of love for Germany; because he was during the war a zealous friend of France and went, though still chairman of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, on a speaking tour agitating for France and against Germany. The true motive of Sumner for his motion seems to be the revelation of a gross swindle of some American government officials. It is said in Washington that certain officials made in this deal \$3,000,000 for their own pockets. The French government too was badly swindled by its agents - also by its chief agent Remington.

What concerns the guilt of the United States Government against Germany was more moral legal, as long as the United States sold arms only to private individuals who then resold them to France. The whole affair would appear much graver if the United States actually had produced cartridges during the war in one of its arsenal for France.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1872,

The gravity of this would even then not be diminished if it was true what is now being asserted in Washington, namely, that large quantities of arms had been sold directly to Germany. But, it is not true, because the German troops were provided during the whole war with German arms and Baron Gevalt was instructed by Prince Bismarck not to bid for American arms that were offered.

While the main motive of Senator Sumner may be his desire to kick the administration. Yet his motion must be highly welcome to every German.

But would it not have been far more beautiful if Mr. Schurz had made this motion for an investigation? His boast to have quietly stopped last January the sale of arms through his intervention with Secretary of State Fish and others. But he never could bring himself to start a discussion of the unclean deal in Congress. Perhaps he feared to be suspected of championing in the Senate of the United States specifically German interests.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1872.

But in so far the observation of an honorable neutrality of the United States is primarily an American interest, Mr. Schurz could have risked the suspicion fearlessly. And especially now, when it is no longer the question of an injustice done to Germany, but of an American swindle, Mr. Schurz would not have needed to leave the initiative for proceeding against the shady arms deal to his friend, the Francophil Sumner.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1871.

GERMAN



GERMANY AND THE CHICAGO FIRE

How deep an impression the catastrophe of the 8th and 9th of October has made on our brothers in Germany, one cannot only see from thousands of letters, but primarily from the rich results of the collections that are taking place in all parts of Germany. That these collections are particularly undertaken for their German brothers is natural and does not show in the least a lack of sympathy for the general misfortune.

In all appeals for contributions for Chicago that we have seen, the enthusiastic siding of the Chicago Germans with Germany in its war with Spain is always pointed out, and each time it is emphasized that Chicago was the first city from where material help was sent by telegraph immediately after the French declaration of war. This is perhaps not literally correct, but, on July 19, Bismarck received a telegram authorizing him to draw \$200 reward for the first soldier to conquer a French flag. (The sum was drawn very punctually - by return mail). As simple as this was from the American point of view, yet it made an extraordinarily favorable impression abroad. Over there one was not accustomed to see cash rewards going to "common soldiers," but only to higher officers, and perhaps saw in the telegram a demonstration which had in no way been intended. However this may be, this telegram, the whole merit of which consisted in coming in at the first moment (it was read before the regiments leaving Berlin) is now mentioned in practically every



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 9, 1871.

every German newspaper; even Lorenz Brentano points to it in the Badische Landzeitung, though in connection with it the name of the paper that he formerly edited, seems to have slipped his memory.

Anyway, the main thing is, that what the Chicago Germans last year did for the German cause, now is being repaid in the spirit of the warmest and most sincere sympathy, and that a consciousness of mutual trust and belonging together is generated, which up to now existed only on this and not on the other side of the ocean. As is only fitting, the new imperial city of Berlin has shown herself especially generous. This is due in part to the activity of the highly respected American Consul, Mr. Kreismann, who has especially directed the contributions to the German inhabitants of Chicago. As an old citizen of Chicago he was able to point out how much more difficult it would be for the small house-owners of the North Side to rebuild their old property than for the possessors of the twenty times as valuable plots in the business section of the city. Yesterday, Mr. Hesing received a \$9,000 check on the house of Hardt and Co., to be turned over to the German Aid Society. For the sake of curiosity, Mr. Kreismann communicates to us an anonymous letter, full of misspellings, which was sent from Chicago to President of Police, Von Wurmb. It contains (aside from a flood of those obtuse and stupid insinuations in



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 9, 1871.

which primarily such Germans please themselves who have never taken the trouble to learn to understand the American people and institutions) an invitation to Herr Von Wurmb to send over two or three German officials for the sake of an efficient distribution of the German gifts. What chaos must prevail in a skull in which such an idea could thrive!

That in the first weeks after the fire, in spite of the best American talent for organization, errors have been committed, is understandable enough. That all such errors were immediately exposed to the public is an American habit to which one still has to become accustomed, over there. In consequence of this, distant observers easily, vastly over-estimate the extent of existing evils, or impute to the press of this country a malicious intent, that in truth does not exist. But those criticisms long since have had the desired effect, and though it is still highly desirable to send German gifts to the German Aid Committee, yet it must in truth be confessed and declared, that the Aid and Relief Society has long since freed itself from any suspicion of anti-German prejudice.

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 2, 1871

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[GERMANY AND THE CHICAGO FIRE]

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In German-American papers many a severe, yes, many a bitter word has been said about the lack of generosity of Germany... All that was said in this respect was true at the time when it was said. But it seems the time is coming when it can no longer be said with truth.

Chicago's painful experience with fire has awakened everywhere in Germany such an active sympathy as one had no right to expect from former experiences. Not only in the big industrial and commercial towns that stand in constant contact with America, but even in the quiet oases of small country towns collections have been taken and have netted respectable sums. From the little town of Kronach in Frankonia \$103 has come to us;- for German conditions a very decent sum indeed. In Wurzburg the municipality ordered a door-to-door collection. In Gotha, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Frankfurt am Main, in Berlin, Leipzig and Bremen, collections were made, and with a success that in view of the little acquaintance of the German public with America, must be regarded as highly satisfactory. To expect contributions of such as are collected in America for charitable purposes, would be unjust for several reasons. If Berlin, with its 900,000 inhabitants, has given only about as much as the 80,000 Germans of Chicago did for the wounded of the Franco-Prussian war,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 2, 1871

this may seem disproportionate. However, it stands to reason that collections in Germany for Chicago cannot have been a national cause, while the contributions that flowed from America to Germany for the wounded were an expression of German national feeling and of gratitude for the fulfillment of political wishes that had been harboured for many years....Nor should be forget that, even though Germany is much richer in capital than America, the earnings, the current income (of the individual) is far smaller...

For all these reasons we must give Germany as much credit for a gift of \$1000 as America would get for one ten times its size. Germany is awakening! It seems the consciousness of having performed a great historical act of having become the first power in Europe, has also broadened the views and the hearts of the German people.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 29, 1871

[GERMANY AND THE CHICAGO FIRE]

A cablegram yesterday said that the notables of London want to give Chicago a valuable library. Disraeli, Foster, Argyle, Carlyle and others have promised to cooperate. A gift of that type would be today more welcome to Chicago than ever before. From Germany one has not heard, that anybody is even aware of the intellectual needs of the 100,000 Germans in Chicago....almost all private and club libraries have been burnt, and if we are not to get an intellectual proletariat (footnote: this expression is here obviously used in a different sense in which it is commonly used today), something unusual and on a large scale must be done with the help of our whole country and our co-nationals in Europe.

... The Chicago Germans have so far done nothing toward the creation of a library. All that has happened is that the book stores and lending libraries, with the exception of one, have lost their supply. There is not the slightest chance that a German Reading Association will be formed. Our Chicago Germans will give individually and collectively - not a cent for the purpose of adult education, except in the form of a general tax that the city might raise for the founding and upkeep of a free public library.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 10, 1871

GERMAN



TO THOSE WHO SO QUICKLY FORGOT US. (By Emil Dietzsch. Reprint from the Chicago Union.)

In July 1870 when the trans-oceanic telegraph brought the news of the declaration of war from Germany something like an electric vibration went through the hearts of all German-born citizens of the United States....before even the first German regiment had crossed the boundaries of the hereditary enemy, half a million dollars had been signed in this country for the wounded of the impending war.

With more love and truly admirable faith nobody can cling to the place of this birth more than the German in America; his eternal attachment arouses the suspicions of his American fellow citizens, who are inclined to believe that our innate longing for the old country includes that for its monarchical institutions. But, God knows, that is not so!.....

But when the news of the disaster, which made almost 50,000 Germans shelterless paupers came to you, you brothers in Germany, you remained as mute as a grave.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 10, 1871



not a sound of sympathy and pity came over to us, we waited in vain...we feared, not for us, but for you. We would so gladly have seen you saving your honor before us. Alas! it was not to be. We used to boast with the magnanimity, warmth of heart and the proverbial Gemuthlichkeit of our people. Now we feel doubly sharp the sting in our hearts when the American born ask us: "Is this the generosity of your people?" We turn away, richer by a sad experience.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 29, 1871

GERMAN



"SCHNORRERTHUM"

The "Hebrew Leader" reprints an interesting article from the Hungarian Weekly regarding the Jewish Proletariat, the so-called mooch-dom (das sogenannte Schnorrerthum).

"The origin of the Schnorrerthum is connected with the Goluth. At the time of the Jewish persecutions of the Middle Ages, to open one's homes and to take care of exiled co-religionists was a holy duty...The persecutions have ceased, but the Schnorrerthum has remained. These moochers regard their poverty as a gift from heaven just as the rich man looks at his wealth - they don't beg for aid, but demand it with a certain self-assurance. The Schnorrer loves his poverty and makes a profession of it." The paper says further on that a flood of Schnorrers is invading Germany from the East - Germany "where otherwise the genuine Schnorrerthum no longer exists." That sounds like mockery. The specifically Jewish "schnorrethum" may no longer exist in Germany, but the Christian Germanic is genuine enough....Like its Jewish prototype it does not by far aid but "demands it with a certain self-assurance". When a committee of wealthy citizens of Frankfurt mooches contributions for the rebuilding of the burnt "Pathorn", it does not do so because it needs money, but because it wishes to give the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 29, 1871



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Frankfurters who live in far-off countries the desired chance to manifest their love for their home-town". In the same way one approaches us (man schnorst unsan") for contributions to a n honorary gift for the painter of the "Germania", - not for the money, - for heaven's sake, no! - but only in order that we here in America should not feel offended, if for once we have not been so approached. The true and genuine Schnorrer always regards himself as a business friend of the Schnorree ("des Ange schnorrten").

...The begging letters that have come from Germany since the end of the war have been cold shouldered in the whole German-American press, so demonstratively, that one will perhaps learn in Germany to be ashamed and will not return so soon. The Germans in America have sent exceedingly rich gifts to mitigate the sufferings of the war. But now, that Germany has brought its great victory harvest home, they would oblige us by having us "unangeschnorst" (un-mooched-on"). The German Societies here, which assist the coldly and stepmotherly dismissed German emigrants, German-American hospitals, German schools - all these institutions have far better claims to the warmest and most vigorous support from German-speaking Americans, than all projects of monuments, honorary gifts, cathedrals and what-nots in Germany. Yes, it seems to us as if now the time had come for rich Germany to put its hand into its pocket and to do something for German-American institutions!

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1871.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SHARES

As is well known, German, Austrian, and Dutch capitalists have actively participated in placing American railroad shares in the European money market. The leading bankers of the three countries have named a committee of experts to travel on the roads and to convince themselves of their condition at first-hand. This committee arrived here last night and stays at the Tremont House. It consists of Mr. August Folsch, Vienna; Counselor Hass, Berlin; Mr. N. J. Dentex, Amsterdam; and the special correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Otto von Breitschwerdt.

During their short stay in Chicago - they will return in about two months - the gentlemen could not marvel enough at the colossal commercial life which they found here.

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II B 2 d (3) Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1871.



EIN AMERIKAMÜDER (One who is tired of or disappointed in America).

Friedrich Kapp has written a book about the relations of Frederick the Great to the United States that will make him few friends either here or even in Germany. Just as Traugott Bromme in his day converted ten-thousand German emigrants to Democrats by a few sentences which he wrote in his Handbook For Emigrants on the topic of political parties, so the mischievous judgments of Kapp on America will for years to come go from hand to hand like coined money, in the educated circles of Germany, producing an attitude of disgust, or even of spitefulness. One will look down contemptuously on America, from whom, in spite of all that Kapp says, Germany still has to learn extraordinarily much that it would find useful, and very few only will bother to examine whether Kapp's judgment is based on an unprejudiced valuation of facts, or if it is colored by his subjective ill humor.

What Kapp says about the low intellectual quality of most of the American politicians is not altogether, but largely, true. However, he also finds in other than the political spheres of American life much that is "great, noble, and encouraging." Very well, then - why does he close his eyes to the observation that in America, differently from Germany, the relation of the individual to the state forms only an insignificant part of his being,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1871.

and that it is therefore an immense injustice to compare public life here and over there. If one man wears a long overcoat that with a thousand folds envelops his whole figure, and the other prefers a short jacket - then it would be an absurdity to pity the jacket-wearer for his miserably misfitted overcoat. The German conception of the state is comparable to the heavy many-folded overcoat - the American state to a comfortable lumber-jacket hampering no movement.

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

YESTERDAY'S GERMAN PROCESSION.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

(Editorial).

How many of the thousands who took part in the enormous German procession of yesterday were inclined to criticize Providence for sending down rain upon the white muslin dresses of Madam Germania and her lady attendants, and upon the gorgeous costumes of the crusaders and knights, after holding out a promise of fair weather all the morning, it would be impossible to tell. It is certain, however, that one of Kaiser William's pious dispatches would have been out of place, and that it was an unfortunate incident of an occasion that was otherwise very happy.

The display was a remarkable one in every particular, - remarkable for the numbers of those who participated as well as for the greater numbers who were thus represented; remarkable for the ingenuity which was attested by the variety and interest of the manifold features; remarkable for the spirit of organization and order which pervaded it, and remarkable more than all for the insight which, as a whole, and in its details it furnished to the character of our German citizens.

It would be scarcely possible for the native American people to organize so

Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

grand a display, not only because they have not the traditions, the patient and enduring enthusiasm, and the requisite imagination, but because they actually have not the resources in people and in varied accomplishments. It was an elegant peroration upon the theme of German power.

The celebration of the triumph of German arms and the return of peace could scarcely have been the most prominent suggestion of this procession to the mind of an observer. One might easily have watched its two or three hours of length without even recurring to the immediate occasion of its being. It was rather a history and a commentary upon the strength of a people and how it may be obtained. It brought to mind that the Germans compose a large proportion of the population of a great city, thousands of miles away from their native country, who must have their share of the credit and fame it has attained for its rapid growth, its enormous energy, and its unparalleled enterprise.

It taught the lesson that the Germans can preserve their traditions without relapsing into a fossil state, and can grasp the idea of progress without abandoning the sacredness of their ancestral customs. It was a most artistic, and yet not unnatural, blending of the old and the new.

There was a wonderful combination of art and nature, of theory and practice,

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of invention and application, of science and trade, of music and work, of war and peace, of literature and music, of the ornamental and useful, - and all this, too, without any special symbol of religion, which alone, with the exception of the old Crusaders, was unrepresented of all the ideas admitting of representation. This is not mentioned in any mood of disparagement, but as a remarkable evidence of what may be accomplished by materialism.

It would require a **whole** column to mention even the names of the trades, callings, and professions that the Germans were able to include in their procession, which had a significance, on this very account, usually foreign to displays of the kind. It proved them to be good workers of a good stock. It showed their education and customs to be eminently practical and useful. It was a splendid indication of that real wealth that the Germans bring to America with their health, their vigor, their steadiness, and their application.

If there is one thing for which America should thank the Germans that come here more than for all other things, it is their honesty and their fecundity in bearing children. There is nothing weak or stinted about them. The "great crime of the nineteenth century" has not yet contaminated them, and their ignorance or their disregard of the doctrine of Malthus is largely

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

the secret of their power, and certainly a great blessing to America.

All nationalities, like all individuals, have peculiarities that are disagreeable to the rest of the world, and customs which, simply because they differ, are apt to be condemned. The Germans are more tenacious of their customs and peculiarities than most peoples, but they are certainly overbalanced by the energy and the strength which they have brought along with them. When the Sabbatarians and prohibitionists, with whom the Germans are, singularly enough, affiliating, in a political way, remember that this people has given us some of the best music, the highest art, the sweetest poetry, the strongest sinews, the most sensible system of muscular exercises, the most favorable method of schooling young children, and the most persistent application to industry, they can scarcely deny to them the privilege of drinking their beer in their gardens and dancing their Sunday away in peace.

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GERMAN



ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG. April 18th, 1871.

[THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR]

In North Clark Street close to the bridge a panorama of the Franco-German War is exhibited. As street sign to attract passers-by, serves a portrait of Emperor William. If one thinks that the artist got his inspiration from the editorials in the Times, the resemblance becomes really unmistakable.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 13, 1871.

[THE PARIS COMMUNE AND THE GERMANS]



Answer to an editorial of the Chicago Republican that demands the Germans should immediately march back to Paris to put down the "Commune" and reestablish peace and order.

A number of American papers - like the above quoted Republican - describe it as the duty of the Germans, to make order for the French in their own house, but this is only a new example of the impudent disregard of all German interests of which these same papers have given so many proofs since the day of Sedan.

Heinrich Heine remarks that consistency is the virtue of those stock-fishes who come year in and year out into the same bays and shallows where they are caught. The American journalists are no stock-fishes in this sense. They don't care the least bit if they say today the exact contrary to what they said eight days - not to speak of eight weeks - ago.

The ears of the Germans in America still ring with the infamous revilings which bastard papers (Schandblatter) like the New York World and the Chicago Times poured out over them, because they could not generate any enthusiasm for the French republic. But the same Times which could not heap enough curses and shame on the Germans, because they dared to fire on the noble,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 13, 1871.



magnificent Paris, the "Seat of Civilization," has been proclaiming for about a week with the most naive self-consciousness, that Paris is a hellish swamp of iniquity; regrets that it has not been leveled to the ground and declares that the French are a completely worthless people.

We Germans are accustomed to believe that when somebody utters such uncompromising opinions about men and things as these American papers, that he really means what he says and means it because he has thought about it. But this supposition does not fit the average calibre of the American newspaper scribblers with their moods and fancies that take the place of thoughts and convictions and their real knowledge of things European is not more profound than the sediment in their inkwells. So they can hardly be expected to understand the holy ire that they arouse in the Germans with their insulting prattle. What they write does not come out of either their heads or hearts and so they cannot comprehend that it can touch somebody else so deeply.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 27, 1871.

EDITOR SHARPLY DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST ATTACKS FOR LACK OF GERMAN ENTHUSIASM.

"We are not and don't feel like Imperial and Royal subjects, but as republican-minded American citizens of German birth."

"He who puts (in viewing the most recent history of Germany) the main emphasis on princely and other "high" personalities; who, like an humbly obedient slave, trembles in his boots when an independently-thinking German-American like Herr Hesing boldly tries on the mysterious veil that the German military and civil bureaucracy uses to cover all those faults and evils which we are used to expose to the public in America - such a man should better emigrate to Germany because he will surely make an excellent Imperial and Royal subject, but to be a free citizen of a republic he is not qualified."

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GERMAN
JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 18th, 1871.

Sermon Of Dr. Chronik In The Reform Temple "Sinai."

"The victory of the German arms, a consequence of which will be the predominance of German cultural development, means much to the reform-movement of modern Judaism. The propelling idea of today's reform Jewry is essentially German.

Twice the Jews tried to amalgamate themselves with a general cultural movement. The second instance, that of Moorish Science in Spain, in the middle ages, was more fertile than the first with Hellenism in Alexandria. Still, Jewry remained stuck in a morass of ritual and ceremony. It was due exclusively to German philosophy, and German discipline and character (Deutsche Zucht und Art), that in the days of Moses Mendelsohn, a movement of liberation for Jewry started. Nowhere else, neither in England nor France, neither in Russia nor Poland, did the reform idea emerge so thoroughly. To everywhere was brought only, from its German source. When the Jews were overcome, by the soul of the German people, they learned to grasp the religious idea in the German way. The superiority that German civilization has won in the world will make it certain, that the times are not far, when without ceremonies and mysteries, those life farces will be raised to the level of religion, which makes for progressive perfection of the individual as well as of human society.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1871.

GERMAN



/THE ATTITUDE OF THE PROTESTANT ANGLO-AMERICANS/

Editorial expressing resentment that the Protestant Anglo-Americans have shown so much more sympathy for the Italian unification movement than for the German. "Cavour and the mentally limited Victor Emanuel, in comparison to whom even the old Lehmann is a real man, have been praised in high heaven..." (The fact that the Staats Zeitung constantly refers to William I as 'the old Lehmann' or even 'Kaiser Lehmann' and makes remarks about him that in Germany by that time would certainly have been punished as less majeste, is characteristic of the lack of genuine monarchical enthusiasm among the well-to-do liberal Germans of Chicago.)

The Chicago Times, Feb. 3, 1871.

GERMAN REJOICINGS

NPA (AL) PROJ 30275

(Editorial)

The Germans in Chicago are making preparations to celebrate, with festivities and rejoicings, the capitulation of Paris and the probable overthrow of the French Republic.

If the Germans of Chicago, or of any other city of our country, are glad that the barbarous war waged by Germany against France, in the prosecution of which indescribable misery has been inflicted upon the people of both nations, will soon be brought to a close, all good men can understand such a cause for rejoicing.

What German in Chicago today, rejoicing over the capitulation of Paris, will acknowledge that his countrymen are so dastardly and mean in spirit as to be afraid of a nation their inferior in numbers and strength? Are we to be called upon to admire the prowess of Germany, and at the same time be told that the Germans are afraid of a weaker people? When a nation has manifested its ability to wrest a province from a hostile power, is the possession of that province essential to the safety of the victor?

The Chicago Times, Feb. 3, 1871.

Conceding all that ought to be conceded to the ties of blood, and home, and love for the "fatherland" leading men to rejoice over fame and victory won by their countrymen, we say that for the Germans in this country to publicly celebrate with festivities the capitulation of Paris is to offer an insult to our native-born citizens; to declare that we are insensible to the most solemn obligations of gratitude; that we are glad because of the abject misery and distress of the people whose generosity has conferred blessings upon us; and that we rejoice to see self government extinguished in the blood of a gallant people.

The friends of France in this city, and all those who sympathize with the national misfortunes of a heroic people, brought about by a struggle for free government, have now an opportunity for doing great practical good, furnished by the Producers' French Aid association. The movement suggested by the Prairie Farmer a short time since has already taken shape, and it places Chicago and Illinois first in the field in the noble purpose of supplying the French people with the agricultural assistance which they will require more than anything else. The meeting of the executive committee of the association on Wednesday evening showed how general the desire has become to co-operate in this movement. Offers of money, time, contributions, facilities of transportation, store-room, etc., were so generous as to show that all which is now needed is harmony of action and good executive management.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Times, Feb. 3, 1871.

The movement has no longer any partisan complexion, but it is a call for the relief of great suffering which should not and cannot be resisted.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

The Chicago Times, Feb. 3, 1871.

GERMAN JUBILATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33273

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of the Germans of Chicago was held on last evening in the north side Turner hall.

Mr. Butz was nominated as chairman of the meeting by Mr. Dietsch and unanimously elected and on taking the chair said he was not prepared to make a long speech, for his heart was too full of the glorious results of the war. The speaker begged leave to present Dr. Von Holst, who would move in detail to bring before the assembly the results which had been accomplished.

Address by Dr. Von Holst

Dr. Von Holst, referring to the decorations around him, referred to the German flag as containing black, the color of death, red suggestive of the streams of blood which had flown, and white, the color with which the peace would be bound. Through blood and death the victory had been won, and the heart had a right to rejoice. The French who have let loose on Germany the hordes of the desert call us barbarians because we have with full vigor carried on this war. They claim that we have ruthlessly carried on this war, and that we would not lay down our weapons until we

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 3, 1871.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

possessed Alsace and Lorraine; but we were obliged to conquer these provinces in order to secure ourselves against the inroads of the nation calling itself the bearer of civilization. For two hundred years, France has been fighting herself internally, and now they find fault because we have done that which she has not been able to do for herself - given France back to herself, which all the previous rulers of France had failed to do, but each brought her nearer to destruction. They claim that we want to destroy France. Cultured nations can only destroy themselves.

Mr. Dietsch then came forward and stated that the main cause of the meeting was to collect funds, and proposed to take up collections.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID ASSOCIATION
Third list of Contributions
City of Chicago

Arion Gesangverein and Turnverein Vorwaerts--proceeds of concert . . .	\$220.20
Wilhelm Pickert	2.00
Chicago Terra Cotta Company	15.00
Employees of The Western Banknote and Lithographic Company ,	118.00

√Translator's note: Above are the names of four contributors. The last two were translated to show that non-Germans also participated. Thirty-eight donors are listed. Their gifts totalled \$765.45.7

Outside of Chicago:

Dixon German Patriotic Aid Association by Emil Weber	\$200.00
From Blue Island, by C. Lichtemeyer	157.10

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1870.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1870.

From Holland, by Simon Schmid	75.10
Total	\$1,197.65
Previously acknowledged	\$9,865.15
Grand total	\$11,062.80
Sent to Berlin	\$10,000.00
Balance	\$ 1,062.80

Chicago, September 17, 1870.

Fritz Anneke,
Secretary of Executive Board

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID ASSOCIATION
Second list of Contributions

Chicago Musicians' Union	\$ 2,304.45
Germania Maennerchor	400.00
F. Utteg	1.00

[Translator's note: Above are the two largest and the smallest contributions. The alphabetically arranged list contains the names of 110 donors. The German Patriotic Aid Association of Chicago was a branch of the National German Patriotic Aid Association of the United States and received donations from other parts of the State of Illinois. This explains the following items.]

From other places in Illinois:

From Quincy, by Mr. Wilhelm Steinwedel	\$ 1,500.00
From Lake View, by Mr. Jacob Schiesswohl	16.50

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1870.

From the German Patriotic Aid Association of Galesburg . . .	\$ 144.25
German Patriotic Aid Association of Peoria, by A. S. Matthies . . .	750.00
From East Wheeling, by Mr. F. C. Mergier . . .	13.50
From Bowmanville, by Vollmer and Conrad . . .	40.00
Total . . .	<u>\$6,799.85</u>
Previously acknowledged . . .	<u>\$3,065.30</u>
Grand Total . . .	<u>\$9,865.15</u>

The above list contains all contributions which were in possession of the treasurer by three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, September 10, 1870.

All who made donations prior to that day and do not find their names in the above list are kindly requested to notify the undersigned immediately.

The proceeds of the Fair are not included in this report and will be published on a later date.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1870.

The men who subscribed sums at the mass meeting which was held at the Turnhalle on July 17, and have not yet forwarded their donations, are kindly asked to send or bring them to the undersigned, at Ulich's Block, Room 20, Chicago, September 10, 1870.

Fritz Annecke,
Secretary of Executive Board.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID ASSOCIATION
First list of contributions

Henry Greenbaum	\$250.00
F. Schnell	2.50

Translator's note: The above represents the largest and the smallest of seventy-eight contributions which totaled \$3,065.30.7

The above list is a record of all donations which were received until today, September 3, 1870, by H. Greenbaum, Treasurer.

Fritz Annecke,
Secretary.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1861.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO FOR
AUGUST, 1861
by
F. Schlund

Employment secured for ..	152
Relatives or friends located for ..	18
Prevented from going astray ..	5
Helped in money or check matters ..	13
Families provided with lodging ..	2
Sick supported ..	3
Provided medical aid or medicine for ..	3
Attended to correspondence for.....	57
Made loans to.....	2
Located lost baggage for.....	4

The number of immigrants has diminished greatly, especially during the last half of this month. The opposition which the Quebec and Canadian Railroad furnished

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1861.

for eastern ports and railroads, by lowering the rates for immigrants, has had a favorable outcome in that the Erie Railroad has reduced its fare from \$11 to \$9.50, and the Pennsylvania Railroad from \$11 to \$9.35. Had these two Railroads put these prices into effect at the beginning of the present immigration season, the poor immigrants would have saved thousands of dollars. They would not have sailed for Canadian ports, and would have encouraged others to come directly to America. It appears that the railroads are not aware of the importance of immigration; and for that reason I have taken the liberty of using the American as well as the European press to explain how the transportation systems here and abroad may benefit by granting emigrants and immigrants reasonable passage rates. And my first attempt was crowned with success: within the last two months the fare from New York to Chicago has been reduced by \$2.50. I have reason to believe that all German societies in America will co-operate with me. Therefore, in due time, I shall inform people in Europe about the differences in the rates of various American railroads, and I shall make note of the way immigrants are treated by each road, and the amount of baggage each transports free of charge. Delay in the transportation of baggage has two chief

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1861.

causes, and may easily be avoided by immigrants. All baggage consigned to western points is transferred at Castle Garden without check, but is recorded. If such baggage arrives at its destination, all is well; but if it is lost, stolen, or mis-sent, then the immigrant has no receipt or other means of recovering it or obtaining its value in cash. Therefore, let no one deliver any kind of baggage to a railroad company which refuses to issue a receipt. When immigrants pay in advance for "overweight" baggage, they receive baggage checks and are thus protected; if anyone has sufficient money to pay for "overweight" baggage at Castle Garden, he should not fail to do so.

Another matter which annoys many immigrants is the fact that passengers who have previously purchased their railroad tickets in Europe receive very little attention, and this also applies to their baggage; for as most people know, railroad agents are paid a commission on the tickets they sell. Although there is a great deal of hard work connected with the handling of baggage, the agents who must do this work do not receive a penny of pay for it; these conditions are similar to those which prevail in German cafes and saloons where the employees

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36715

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1861.

are dependent upon the tips which patrons give them.

It is regrettable that the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company does not take directly to their destination passengers who arrive here during the evening en route to Milwaukee. The present arrangement does not permit them to complete their trip until the next morning, and then via freight train. When passengers arrive on Saturday evening they are forced either to remain here two nights or change their tickets at a cost of \$1.30.

Immigrants who are not bound for Milwaukee, but for other points in Wisconsin, can proceed to their destination at once, since the Northwestern Railroad has not discontinued its night service to the North. Consequently, as soon as trains arrive from the east, the passengers who wish to reach some city or town in Wisconsin can continue their journey without interruption, loss of time, or added cost. It is very difficult to understand why the Chicago and Milwaukee road have made such undesirable arrangements. Or does that Company believe that it can improve the business of the Milwaukee Grand Haven Line by forcing

WPA 211 3 PROJ. 30975

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1861.

upon immigrants the choice of either traveling to Milwaukee via Grand Haven, Michigan or paying an extra fare of \$1.30 to get to Milwaukee on the same night of their arrival in Chicago? If that is the Company's idea, it will find that it is mistaken; for there is more than one way to get to Wisconsin.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30975

IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS

Abendpost, September 22n, 1937

MATHIAS FRAZEN A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN DEAD.

A well-known citizen at the North side, Mathias Franzen died yesterday at his home 39 Lincoln Place at the age of 74 years. Born at Trier, Germany, he came to the United States of America as a young man in 1854 and settled soon afterwards in Chicago. He was for two years Alderman in the 23rd ward and was Assistant Prison Director under Frank Agnew and Charles Kern in the years 1873 to 1877 and was nominated in 1879 by Mayor Harrison as oil inspector, which position he kept till 1883. He left a widow, Barbara, nee Thorne whom he married in 1858; also five children.

National League of American Pen Women, Chicago Branch, pp 52-4
(Year Book 1935-1937)
(Mrs. Oscar Illing: formerly Caecilie Hammerstein)
(nee Bloch)

Caecilie Hammerstein Illing is the author of 400 short stories which have been published, and of numerous articles on social problems and cultural topics (in German). She has contributed to leading German language papers in this country and abroad. Among them the former Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago Sonntagspost, Neue Zeit, Chicago, New York Staats Zeitung, Deutsch Amerika (New York), Gartenlaube (Berlin)... She has written a number of English short stories, of which "White Lilac", "The Hour Glass", "The Magic Garb", and "Magdalene" have been published in 1929-1930 in the Neue Zeit (Chicago).

"Weisser Flieder", a volume of short stories in German, was published by the Gutenberg Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1932... Quoting the writer Mrs. Frances M. Ford, in an article June 17, 1927, in the Chicago Daily News:

"Mrs. Hammerstein (C. H. Illing) was a conspicuous advocate of suffrage for women in the days when well-poised counsellors were necessary. She is

National League of American Pen Women, Chicago Branch, pp 52-4

(Year Book 1935-1937)

finely equipped by intellect and training for writing and lecturing. She writes, and speaks several languages fluently."

Mrs. Illing was born in Germany where she attended a private school for girls, attaining the degree of bachelor of art. In 1884 she came to America with her parents, Adolph and Henrietta Bloch (Kohn). Mrs Illing was married in December, 1928 to Oscar Illing, German-American journalist.

Abendpost, June 15, 1935.

SWEITZER FIGHTS FOR HIS JOB AS COUNTY TREASURER
Quo Warranto Charges Preferred against Gill in County Court

On Monday, June 24, the first hearing on the quo warranto charges preferred by Robert M. Sweitzer, through his legal advisor, Attorney J. Harvey Levinson, against the county treasurer, Joseph L. Gill, will be held in the county court.

The charges were preferred before Superior Judge Joseph Burke. The document was signed by the attorney general, Otto Kerner. It is especially emphasized that, by signing the document, the attorney general is not by any means going over to the side of Sweitzer. The law requires that the attorney general sign his name to such a motion for proceedings instituted in the name of the people, or of an administration, against any public officer.

"Quo warranto" are the first two words of an interrogative question which means,

Abendpost, June 15, 1935.

in English, "By what right, or by reason of what laws, are you in office?" The sheriff will see to it that the person so interrogated appears before the court and brings proof that he has a right to be in office.

Sweitzer seeks, by this action, to recover his position as county treasurer. He could also institute a mandamus proceedings or an injunction against all of Gill's activities. But nothing is supposed to be done which might, in any way, impede the official functioning of the county administration.

It is not yet certain whether Sweitzer's action will have a bearing upon the proceedings instituted against Sweitzer by the state's attorney. The state's attorney has declared that the proceedings have no interconnection. He will continue to gather the necessary evidence to bring about an indictment by the grand jury.

In the quo warranto proceeding, he is going to represent the county treasurer,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 15, 1935.

Gill, because the state's attorney is also the representative of the county in all matters of court procedure.

WPA (111) PROJ. 20275

Abendpost, June 14, 1935.

GUSTAVE A BRAND DONATES TWO PICTURES TO CHURCH OF ST. PAUL

Gustave A. Brand, the well-known city treasurer, again proved himself to be a public benefactor by donating two wonderful works of art to the church of St. Paul, Fullerton Avenue and Orchard Street, Dr. George L. Scherger, pastor. These are copies of Hofmann's "Christ on the way to Golgotha" and Rubens' "Descent from the cross". They will greatly enhance the beauty of the church of St. Paul.

The consecration of these paintings will take place next Sunday, June 16th, at 8 P. M. Everyone is cordially invited. It is going to be a twofold solemnity; on the one hand, homage to Herr Brand, and on the other hand, memorial services for the late Pastor Jacob Pister, to whose memory Hofmann's picture is dedicated.

All Germans should take part in this meeting.

Abendpost, May 15, 1935.

TURNER INSTRUCTOR ALFRED WILD DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
front view of Alfred Wild]

Alfred Wild has passed away. The news of the death of the beloved and highly esteemed turner and turner instructor of the Eiche Turnverein, the "father" of the turner camp on Fox River, which at this very time is clad in the beautiful green of spring, was not a great surprise, but caused universal sorrow.....

Alfred Wild was from his earliest youth a devoted adherent of the German turner movement and to the end of his life was a zealous promoter of turner ideals. Born February 11, 1870, in Idar, he came to Chicago in 1893, and at once joined the turners. He was first turner instructor of the old Westseite Turnverein (West Side turner Society), and has been in charge



Abendpost, May 15, 1935.

of turner instruction in the Eiche Turnverein for thirty-three years. For many years he was district turner leader and member of the executive committee of Chicago, and later of the Illinois Turnbezirk (Turner District). During the last three decades there has been scarcely a single national or district convention, and even less a district, regional, or national turner festival that Alfred has not attended.

As leader of the Chicago turners he took part in the German turner festival in Cologne in 1928.

His special interest was youth, and it was he who, from modest beginnings, created the present model turner camp on beautiful Fox River as a playground for young people and a place of recreation for the older turners and their families. For many years, until his illness forced him to retire, he was active manager of the camp, and thousands and thousands of guests will cherish a friendly memory of the ever friendly, ever loyal, turner pioneer.

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Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1934.

DR. K. FREITAG OF ELMHURST PASSES AWAY
[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
front view of Dr. K. Freitag]

After a long and severe illness Mr. Karl Freitag, who was for many years the director of the advertising department of the firm, Dr. Peter Fahrney and Company, died yesterday morning in his home at 140 Prospect Street, Elmhurst.

The body lies in Nielsen's Chapel, 3301 West Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, where the funeral will take place Wednesday at 1:30 P.M. The burial will take place in Friedhof Memorial Park.

Mr. Freitag was a native of the Holstein country. He was born November 12, 1868, in Wesenberg, near Kiel. He attended the gymnasium at Ploen and, after graduation, went to the university at Kiel.

Though his father was a major in the Prussian army, Mr. Freitag devoted himself

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to the study of theology, and secured his doctor's degree in philosophy and theology.

In 1899, when he was twenty-one years old, he came to Chicago. He soon became one of the youngest officiating ministers, at the newly founded congregation on Augusta near Robey Street.

For ten years Mr. Freitag was active as minister, and was also owner and editor of the German paper in Michigan City. From October, 1919, until his death--almost a quarter of a century--he was in the employment of the well-known patent medicine manufacturers, Dr. Peter Fahrney and Company. The position he last held was that of manager of the large advertising and publicity department.

For twenty-three years the deceased was president of the Deutsche Neugeistige Gesellschaft (German New Spirit Society), which he founded, and he was president of the Verein Deutsche Presse (German Press Association) for twelve years. He also proposed the founding of the Damenzirkel (Ladies' Circle).

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He had a large number of personal friends, who always found a hearty welcome in his comfortable and hospitable home in Elmhurst.

Besides his wife, Lotte, five children survive Mr. Freitag, the daughters Lydia Boe, Nelda Clough, and Siglinde Gunderson, and two sons, Emanuel and Armin Freitag.

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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1934.

WILLIAM ROTHMANN DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of William Rothmann]

After a protracted illness, Mr. William Rothmann, attorney for the Sanitary District, died at his home, 6148 Woodlawn Avenue, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The deceased was born of German parents in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, October 18, 1866. He attended the public schools in Chilton, Wisconsin, and found employment with the railroads, a position which he held for ten years. In his leisure time he studied law at Northwestern University. He passed his examination in 1896 and was admitted to the bar. A few years later he turned to politics. He was Assistant City Attorney from 1901 to 1903, Assistant Corporation Counsel from 1903 to 1905, and was member of the School Board from 1912 to 1915.

During the last four years of his life, he was attorney for the Sanitary District.

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The deceased was well known in Masonic circles, and played a leading role as a member of the Germania Club, and later as the president of the Steuben Club.....

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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1934.

GERMAN-AMERICANS FOR GUSTAVE A. BRAND
Conference with Representatives of the Democratic
Party Organization; Candidacy Secure

Yesterday a committee of prominent German-Americans held a conference in the interest of the planned candidacy of Gustave A. Brand for the office of city treasurer. They conferred with representatives of the Democratic Central Committee, among them being Judge Patrick Sullivan and Alderman Jacob Arvey.

The speakers for the German-Americans favored the candidacy of Mr. Brand quite warmly, and obtained the assurance that the subcommittee will recommend his nomination.

Fred Z. Brummel, member of the tax revision office, presided over the conference.

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The committee of the German-Americans consisted of the following gentlemen:
Emil Bahnmeier, John Beierwalter, Edward Bertha, Joseph Beron, T. Beutelsbacher,
Adolph Brandes, H. Breide, Kurt Benisch, Michael Brisch, John Cremer, John
Dohmann, Edward Dorazil, Justus Emme, U. M. Forster, Charles W. Freund, A.
W. Froehde, Frank Fritz, Adolph Gill, Michael Girtten, Rev. Louis Goebel,
A. Hambrock, A. F. Hammann, John Hess, Herm. Hintspeter, Leonhardt Hoerd, t,
H. E. Bruneau, Georg Iberle, Georg Joersten, W. F. Jacobs, Charles Jarchow,
Wm. Joern, Gabriel Jung, Pastor Jacobi, Henry Kaeding, Joseph Keller, J. A.
Kern, Charles Klinkmann, August Kochs, Arthur Koegel, Henry Kraft, F. O. Lang,
Anton Langhammer, A. F. Madlener, Oscar F. Mayer, Pastor A. E. Mayer, John
Miller, Roger Minwagen, Paul H. Mueller, Miedas G. Mueller, Phil Nilles,
Charles F. Pattloch, Fred Rosen, Frank Rathje, O. F. Reich, John S. Reiner,
Otto Rudy, Josef Ruhl, Eric Schaber, Dr. Georg L. Scherger, Paul Schulze,
Albert Schwalge, Emil Schwalge, W. S. Seidel, O. Stoffels, J. O. Stoll,
Max Teich, Frank Vigerska, Frank Waldherr, John Walz, Paul Weinberg, and
others.

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Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1934.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL RITES FOR A.R. SEYFERLICH

Large Throngs in St. Paul's Church;

Interment in Rosehill Cemetery

Long before the funeral services for the late Fire Commissioner, Arthur R. Seyferlich, began at St. Paul's Church, Orchard Street and Kemper Place, the beautiful nave and the galleries of the church were filled to capacity. Not only was official Chicago represented; there were also a number of elderly people, from whose conversation one could learn that they were once the play-mates of the deceased; they had later grown with him to manhood, and still later in life were more than just dear acquaintances to him.

In perfect discipline, a detachment of the city's fire department served as ushers. One could see plainly that these men not only were serving from a sense of duty, but also that the death of the man touched them deeply--the man who, like themselves, began his service in the ranks, and who finally was made their chief.

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To the subdued strains of the organ, played by the organist of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Tina Mae Hames, the funeral assembly passed by the coffin of the deceased. The chords of Verdi's, "Requiem" sounded softly through the church, and wonderfully beautiful and solemn were the strains of Mendelssohn's "O rest in the Lord" and "Consolation". The coffin was then closed, and the funeral services began.

First, the Oxford quartet sang a hymn, whereupon the pastor of St. Paul's parish, Dr. George Z. Scherger, stepped before the altar. After a brief prayer, he delivered the funeral sermon.

In short sketches, he gave an outline of the life of the deceased.

"Through all the ups and downs of his life, Seyferlich was guided by two ideals; he believed that man is here to fill the place allotted him by his Creator with all his might. He believed also that, at long last, justice is bound to conquer all wrongs. Duty and work filled his entire life. He lived the life he wanted his men to emulate, the life a fireman should lead if he

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wants to be a good fireman. He gave proof that these were not merely empty words when he repeatedly expressed the wish that he wanted to die in harness.

"With his smile he won the hearts of all, and with his nature he retained what he won. Kindness was characteristic of his nature. He was, however, able to drop this kindness when necessity demanded the utmost from his men in the doing of their duty. But the greatest thing about him was what is today sadly missing in so many; he learned to say "No." Even to life itself he said "No," when life as he understood it was no longer possible for him. This took him past all the many who say only "Yes," and who, for the sake of their personal comfort, are ready to do anything. Seyferlich is dead, but what was best in him is going to remain alive as a paragon every right man should emulate."

After Pastor Scherger had concluded, Mayor Edward J. Kelly made a short speech.

In a low voice, but no less impressive for that reason, he spoke of what the city's administration had lost by the death of Seyferlich. "No man is, of course, irreplaceable. Here, on the other hand, we are dealing with a man who was not only familiar with all branches of his important profession (so filled

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with dangers), but who also enjoyed the respect of all, because he knew what he wanted, and why he did things his own way, and not otherwise. Seyferlich wrote his name into Chicago's history with large letters."

Following the mayor's address, Pastor Scherger gave a solemn blessing over the remains, whereupon the members of the Ben Hur Masonic Lodge began their funeral rites. The white apron lay on the coffin and beside it was a wreath of evergreen. The ceremony was solemn indeed. With attentive devotion, the assembled company listened.

Then the organ played Chopin's "March Funebre," and the coffin was carried from the church.

Meanwhile the funeral cortege was formed, with four cars from the fire department richly decorated with garlands of flowers at its head. All went to Rosehill cemetery, where again the Masons took over the ceremonies after Pastor Scherger had consecrated the grave.

Besides the mayor and the city council, the city's administration was represen-

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ted by the chiefs of the various departments. Many other high officials could not resist giving their colleague his last honors. Among them were Sheriff Toman; President of the County Board Smith; Chief Justice of the Municipal Court Sonstebj; County Judge Jarecki; County Treasurer Sweitzer, and many others.

Also present were Postmaster Ernst J. Kruetgen; Paul H. Mueller, editor-in-chief of the Abendpost, and former Judge Immenhausen. Many German organizations were represented, among them the German-American Citizen's Bund, the singers and the turners. The fire departments of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and of Columbus, Ohio also sent delegations. Special groups were formed by the Retired Firemen's Association, the militia units of some of the suburbs of Chicago, and the Fire Insurance Patrol.

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1934.

A. R. SEYFERLICH, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, DIES

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
Front view of A. F. Seyferlich]

Arthur R. Seyferlich, Chief of the Chicago Fire Department, died today at the Henrotin Hospital after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old. With his death, a German-American has passed away who was the embodiment of the best traditions of German-Americanism, and who distinguished himself by his faithfulness to duty, his unselfishness, and his efficiency in the public service, characteristics which won him the respect and esteem of thousands.

Arthur Seyferlich was, to a certain extent, a victim of his beloved profession. At the huge fire in the stockyards last summer he suffered a minor foot injury which, as a result of the fact that he was a diabetic, became dangerous and finally developed into gangrene. Seyferlich refused to have his foot amputated.

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The physicians did everything possible to save his life. They made provision for the draining of the gangrenous foot and performed a blood transfusion, which resulted in a temporary improvement.

Seyferlich awoke this morning from a long and refreshing sleep, but he suddenly lost consciousness. He died a few minutes later, of a heart attack.

Arthur R. Seyferlich was born in the Forty-fourth Ward of Chicago, on February 23, 1869. His father was a native of Bremen, while his mother came from Mecklenburg. In 1849 his parents came to the United States and settled in Chicago. After losing all their hard-earned savings in the Great Fire, they returned to work with renewed zeal.

After attending public school Mr. Seyferlich turned his attention to learning a trade and became an apprentice in the upholstering business, where he devoted himself chiefly to the upholstering of furniture.

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In 1890, when he was twenty-one years old, Seyferlich became a fireman. He rose from the ranks and held successively higher positions until, in 1921, he was appointed fire marshal. This post he held until 1927, when the Thompson administration removed him from office.

Mr. Seyferlich had six brothers and three sisters. He was the second eldest son. He married in 1891, and had one son.

After the great fire in the stockyards on December 22, 1910, Mr. Seyferlich's brother was appointed fire marshal, and held this post until his death in 1914.

Mr. Seyferlich is survived by his widow and one son. Mrs. Seyferlich was at her husband's bedside when he died.

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Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1934.

JUDGE KERSTEN DIES

[Half-tone, one column--sixth of a page, three-quarters front
view of Judge Kersten]

Judge George Kersten, 3740 North Harding Avenue, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was almost eighty-one years old. The funeral will take place next Saturday in St. Clement's Church, on the corner of Orchard Street and Deming Place.

With George Kersten a man has departed this life who not only made a name for himself among the Germans of his generation, but also earned distinction as a judge; for he was active as a judge no less than forty-seven years, and of these he was judge in the criminal court for almost twenty-three.

Kersten was born March 21, 1853, in Chicago. His parents came from Mecklenburg. His first education he received in the then well-known German-American Institute

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of Strandau. He then attended Eastman's Metropolitan Business College to prepare himself for a business career. Things turned out differently, however. In 1883 Kersten was appointed police judge of the East Chicago Avenue police station, after he had studied law in his free time, taken his bar examinations and had been admitted to the bar.

In 1903 Kersten was elected judge of the Circuit Court for the first time; he was assigned to the criminal court. There, as we have said, he remained the rest of his [active] career. He tried many important criminal cases of that time. He was the first to give a heavy sentence to a kidnaper.

Kersten belongs, moreover, to that group of jurists who worked together to eliminate inefficiency in the workings of the criminal court, and to make the swift sentencing of criminals possible.

In 1925 Kersten's strength gave out. After years of strenuous activity he

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was forced to retire to a sanatorium for the sake of his health. He recovered his health, to be sure, but could no longer perform his duties as judge and therefore resigned.

Kersten was a member of the Democratic party. He was once the candidate of this party for the post of sheriff of Cook County, but was defeated. After that time he never sought any position other than that of judge.

He is mourned by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Lillian Borkenhagen, of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Kersten belonged to the Free Masons, was president for some time of the Chicago Schuetzenvereins (Rifle Club), and was a member of the Germania Maennerchor (Male Chorus), the Orpheus Maenner Chor, and the Plattdeutsche Verein (Low German Society).

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1934.

REVEREND PISTER RELEASED FROM HIS GREAT SUFFERING

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, front view of Reverend Pister]

In Grant Hospital Reverend Jacob Pister, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, passed away after great suffering from an inflammation of the lungs with severe complications. He succumbed to the disease only after he had made a gallant effort to recover.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon. From four o'clock Sunday afternoon until half past one on Monday the body will lie in state in St. Paul's Church. On Monday, at one thirty, the funeral will begin. After the funeral the body will be taken to the Memorial Park Cemetery.

The deceased was born November 20, 1869, in Baltimore, Ohio. His father, Jacob Pister, Sr., was a pastor and president of the Synod. Because of his father's

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calling it was foreordained, from his earliest youth, that he would enter the service of the church, to which he devoted all his energy for the forty-three years of his active life as a minister.

He studied for the ministry at Concordia Seminary, in Elmhurst, and at Eden Seminary, in St. Louis, Missouri, and was ordained on November 16, 1890. He devoted the first years of his life as a minister to rather small congregations in Ripley, Ohio, and Kenton, Ohio. He was then called to St. John's Church in Columbus, Ohio. Herbert, the brother of the deceased, is now pastor of the Kenton congregation.

In August, 1891, Reverend Jacob Pister married Pauline Guckenberger. Their happy marriage was blessed with four children, Harold, Eugene, Theodosia, and Dorothea, all of whom are now married. The younger generation is represented by four grandchildren.

In 1911 Reverend Pister became pastor of St. Paul's Church in this city, and thus

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found a new field of activity in which he could exercise to the full his ability to further the Christian faith. Reverend R. John was pastor of the congregation at that time. Reverend Pister was named associate pastor, and worked for fourteen years with Reverend John in this capacity.

The years in which these two pastors worked together were the golden age of St. Paul's Church, the congregation of which continually grew in numbers. The German choir and the general choir of the Church owe much of their progress to the indefatigable efforts of Reverend Pister. In the middle of the campaign for a new building for the Uhlich Orphan Home, in 1925, Reverend John suddenly resigned, and Reverend Pister attempted to resign soon afterwards. On the third Sunday in January, 1926, on the anniversary of the founding of the Church, special services were held in honor of Reverend John, upon the occasion of his departure. Reverend Pister was selected by the congregation as his successor, and entered upon his new office in February of the same year. The years that passed after he became pastor are a shining witness to his activity as a leader

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of one of the most important congregations in the whole Synod. It was thanks to his tireless energy that the congregation collected more than two hundred thousand dollars for Church purposes during the first four years that he was pastor. Missions were sent to the Orient, and, after the trustees of the Church had been relieved of the responsibility of St. Paul's House, the congregation was able to devote its whole attention to furthering the interests of the Uhlich Orphan Home. In 1929 the council of the Church decided to appoint Dr. George L. Scherger associate pastor. Since that time the two have worked together with the greatest harmony and co-operation.

Toward the end of last year, on November 12, 1933, the deceased had the privilege of celebrating, with his congregation, the ninetieth anniversary of St. Paul's Church, and to receive, from near and far, congratulations upon the loyalty and affection of his congregation.

In Reverend Pister we have lost a man whose high qualities, both as a human being and as a minister, earned the greatest respect of all who came in contact with him.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A. R. SEYFERLICH RECOMMENDED FOR COMMISSIONER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

A group of notable German-Americans has asked Mayor Kelly to fill the vacant post of fire commissioner by appointing Mr. Arthur R. Seyferlich.

Among those present were the postmaster, Ernst J. Kruetgen; Fred Rixmann, president of the German-American Citizens' Bund; Wilhelm Adelhelm, president of the Swabian Society; H. E. Hintzpeter, president of the German Club of Chicago; William F. Jacobs, one of the directors of the German Club; Oscar A. Stoffels, former president of the German Club; Dr. George L. Scherger, pastor of St. Paul's Church; Paul H. Mueller and Paul H. Hartmann, of the Abendpost; Al. Horan, bailiff of the municipal court, and George Seiff, clerk of the criminal court. Several other gentlemen, representing German-American organizations, had declared their readiness to be present, but were prevented from doing so for various reasons.

The gentlemen declared that Mr. Seyferlich has been known to them for years, and that they were moved by the conviction that he is the right man, in every respect, for this important and significant position. It was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30235

Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1933.

further indicated that this would be an opportunity to rectify an injustice which had been perpetrated upon the deserving fire marshal some time ago, that Seyferlich is well known in the fire department, and that he enjoys everybody's esteem.

The mayor thanked the gentlemen for their interest, and gave them the assurance that he would take their wishes into consideration.

Arthur R. Seyferlich was born February 23, 1869, in Chicago's Forty-fourth Ward. His father comes from Bremen and his mother from Mecklenburg; they emigrated to the United States in the year 1849 and settled in Chicago. The great fire caused them to lose everything they had built up by hard work. But, with fresh courage, they started working anew.

After attending the public schools, young Seyferlich turned his attention to a craft, and entered an upholstery shop as apprentice; there he devoted himself to upholstering furniture.

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In the year 1890, at the age of 21, Seyferlich joined the fire department. There he began serving in the lowest ranks and, climbing step by step, he was nominated fire marshal in 1921. He occupied that post until 1927, when he was relieved of his duties by the Thompson administration.

There were six brothers and three sisters in the Seyferlich family. He is the second of the sons. He married in the year 1891. One son was born to this marriage.

Seyferlich's brother was made fire marshal on December 22, 1910, following the great fire in the stockyards; he occupied the office until his death in the year 1914.

Abendpost, May 21, 1933.

TO HIS LAST RESTING PLACE



The funeral of Fritz Weis, honorary president of the Chicago Sporting Club, took place yesterday afternoon at the Irving Park Cemetery. The funeral services were held in the chapel of Westfall and Son's undertakers, 3807 Lincoln Avenue. As an introduction, the Schiller Liedertafel, of which Fritz Weis was a member, sang "Hymn to the Night," a favorite song of the deceased.

Pastor Bruckner of the Epiphainas Church held the memorial sermon, in which he emphasized the popularity Mr. Weis enjoyed among his relatives, friends, and acquaintances. "Fritz Weis," the minister said, "was a German and a true man." To the afflicted parents he devoted a few consoling words. The singers honored their comrade by intoning "Peacefully Rests Your Heart." Alfred Behnke spoke in the name of the German Sporting Society of the Chicago Sporting Club. In short but impressive words,



Abendpost, May 21, 1933.

he again dwelt upon the merits of the deceased and the work he had done for the club and the movement. Unforgettable to his friends will be the excellence of this fair and sincere sportsman, who to our regret has been called away only too soon. At his bier those present vowed to honor him by cultivating his ideals and by continuing the work he had begun. Besides the Schiller Singing Club, almost all sporting societies of Chicago were represented through delegations.



Abendpost, May 5, 1933.

R. HOELTER DIES

Pastor of Evangelical Lutheran Church Succumbs to an Operation

The funeral services for Pastor Edward Hoelter, who died in his home, 1134 So. Ashland Boulevard, at the age of 58 years, will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church, whose pastor he was since 1922. Beginning at 4 o'clock this afternoon, his body will lay in state at the church.

Pastor Hoelter died in the Lutheran Memorial Hospital as the result of an operation. After the death of his father, who was the pastor of the Congregation since 1878, Pastor R. Hoelter was elected as his successor. At the time he had served as assistant to his father for 25 years. In addition to being mourned by two daughters and four sons, he is mourned by the members of the congregation, who feel the loss very deeply.

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Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

[PETER BARTZEN DIES]

Mr. Peter Bartzén, the well-known German-American, succumbed to a heart attack yesterday at his son's home in Waukegan. He was eighty-two years old.

Funeral services for the former president of the County board and former Building Commissioner of Chicago, have not been fully arranged.

"Battling Pete" came to Chicago, with his parents, from Germany, at the age of ten. After finishing school, he started his career by becoming a building contractor. But soon he turned to politics and was an ardent follower of the Democratic party. Having filled several smaller

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Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

offices, he was appointed by Mayor Dunne, in 1906, as Building Commissioner.

In 1912 he was defeated as president, however, he served as County Commissioner for the next two years. His political career included a lively dispute with the Civil Service Administration.

About 15 years ago he retired. He is mourned by his widow, Mary Bartzen, four sons and three daughters.

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Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1933.

DR. O. L. SCHMIDT'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

In the circle of his family, and accompanied by the best wishes of hundreds of his friends from all ranks of the population, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt celebrated his 70th birthday.

Among the many telegrams, letters of congratulation and floral presents, sent to him, there was a congratulatory message from the Dean of the University of Vienna, which is evidence of the respect and esteem that Dr. Schmidt enjoys both in the United States and Europe.

Otto L. Schmidt, son of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, was born March 21, 1863, in Chicago, where he finished school. He studied medicine in Chicago, Wurtzburgand, and Vienna. Soon after completing his career he began his medical practice in Chicago, where through his professional ability and jovial manner, he acquired many friends among his patients. He was active for a number of years at the Alexian Brothers' and the Grant's, formerly German hospitals.



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Well-Known Historian



Dr. Schmidt is well known far and near as a historian and both the Chicago Historical Society and the State Historical Society acknowledged this fact by electing him their president. During the last three or four years he devoted the larger part of his time to the German group at the World's Fair as president of a committee named to display in a fitting manner the achievements of the German-Americans. In this connection it is regrettable to state that it is not quite sure whether these beautiful plans will ever be realized.

Member of the Board of Education

During Dever's Administration, Dr. Schmidt was a member of the Board of Education, in which capacity he defended what he thought to be right. He was member of a number of clubs, among them the Germania and the German Club.



Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1933.

Wherever a good German cause was concerned, no one did ever appeal to Dr. Schmidt in vain. The Germans of Chicago unite in the wish that the celebrant may be permitted to live many more years, and to labor in the future, as he has done in the past, for the benefit of his fellow citizens.



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Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1933.

FUNERAL OF ERNST HUMMEL TO BE HELD NEXT WEDNESDAY

The funeral of the honorary president and founder of the Schwabenverein (Swabian Society), Ernst Hummel, will be held next Wednesday afternoon, in the German Evangelical St. Petri Church, 103d Street and Avenue A. After church services, the funeral, under the direction of the Keystone Lodge No. 639, of the Freemasons, will proceed to the Graceland Cemetery.

The body lies till Wednesday morning in Griesel's Chapel, 10236 Ewing Ave. Hummel is also the founder and honorary president of the St. Petri Congregation. Besides being the founder of the Swabian Society, the deceased was a member of the Keystone Lodge No. 639 of the Freemasons, of the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the Order of Harugari and a few other societies. His wife preceded him in death several years ago. He lived lately with his daughter, Mrs. H. P. **McLaughlin**, 10134 Avenue H.

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1933.



Born April 7, 1843, in Unter Riegsingen, Wurttemberg, he came to Chicago as a young man, and he soon found employment in the building trade. In later years he was connected with the brewing industry. He was **also** active in politics and served, at the beginning of this century, two terms as city treasurer under Mayor Harrison. The demise of the old gentleman, who until his death enjoyed physical and spiritual alertness, is deeply mourned in wide circles.

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Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1933.

CHARLES W. PETERS DIES OF A HEART ATTACK

The funeral services for the seventy-four year-old sheriff, Charles W. Peters, as yet, has not been arranged. In all probability interment will take place at Acacia Cemetery.

Peters was troubled for some time with a stomach ailment. When he came home from his office yesterday, he informed his wife that he did not feel well and would lay down for a short rest. After one hour, Mrs. Peters called her husband, she found he was dead. A heart attack ended his active life. He first became a deputy sheriff in 1886, under Canute R. Madson. He applied for this position to lead a free life in the open air. In 1893 he was appointed first deputy sheriff by James Pease. In 1918 he was elected Sheriff on the Republican ticket. His opponent was at that time Mayor Anton J. Cermak. He held his position for four years. After that he became again a deputy sheriff under Sheriff John Traeger, he maintained this position under all succeeding sheriffs.



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Last December he celebrated the 46th year of service in the Sheriff's Department. In 1909 Peters was elected president of the National Association of Sheriffs, and he was re-elected the following year. At the time of the Haymarket riot, he was first deputy sheriff, and directed the execution of the condemned. For a number of years Peters was a committee delegate from the 25th Ward. He belonged to the group of former United States Senator Charles S. Deneen.

In Private Life

The Devon Trust and Savings Bank was founded with his co-operation. Peters was a member of the executive committee when the bank was closed. Besides being a prominent member of the German Club of Chicago, he was active in Masonic circles.

He is survived by his widow and two married daughters: Mrs. H. H. Wilcox of North Reading, Pa., and Mrs. J. D. Erickson of Glencoe.



Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1953.

In 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Peters celebrated their golden wedding.

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Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1933.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LEOPOLD GRAND TOMORROW
AFTERNOON



The funeral services for Leopold Grand, who died yesterday, will be held tomorrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in Lain's chapel, 63rd St. and Harvard Ave., under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde and Mizpah Lodge No. 768 of the Freemasons. From there it goes to Oakwood Cemetery, where according to the wishes of the deceased, the body will be cremated. He does not leave any close relatives, his wife, Helen preceded him in death five years ago, and they never had any children.

Leopold Grand was born in Berlin, January 16, 1866, and came to America as a young man. Having been active for a short time in the merchantile line, he entered the services of the city about thirty years ago, and was for many years ward superintendent, first on the South Side, and lately on the North Side in the 44th ward.



Leopold Grand was, since his early youth, a devoted supporter of gymnastics, and here in America, he joined the Chicago Turngemeinde soon after his arrival

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1933.

to which he belonged till his death. For over twenty years he was a secretary of the Illinois Turner district and was also entrusted with the important office of the Turner Sick Benefit Treasury, as its president. For many years he was a member of the Germania Club, the German Press Society, and the Schleswig-Holstein Singing Society.



Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1932.

DR. APPELT IS DEAD

Former Ship's Doctor of the North-German Lloyd
Succumbs to Heart Attack

Dr. Oswald L. Appelt, one of the younger German physicians of the North Side, was suddenly claimed by death. Last Sunday Dr. Appelt was still in good health; on Monday morning he was found dead in his home, 3749 Ward Street. A heart attack ended his life. Dr. Appelt was forty-nine years of age. He had his office at 3000 Lincoln Avenue. He came from the vicinity of Berlin, travelled for many years as a physician on the steamships of the North-German Lloyd, and finally established himself in Chicago some five years ago. Owing to his jovial nature he enjoyed great popularity in many circles on the North Side. The body is at the undertaking establishment of A. V. Furman, 3100 Irving Park Boulevard. The doctor had no relatives in this country, the consul general cabled, therefore to the brother of the deceased. His brother lives at Biedegast near Halle on the Saale. Instructions for the disposal of the body were requested by the Consulate.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1932.

THE RANKS ARE THINNING Hold Rites for Adolph Hartmann

At two o'clock tomorrow afternoon funeral services for Mr. Adolph Hartmann, 435 Oakdale Avenue, who passed away yesterday, November 30, will be held in the chapel of St. Paul's House, 3831 North Mozart Street.

The deceased came from Heilbronn [in Wuerttemberg] to Chicago in his early youth, and here he quickly became well known in German circles. He was one of the founders of the local Schwaben Verein, a loyal member of long standing of the Chicago Turngemeinde, a member of the song organization Harmonie, and other German societies.

His wife, Caroline, preceded him in death. His nearest surviving relatives are his daughter, Mrs. Fred Walter Freytag, and his son, Walter G. Hartmann. Beside them and other relatives, numerous friends are mourning at the bier

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1932.

of the old gentleman who was widely known and respected in numerous circles.



Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1932.

DR. HUXMANN, SENIOR, FATALLY
INJURED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Funeral of Noted Dentist to Take Place Wednesday

Regrets were expressed in many circles over the news of the sudden death of Dr. Fritz Huxmann, Sr. The 85-year old gentleman, quite well known in many circles, was the victim of a deplorable automobile accident. On crossing the viaduct not far from the Goethe monument, on Sheridan Road and Diversey Parkway, at about 1 P.M., he fell under the wheels of an automobile driven by Thomas Lantry, 4215 Sheridan Road, and was so gravely injured that death came as a relief, a few hours later, at the Columbus Memorial Hospital.

The funeral rites will take place at 3 P.M. in Fred Westfall's Funeral Chapel, 3807 Lincoln Avenue. Burial will be at Graceland Cemetery.

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1932.

Fritz Huxmann was born in Virden, near Hannover, on March 10, 1848, and came to America in 1863, at the same time as his friend Henry von Oppen. Having finished his studies, for which he had received a good foundation on the other side, at a local high school and at Rush Medical College, he established himself as a dentist and became quickly known. For many years he conducted a dental school under the name of the German-American Dental College, 220 Wisconsin Street. In later years he retired completely from practice.

With the passing of Dr. Huxman, Chicago lost a man who, at all times, took pride in admitting his German origin. Even though, as in late years, he no longer took the same active interest in German club life as he did forty years ago, he still took a vital interest in all German aspirations for decades. He used to be a member of the Germania Maennerchor, the Lake View Maennerchor (which has since then been abandoned), and of the Gesangsverein Harmonie. He also tried his hand at writing and the readers of the

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1932.

Abendpost had frequent occasion to acquaint themselves with his views on important questions of the day in "Eingesandtes" (letters to the editor). Until his death he was a man of rare agility and mental freshness.

His life's companion for many years, Emma, preceded him in death already in 1924. Dr. Fritz Berthold Huxmann, Paul Julius, and Richard Huxmann are the three surviving sons who mourn at the bier of the departed one, together with the other members of the family and numerous friends.

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II D 3

GERMAN ~~MPA~~ (ILL.) PROJ. 3027b

Abendpost, July 2, 1932

DR. EMIL BECK, BROTHER OF THE PROMINENT SURGEON,

DR. CARL BECK, DIED SUDDENLY IN BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Emil G. Beck, brother of the prominent surgeon, Dr. Carl Beck, who is well-known beyond the boundaries of Chicago, succumbed suddenly to apoplexy this morning in Berkeley, California, after being confined to bed for six months. Dr. Beck is survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara Hyde Beck, also a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Pardee, his two brothers, Dr. Carl and Dr. Joseph Beck of Chicago, and his two sisters, Mrs. David Wiuterwitz of Elkhart, Indiana, and Mrs. M. M. Buchshaum of Gary, Indiana.

The deceased was born in Rybuck, in former Upper Silesia, Germany, in 1866, and emigrated to the United States in 1888. He settled in Chicago.

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II D 3

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1932

He is the founder, together with his two brothers, of the North Chicago Hospital: He practiced here, as a physician, for thirty-five years; he was a specialist of lung ailments. Dr. Beck was a member of many prominent societies, the American College of Surgeons being one of them.

11-11-3

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11-11-3

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

The first part of the report is a description of the work done during the summer of 1933. It is a very detailed account of the work done on the project, and it is very interesting to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

The second part of the report is a description of the work done during the summer of 1934. It is a very detailed account of the work done on the project, and it is very interesting to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

The third part of the report is a description of the work done during the summer of 1935. It is a very detailed account of the work done on the project, and it is very interesting to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

The fourth part of the report is a description of the work done during the summer of 1936. It is a very detailed account of the work done on the project, and it is very interesting to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

The fifth part of the report is a description of the work done during the summer of 1937. It is a very detailed account of the work done on the project, and it is very interesting to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

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II D 6

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 5, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Zander, wife of the well known real estate man, mourn the passing of their aged mother. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at Graceland Cemetery,

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III B 2
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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 8, 1932.

SUABIAN SOCIETY CELEBRATES THE 90th ANNIVERSARY OF ERNST
HUMMEL'S BIRTHDAY

The committee of the Schwabenverein the Suabian Society, the largest German club in Chicago celebrated last night, at the council room of the North Side Turner Hall, the ninetieth anniversary of the birthday of its co-founder and first president, Ernst Hummel, of whom honorable mention was made already last week on the occasion of the fifty-fourth foundation festival of the Society.

The "new born child" who, in spite of his advanced years, still goes through life with indomitable spirit and who takes active part in the affairs of the Society, and never fails when it means to further its aims and purposes, was welcomed on behalf of the Society with a hearty address by President Wilhelm Adelhelm. He was also given a hearty welcome by the **society's** Committee members and former presidents who had come to participate in his honoring and who surprised him with a well devised birthday gift, consisting of a huge basket of beautiful roses. In the course of the evening, he was remembered in many congratulatory speeches, which were made in his honor, and hope was expressed that Mr. Hummel will be granted many more years to remain as the honorary president in the circle of the Suabian Society, and to be able to witness the prosperous development of the

Abendpost, April 8, 1932.

seed which he and his co-founders of the Chicago Suabian Society had planted fifty-four years ago.

Among the speakers present were the honorary president Emanuel Gall; Wm. Jauss and Frank Kramer; the former president Julius Klein; secretary H. Hieher; treasurer Karl Ruck, and the Committee members Jas. Baron, Karl Schmid, Wm. Schelling and F. Rudel.

The four surviving old gentlemen who were among those who founded the Society in 1878 are: Ernst Hummel who was born in 1842, in Germany; John Bauholzer, born in 1849, at Rottweil, Germany; Adolph Hartmann, born in 1851, at Heilbroun, Germany; and Peter Vogt, born in 1854, at Moegglingen, Germany.

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1932.

CHARLES GABRIEL'S FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TODAY

The earthly remains of Charles Gabriel who lived in Chicago since 1854 and who died at his home, 7736 Yates Ave, Tuesday, at the age of eighty-one years, will be laid to rest at Graceland Cemetery this afternoon.

The deceased was born in Germany and came to Chicago with his parents at the age of three years. He started his career in the steel construction line and superintended the erection of the steel structure of the old Masonic temple, which was for years Chicago's tallest building.

Mr. Gabriel is survived besides his widow, Mrs. Crescentia Gabriel, by his two sons, Harry J. Gabriel, of Ponchatoula, La., and Charles B. Gabriel, of Chicago; also by two daughters: Mrs. Estella Harms and Mrs. Barbara G. Brinck, who likewise live in Chicago. Besides those, his passing is mourned by a great number of friends and acquaintances who will always honor his **memory**.



Abendpost, March 19, 1932.

AUGUST KOCH A CELEBRANT.

On the occasion of the Twentieth service jubilee, the West Park Administration arranged a banquet at the Midwest Athletic Club, for its chief gardener, August Koch of 726 N. Lockwood Avenue, who is not only widely known in German-American circles, but by the public in general, and also in the professional world, at which approximately One Hundred and Eighty people participated, under the presidency of Mr. W. R. James, president of the West Park Administration.

Among those also present were numerous prominent florists and horticulturists of the middle west. August Koch, who is fifty nine years old, was presented with a golden plaque and other valuable gifts. The arrangement of the festivity which made a deep impression upon the celebrant, was in the hands of Frank Barthis and Miss Alleen Neuhauser.

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II B 3

GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1952.

DR. W.L. BAUM DEAD

Dr. Wilhelm Ludwig Baum, the prominent Chicago physician and Commander of the Chicago Yacht Club, died at his home, 1502 N. State St., at the age of sixty-four years.

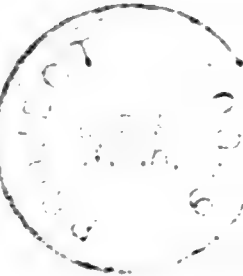
Dr. Baum, who practiced in Chicago over thirty-three years, succumbed to an apoplectic stroke. He was the son of German-American parents and was born on May 11, 1867, in Morris, Illinois.

After graduating from American schools he studied at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna and specialized in skin diseases and Dermatology. He was secretary of the Chicago Medical Legal Society for a long time. As a sportsman, he exhibited always a lively interest in sailing, and his boat, which was destroyed by fire in 1924, was the flag-ship of the Chicago Yacht Club.

In 1913, Dr. Baum married Mrs. Mervyn Winston Lawrence, by whom he is mourned;

Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1932.

also by his son Hervyn, a stepdaughter, Mrs. Robert McCormick-Adams, and a stepson, Winston Lawrence.



Abendrost, Feb. 16, 1932.

A. L. SCHULTZ

The funeral of the machinery manufacturer and engineer, Albert L. Schultz, who died after a lingering illness at his home, 4834 W. Paulina Ave., at the age of sixty nine years, will take place this afternoon at the chapel of Rosehill cemetery.

The deceased was born in Germany and together with his parents came to Chicago at an early age.

In 1896 he founded his own business and was, until his death, the president of the firm A.L. Schultz and Son, the South Algin Sand and Gravel Company, and a director of the Ravenswood National Bank. Besides, he was president temporarily of the Gary Brick Company.

He is survived by his widow Analia Schultz, and three children, Mrs. Florence Harper, Mrs. Analia Rathje and Albert L. Schultz.

IV
II B 1 a
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1932.

A VETERAN SINGER



Not many Men's Singing Societies can, like the Senefelder Singing Circle, be proud of counting among their members a man who, as a singer, faithfully cultivated the German song for more than fifty seven years.

I refer to Joseph Stein, the well-known cigar manufacturer, who attended to his trade for thirty years and is a living example of the fact that a good cigar belongs to a good singer.

For forty years Mr. Stein lived at the same address, namely; 3035 N. Racine Ave.

Joseph Stein was born Jan. 19, 1856, in Hildesheim, Hanover, Germany; he has just recently celebrated his 76th birthday. In Oct. 1883 he emigrated from his old homeland to America and lived temporarily in New York and Pittsburgh, coming to Chicago in 1884. Mr. Stein was a delegate to the United Men's Chorus for seventeen years, and at the present time is the vice-president of the Senefelder Singing-Circle; also Grand Master of the Lessing Lodge No. 557 A.F. and A.M.

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1931.

TO HIS LAST REST

Again the earth covers a genuine German of the old stamp. A large number of relatives and friends assembled yesterday at Buchlhofer's undertaking establishment to take part in the funeral ceremonies of Hermann Hartwig, who is to be buried in the Acacia cemetery.

Hartwig died Monday, at the age of seventy-four years, in his home, 1520 N. Wells Street. At the chapel, as well as at the grave, Pastor Berghoefer held an impressive funeral sermon in which, as a friend of the deceased for many years, he consoled the family. The Singing Society and the Chicago Singing Club sang some mournful dirges that gave the occasion a solemn character.

Hermann Hartwig was born in Chemnitz, Saxony and emigrated to America with his family when quite young. He resided in Chicago for thirty years. Always faithful to Germanism, he belonged to a number of societies, among them the



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1931.

Magdeburg Society, of which he was president for ten years; and the Mutual Aid Society. His passing is mourned by his wife, four sons, and one daughter.



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II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

GERMAN



Abendpost, December 12, 1931.

H. LOEWENFELD UNEXPECTEDLY CALLED BY DEATH.

The former actor, Henry Loewenfeld, sixty three years of age, who for years belonged to the German Theatre in Chicago, and was well known in society circles, died at his home in Mayville. He had not felt well for some time, but his illness had given no cause for alarm.

A heart attack resulted in his death. Loewenfeld was born in Hamburg, Germany, the son of a famous Rabbi. After finishing his studies, the deceased followed a theatrical career, and was active on most of Germany's large stages. About twenty years ago, he came to America. During his appearance at the local German Theatre, he became acquainted with Miss Bender of the Ensemble Theatre, whom he married, and lived happily with. For several years the couple resided in Mayville.

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1931.

The deceased was a very amiable person, and acquired everywhere a great circle of friends. "Our Henry," as all his friends called him, had a heart of gold. Always ready to help, and always in the first line, where it concerned German culture, and German characteristics.

Loewenfeld belonged, among others, to the Scharaffia, and to the German Press Club. Henry Loewenfeld was a member of the German Theatre in Chicago, under direction of Max Hainsch; played a few years later in Philadelphia and returned again to the Bush Temple Theatre, under the direction of Ulrich Haupt.

Loewenfeld was at one time a co-worker of the Abendpost, for several years.

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1931.

CAPTAIN PAUL KONIG HEARTILY WELCOMED AT MIDLAND CLUB

In a long and extremely entertaining program, the world famous commander of the first commercial submarine to cross the Atlantic in peaceful business pursuit, Captain Paul Konig, was received at the Midland Club before a capacity audience.

The pleasant elderly gentleman, as the hero of the "U" Deutschland turned out to be, occupied the place of guest of honor at the speakers' table, surrounded by Messrs. Charles W. Peters, John F. Voigt, Postmaster Arthur C. Leuder, Hermann De Vry, Leo Roeder, Exchange Student Werner Zepernick, and L. Plate.

In the course of the breakfast Captain Konig was honored by the singing of German folksongs, among them the "Wacht am Rhein"; Werner Zepernick played as piano numbers "Liszt's 12th Rhapsody," and "Scotch Dances" by Beethoven; Kurt Schlegel, of the German Theater, gave a few humorous recitals.

The president of the German Club, Charles W. Peters, acted as toastmaster and presented as first speaker Mr. De Vry. After Mr. De Vry the former president

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30015

of the club, John F. Voigt, spoke of the disgraceful Peace Treaty of Versailles. He was able to report that even the French general, Foch, during his stay in America, declared that the terror act of Versailles would never have happened if the generals and not the politicians Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and the misled Wilson, had arranged the conditions. The speaker cited another commanding general of the American Army who like others places the responsibility for the present depression upon Versailles.

Captain Konig Speaks

Captain Konig announced at the beginning that he came to America solely to meet again his many American friends, who congratulated him by the thousands for his safe crossing of the ocean with the "U" Deutschland. He has no terror stories to report of the war times because as soon as it became real interesting on the surface of the ocean he had to dive with his boat.

He then gave a detailed description of his two trips from Bremen to Baltimore and New London, Connecticut. Quietly, and almost good naturedly, he spoke of the thousands of dangers which threatened his undertaking from the English and French before arriving in American territorial waters, without however,

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PRO 1 33275

being able to prevent him from discharging his cargo of German chemicals and medicine and in return taking on American goods for Germany. Many details sounded quite interesting but were hazardous to Captain Konig and his crew, who were constantly exposed to death.

The enemy ships in Baltimore, supported by a number of spies, left nothing undone to catch Konig in their nets, even in American territorial waters. But, just as Germans succeeded as the first and only ones to build a commercial submarine, so Germans succeeded in escaping the many intrigues of the English and French. Only the "U" Bremen, of which Captain Konig made the first authentic report, became, through an accidental hit by an English "U" boat, a victim.

Stormy applause rewarded Captain Konig for his interesting recital.

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1931.

LOUIS H. MARTENS DIES

The funeral ceremonies for the president of the Humboldt Mfg. Co., 2014 Nebraska Avenue, Louis H. Martens, 1108 Harvard Street, Evanston, will be held tomorrow afternoon from the chapel, 3804 Lincoln Avenue.

Martens, a German by birth, was 73 years old, and lived in Chicago for fifty years. He enjoyed good health until recently. On Nov. 18th he was struck by a bicycle and the resultant injuries, led to his death, Sunday, at Lake View Hospital.

The deceased managed, for many years, the Humboldt Mfg. Co., which made instruments and accessories for laboratories. His wife preceded him in death a number of years ago. His nearest relatives are two daughters, Mrs. Lucy Josephson and Mrs. Meta Goerisch.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1931.

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DOCTOR KATTERJAHN DIES

The funeral services for Dr. Henry Katterjahn, professor of physiology and theology at the Elmhurst College, who died yesterday in the Elmhurst Hospital, will take place tomorrow afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Evangelical St. Peter's Church in Elmhurst.

Dr. Katterjahn passed away at the age of sixty-two years, after a short illness. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his first education for the ministry in Elmhurst College. After graduating from the Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis, he was appointed minister of the Lutheran Church, became later editor of the Eden Publishing Company in St. Louis, and took up the position as a professor in Elmhurst College seven years ago, which position he occupied till his death. The passing of the theologian is mourned by his widow, one brother, and two sisters.

IV

II A 3 b

IV (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1931.

CHICAGO GERMANS HONOR CARL BUNGE, MUSICIAN AND MAN

German circles of Chicago have fulfilled a duty toward a man who for almost forty years has played a leading role in the musical life of the city, especially in the musical life of the Germans of Chicago,--a man who by magnanimous self-sacrifice has created cultural values which will long outlast the short span of human life. To evaluate this man's artistic activity, it would be necessary to write the history of Chicago's musical life, beginning with the World's Fair of 1893. Today, at the threshold of old age, he can look back with satisfaction on his life's work, through which the glory of Chicago as a musical center has been extended far beyond the borders of the State of Illinois, and he has earned the honor of increasing the esteem with which Germans are regarded by the American nation.

This man is Dr. Carl Bunge, the Nestor of Chicago's German musicians, who was simply and worthily honored yesterday afternoon on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday by a group of men prominent in public life who gathered

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

IV (Bohemian)

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1931.

in the Bismarck Hotel. That Dr. Bunge's activity through many years of devoted service to the public is appreciated by the city was best proved by the presence of Mayor Anton J. Cermak, who appeared shortly after the opening of the celebration. A suggestion in the Abendpost resulted in the attendance of many prominent citizens of the German circles of Chicago, among whom were a number of Dr. Bunge's personal friends, including Dr. Otto L. Schmidt and Karl Eitel.

Act of Unveiling

In a short speech, Dr. Schmidt, acting as chairman of the celebration, pointed out its purpose, which was to afford to the grateful German citizens of Chicago an occasion to show their recognition of Dr. Bunge's services in promoting German music abroad and at home. Without keeping the guests waiting, Miss Kuebler proceeded to unveil the portrait of Dr. Bunge painted by the master hand of Professor J. Noerdlinger; it depicts the composer in his favorite pose as conductor.

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

IV (Bohemian)

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1931.

After Mayor Cermak, greeted with hearty applause, had made his appearance, Ernest J. Kruetgen delivered an impressive speech in which he pointed out the influence of the German spirit in promoting idealism among the American people. In the hard, practical environment of this dollar-seeking country, said he, the German element has carried the thought of idealism to the masses. The activities and aspirations of Dr. Bunge himself have resulted in the founding of a number of musical and singing societies.

The Life and Career of Dr. Bunge

Carl Bunge was born October 4, 1856, at Luneburg, Hannover, Germany, and displayed at an early age a marked inclination and an uncommon talent for music. After he had received a thorough musical education in Hannover, his visits to Berlin and Hamburg gave a decisive turn to his career and attracted the attention of prominent musicians to his rare ability; his musical career was thus assured from the beginning. His good fortune remained steadfast as he

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

IV (Bohemian)

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1931.

continued to practice his vocation. Dr. Bunge's performances on European concert stages caused a merited sensation in the musical world, and he had occasion to work with great artists such as Hans von Buelow, Rubinstein, Tschaikowski, Mahler, Sucher, and Weingartner. Engagements with the operatic orchestras of London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Hannover, and Hamburg followed, and then, after thirteen years' activity in Hamburg, Dr. Bunge felt the desire to travel, and the World's Fair of 1893 attracted him to Chicago, which he made his permanent place of residence7.

Mayor Cermak Speaks

The Mayor tendered the congratulations of the citizens of Chicago to Dr. Bunge as a meritorious promoter of music and also seized the opportunity to thank the German element of Chicago's population for its support in the last election. The crusade which he is leading, said he, is not an easy one, and only his determination to pull Chicago out of its dilemma and put it on a sound financial basis makes him stick to his work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

IV

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

II A 2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Memorandum, 10. 27, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHICAGO, ILL.

RE: ADAM FREUTER.

Dies at the age of 71- c. 10. 27, 1941. This year death, the reaper, has pitilessly grasped several victims from the ranks of the German Soldiers. A great loss was caused to the great city, when the unselfish promoter of German men's songs in Chicago, Adam Freuter, had to obey the call of death. With him passed one of the old regularizers of the German Song in the United States, a well-known beloved figure in German societies, is now. Shortly before reaching the age of seventy-nine years, Adam Freuter died after a short illness, after a life, which was devoted to work, but also was crowned with success.

The deceased came to America as a young man from his home town Treysa near Kassel more than fifty years ago, and settled in Chicago. In later years,

Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

after he had worked himself up, he became vice-president, director and manager of the American Laundry Machinery Co. He soon achieved financial success. But it is a testimonial for the human traits of Kreuter, that he remained true to his democratic habits. He enjoyed most the company of his fellow-singers of Teutonia Men's Chorus, whose president he was for many years. He further belonged to the Germania Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club, also to several golf clubs. In Masonic circles the deceased played a prominent role. His unexpected death caused great sorrow and sympathy among the members of singing societies. Besides a great number of friends, his demise is mourned by his wife, Emily Kreuter, his son, V. C. Kreuter, and his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Romeiser, and also three grand-children.

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III D

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1931.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

OLD SETTLE R DIES

The funeral of Adolph Steiner, who died in his home on West Center Street, at the age of ninety-two years, will take place tomorrow afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock.

Steiner was a veteran of the Civil War, and lived with his brother Gustav Steiner in Park Ridge. He was an Alsatian born in Strassburg. In the year 1843 he undertook the trip to America; it took a long time in the sailing ship, and the trip took him across the ocean, into the great lakes to Chicago. A heart attack was the cause of his death. He served his adopted country as volunteer during the Civil War, in Company D of the 58th Illinois Infantry.

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II B 1 a

II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

H. C. LANGE DIES AFTER A PROTRACTED ILLNESS

An old German American, of the old stamp, who in the years of prosperity played a prominent part in the business life of the city and enjoyed a good reputation, Herman Otto Lange, for many years president of the Ferguson & Lange Foundry Co., died yesterday after a long illness at the home of his son-in-law, Walter F. Klein, 5401 Wayne Ave., at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Lange, who lived in Chicago since 1909, was born in Bromberg in 1855. His parents were Louis Lange and Pauline Lange, nee Braun. He visited the Junior college in his home town, emigrated to America in 1870 and settled first in Muskegon, Mich. There he filled the position of cashier of the Merchants National Bank for six years, and joined later the lumber firm, Torrent, but was also interested in several other mercantile undertakings. On October 15, 1882, he was married to Ida M. Torrent. Four children were born to them: Marguerite, now Mrs. Walter F. Klein; Nellie, now Mrs. E. Atwood; Florence, now Mrs. T. I. Robinson, and Liston.



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GERMAN

II B 2 g

II B 1 a

II A 2

Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1931.

After the family moved to Chicago in 1899, Mr. Lange joined the William Ferguson Foundry as secretary and treasurer. The firm changed its name in 1903 to Ferguson & Lange Foundry Co. and Mr. Lange was for years its president and treasurer.

As previously mentioned, Mr. Lange played a prominent part in German circles in former years; he was particularly interested in the German theatre. He was also active as a singer and belonged to the Germania Men's Chorus, which has been dissolved since. Besides he was a member of the "Schlaraffia Chicagoana," and the German Press Club.



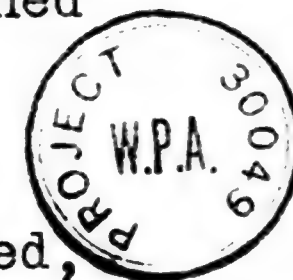
Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1931.

THE CASE OF DR. GOTTFRIED A. KOEHLER

(Editorial)

The proceedings against Dr. Gottfried Koehler before the Civil Service Commission will take place Thursday. First assistant with the Board of Health, Chicago's Germans will follow his trial with especial interest, because they consider Dr. Koehler an efficient official. While the heads of the Board of Health came and went, Dr. Koehler held his office, untouched by political influences, always doing his duty, an important cog of the department.

A few weeks after this year's election for Mayor, Dr. Koehler was suspended, "in the interest of the service," so they claimed. But within the legal period of thirty days, no formal accusation was brought against him, he was reinstated in office, and granted a furlough. Now after three months, charges have been brought against him. He is accused of having falsified the



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statistical records, instigating other employees of the Department to illegal acts, and of parceling out Department reports, drawn up by him, for political purposes.

The charges do not appear to be very clear. The Civil Service Commission is expected to get to the bottom of these accusations. The Germans expect evidence to be heard without bias, and uninfluenced by political considerations.

The Abendpost will, in consideration of the interest which the case has aroused, publish a detailed report of the proceedings.



Abendpost, July 31, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ - 22

E. J. KRUETGEN ENTERS THE OFFICE AS
MEMBER OF B. OF L. I.

Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, Trustee of the Worlds Fair and president of its German group, was administered the oath by City Clerk Peter Brady on the occasion of his appointment to the Board of Local Improvements. Mr. Kruetgen went to the offices of the administration, which was just meeting, and was welcomed there by its president, Benjamin Lindheimer. The administration then went into executive session and elected Mr. Kruetgen as vice president, a position which was previously held by George K. Schmidt, before he became city treasurer in the Thompson administration.

In his inaugural address Mr. Kruetgen mentioned, that he is no stranger to civic affairs, because, as a member of the School Board and later as a member of the Chicago Planning Commission, he learned a good deal.

After the meeting, Mr. Kruetgen called on the Mayor, to officially present himself.

Mr. Cermak welcomed Mr. Kruetgen heartily and expressed the hope that Mr. Kruetgen will feel at home in his new office.

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Abendpost, June 11, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PKG 50270

E. J. KRUEGEN HONORED.

The town of Oldeslos in Schleswig, (Germany), conferred upon her son abroad, Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, president of the World's Fair's German group, and a leader of Chicago's German element, the honorary citizenship. Acting Mayor Spiess has already forwarded the document which contains the unanimous resolution of the city council.

It is 50 years since Mr. Kruetgen left his home town and only visited there once, but he has always kept up his connections with the old home, and liberally assisted the town in times of need during and after the war.

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Abendpost, June 8, 1931.

WPA (ILL) 167 2024

Jubilee.

Karl and Emil Eitel Celebrate 39th Anniversary of the Bismarck Hotel.

With a 300 pound birthday cake and in the presence of a large number of patrons, the Bismarck Hotel today celebrated the fifth anniversary of its existence in the new quarters, and the 39th since the opening of the original Bismarck Hotel. Two capable and far-sighted experts of the German Hotel business, Karl and Emil Eitel, established themselves in business during the World's Fair in 1893, on Cottage Grove Avenue and 63rd Street. Their enterprise has grown with the Metropolis of the West, to such proportions that it is known in all parts of the country as the home of hospitality.

Abendpost, May 19, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WALTER UNGER PASSES AWAY

Walter Unger, cellist and co-founder of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, died last Sunday at the age of 62 years.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow in the chapel located at 720 Lake St., in Oak Park.

A native of Leipsic, Unger in his youth met the first conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, in New York, and with him came to Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893. After many difficulties they succeeded with the assistance of liberal citizens, in forming the Chicago Symphony Orchestra into a permanent organization. Unger played the cello solo roles. He also worked with Thomas' successor the present conductor, Frederick Stock.

Abendpost, May 16, 1931.

LOUIS LUTZ DIES

At the ripe old age of 85 years, Mr. Louis Lutz died at his home 4100 Greenview Avenue. He belonged to the oldest settlers of Chicago. He was born in the year 1846 in Weingarten, Baden. On May 4th 1871, he married Miss Caroline Pauli, a Meklenburgian, with whom he lived happily for more than 60 years. A few weeks ago, he celebrated his diamond wedding with his faithful companion.

Mr. and Mrs. Lutz came to Chicago 56 years ago. They settled on North Avenue, where Mr. Lutz opened a butcher shop. Thirty-five years ago, he became active in the brewery business, which he continued till his retirement. He leaves two sons and three grandchildren.

Abendpost, April 17, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

PETER THEURER DIES.

Prominent Chicagoan Succumbs to Heart Attack, Funeral Tomorrow.

Peter Schoenhofen Theurer, president of the Schoenhofen Beverage Co. 1928 W. 18th St., and former treasurer of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, died yesterday in his home 232 E. Walton Place of a heart attack. The deceased, a Chicagoan by birth, is mourned by his widow Ilena and two children, John Peter and Ilena Jane. The funeral will take place tomorrow forenoon 10 o'clock at the Graceland cemetery.

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Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1931.

WPA (111) 6-11 1-273

J. SCHNERING DIES

The well-known German-American Julius Schnering died last night in his home, 930 Michigan Avenue, at the age of 79 years. Born in Elberfeld, he was brought as a child to America, where he took part in the Civil War as a drummer boy in Company C. of the 131st Pennsylvania Regiment. Discharged from the army, he and a friend founded the firm of Otto Young and Co., a wholesale jewelry concern which existed in Chicago for 35 years.

Schnering is survived by his wife, Helen Curtiss Schnering; his daughter, Mrs. Stanton Hood Speer; his son, Otto Young Schnering, president of the Curtis Candy Company; a sister, Mrs. Julia Vivian Curtiss; and four grandchildren. The funeral will take place Monday at 1:30 P. M. from his home.

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Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1931.

A. W. NOHE DIES

With the death of Augustus W. Nohe, known under the nickname of "Fire-Escape Gus," a man passed away who, at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, played quite a role in local and State politics. He was to the State Legislature the same as "Hot-Stove Brumer" and "Bathhouse" John Coughlin were to the City Council.

Born in Germany, he came to America in his early years, spent some time in the East, and settled in Chicago in 1878. Here he took an active part in politics and was elected soon after his arrival alderman of the old 10th ward, which at that time was Billy Lorimer's bailiwick. Later he became a member of the State Legislature, in which he distinguished himself by submitting a number of bills against large corporations. One of the bills proposed to make compulsory the installation of fire-



Abendpost, Jan.17, 1931.

escape ladders on large factory buildings, and this was what brought him the nickname of "Fire-Escape Gus."

Nohe was severely criticized because he himself owned a fire-escape ladder business at that time, but he did not bother himself about it and admitted laughingly the truth of those arguments.

Nohe became a rich man, but after losing large amounts through unfortunate speculations in the stock market, he lived in very modest circumstances of late. For the last twenty years, very little was heard of him publicly. In 1917, he was examined as a witness in the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, a financial institution founded by Lorimer, and of which he was a director.

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Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1930.

JOHANNA BETHKE IS DEAD

Johanna Bethke, who for more than fifty years had been active in Chicago as Kindergarten teacher, was laid to her rest in Graceland Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Miss Bethke, who died of a heart attack at the age of ninety-three, came from the Deaconess Institute in Kaiserworth Germany, in 1864, and was first active at the Berlin Charity. She came to Chicago in 1873 and was engaged for almost twenty years as director of a Congregational Church Kindergarten.

From 1893 to 1920 she directed her own Kindergarten on Magnolia Ave., until she retired to the St. Paul's Home about eight years ago.

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Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ARTHUR F. ALBERT
(Editorial)

From many sides it has been strongly recommended that the eight Aldermen, who were elected from as many wards in the last election, should be returned to the City Council in the coming campaign. It is pointed out that those eight belong to the most efficient group in the Council and that right now their services are of special necessity and extra value. This point of view is absolutely justified.

An overwhelming majority of the Council stands completely under the influence of the present administration, and that it does not possess the confidence of the public in general was strikingly proved at the last election.

If the aforementioned eight withdraw now, Alderman Arthur F. Albert would be alone in energetically opposing the administration. He has done this for years, and has thereby rendered himself invaluable to the citizens of Chicago.

Alderman Albert has repeatedly uncovered corruption and extravagance through his attacks, and many times forced his party members to accept his propositions, even to the point of upsetting their plans.

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1930.

MPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Alderman Albert's strength lies in his immaculate record. He has many opponents in the council, and is often sharply attacked, but never has anyone dared to question his integrity. Alderman Albert is young yet, and by many, that is considered a drawback. On the other hand we feel that it is a great advantage, because Chicago is in great need of young men who are energetic, capable and efficient, and who are thoroughly familiar with local civic problems.

Albert was one of the candidates for the nomination to the office of trustee of County Commissioners. He was defeated in the primaries by the Bernard Snow machine with a small margin; on the other hand he was nominated as a member of the Commission. He proved his good political judgment by withdrawing his nomination. It is to be hoped that his political career will not end, because he is still young, and men of his caliber have the right and the duty to devote themselves to the services of the public.

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1930.

WPA (JUL) PROJ 30275

The Americans of German extraction in the next few days will celebrate the anniversary of Baron Von Steuben. It is characteristic of the German-Americans to remember in a fitting manner all their great dead. Therefore, it is quite as proper to say a good word occasionally about those still among the living. Arthur F. Albert is proud of his German parentage. All German-Americans have cause to be proud of him.

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Abendpost, Nov. 15, 1930.

JACOB PISTER CELEBRATES HIS 40TH YEAR AS
PASTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Pastor Jacob Pister of the Evangelical St. Paul's Church on Orchard St. and Kemper Place, celebrates his 40th year as pastor tomorrow.

On this solemn occasion, assistant pastor Dr. Scherger, will hold a German and English service.

Pastor Jacob Pister was ordained at the Philipuss Church in Cincinnati, Nov. 16 1890, by his father, the president of the Synod, Pastor Jacob Pister, Sr., Pastor Jacob Mueller of Philadelphia, and Pastor Jacob Meyer, who afterwards became the Swiss Consul.

Later he served three congregations in Ohio. Among these was the largest German Congregation of the State, the St. Johannis Church of Columbus.



Abendpost, Nov. 15, 1930.

Finally in 1911, he was appointed as assistant-Pastor of the St. Paul's Church in Chicago, whose Pastor he became in January 1926.

During the forty years of his activity as minister, Pastor Pister Christened about 4000 children. He married 4500 couples, 6000 children were confirmed and 4000 church members laid to their last rest. Under his leadership the membership of St. Paul's Church increased considerably in the last few years, because he succeeded to persuade 400-500 new immigrants to become members of the church.

Pastor Pister received his theological education at the seminary of Elmhurst, near Chicago and at St. Louis Mo. His former teacher, Dr. Johannes Lueder, still lives in Elmhurst. He is the father of the Chicago Postmaster, Arthur Lueder.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Landpost, Sept. 20, 1930.

PROJ. 30275

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Mr. Julius Rosenwald was greatly honored by the Bavarian Government, through the intervention of the State Ministry for Education and Culture, by the bestowal of the golden honorary ring in recognition of the great services he rendered to the German Museum in Munich, Germany. The German Consul General of Chicago, Dr. H. F. Simon, presented the ring to Mr. Rosenwald in his offices at Sears Roebuck & Co.

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Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1950.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LILLIAN I. WEIDE FC-DK

Lillian I. Weide, who had been active as a teacher in the Chicago schools for more than fifty years, died Saturday at the age of 73 years.

Miss Weide was born in Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, and came to Chicago as a child with her parents. She was a teacher at the Old Dearborn-Seminary, the Loring School, the Nieboth-Lennedy School, the Kenwood Institute as well as in the Fairmount school for Girls.

During the last twenty years she was a teacher of German and Spanish.

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Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BERLIN MUSICIAN WORKS HERE AS TEACHER

The composer and violinist Dr. P. A. Liebersohn of Berlin, Germany, has been engaged by the Cosmopolitan School of Music in Chicago, as director of the composition and violin classes, and has already began his activities as a teacher at this institution.

Dr. Liebersohn, a pupil of Frederick Gansheim and Josef Joachim, graduated from the Academic Masterschool of Composition with the Mendelsohn prize and was active as teacher at the Stern Conservatory of Berlin for many years.

Dr. Liebersohn is also a composer of music and a music-referee of the periodicals, Music and Allgemeine Music Zeitung, of Berlin.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL. PROJ. 302)

Monday, Sept. 10, 1934.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

New High School on Barry and Melvina to be Named after C. F. Steinmetz

Awaiting the approval of the school board to give its consent, the new high school on Barry and Melvina Ave., shall receive the name, Steinmetz High School, in honor of the deceased chief engineer of the Western Electric, Charles F. Steinmetz.

Abendpost, Sept. 8, 1930.

SIMON W. STRAUS DIED.

The funeral of S. W. Straus, one of the most prominent bankers of the world and chairman of the board of trustees of the firm S. W. Straus & Co., named for him, will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Cypress Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. He died yesterday morning after a lingering illness at the age of 64 years, in his home at the Ambassador Hotel, New York City.

Simon William Straus was born in Ligonier Ind., in 1866, as son of Frederick William and Madlon Goldsmith Straus. His ancestors were bankers. His father came from Rheinisch-Prussia, Germany, to the United States in 1852, and soon after his arrival, settled in Ligonier, Ind., where he opened a banking firm.

Young Straus attended schools in Chicago and Cincinnati and entered the business of F. W. Straus of Chicago in 1884, which had been founded by his father. Two years later, after his father's retirement, he took charge of the management of the business, which henceforth went by the name S. W. Straus & Co. The business improved rapidly, and S. W. Straus was its

Abendpost, Sept. 8, 1930.

president until two years ago, when he became Chairman of the board of trustees. In 1915 he moved to New York, to take charge of the business named for him, which now had greatly grown. In 1911 he founded the "Franklin Trust & Saving Bank" and in 1928 the "Straus National and Trust Co.," whose president he had been until his death. The erection of the Ambassador Hotel was also his work.


Abendpost, May 27, 1930.

OTTO CUMMEROW

Otto Cummerow, well-known German compositor of Chicago, died suddenly at the ripe old age of 77 years.

Otto Cummerow, who was born in Germany, came to America many years ago. In the nineties, he was publisher of the Freie Presse, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Upon the sale of this publication, Mr. Cummerow came to Chicago, where he worked for the Abendpost, in which he was active as assistant of the Chief-Compositor until his retirement five years ago.

The deceased was a well-known and respected personality in German society circles here. He was a member of the singing society, Harmony; a delegate to the United Men's Choruses; a member of the Swabian Society; the Typographia No. 9, the Karl Schurz No. 2, I.O.F.A., the Garfield Rebecca Lodge I.O.F.A., the German Friendship Bund and the Mutual Aid Society among many others.



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His wife died three years ago. Two children and three grandchildren survive him, namely, Mrs. Marie A. Zobel, and Mrs. George F. R. Cummerow as children, as well as Milli Zobel and Edna and Dorothy Cummerow as grandchildren. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.



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Abendpost, May 13, 1930.

WPA (ILL. PROJ. 3027)

JOHN P. DALEIDEN IS BURIED TODAY
Great Funeral Procession Accompanies Deceased From
Home to St. Michael's Church

Amid a large gathering of Churchmen and laymen, the body of John P. Daleiden, who for a generation played a leading role in German-Catholic circles, and who was well known as benefactor of the poor, was laid to rest today.

A great number of friends had come from near and far to pay their last respects to the deceased. Among the mourners from out of town were Monsignor Hoeflinger of Chur, Switzerland; Brother Lambert of Sacred Heart College, in Watertown, Wisconsin; H. I. Etteldorf, of Ossian, Iowa;



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Jos. Schaefer, of Milwaukee; and Tim O'Connell, of Philadelphia.

Among the local businessmen were Fred Hansen, John A. Schmidt, Louis Biage, Adam Meyer, Frank and Valentin Seng, John Beatty, Peter Teipel, A. Kemper, Nick Ranen, John Gebhardt, Edw. Berkel, secretary of the Daleiden Company, Mat Butzer, James Daly, M. H. Wiltzius, Bernh. Malburg, Dr. J. Barber, A. Baltozore, the Austrian Consul General, M. Girtten, W. C. Sullivan, and John Alt.

As pallbearers, officiated Ferdinand, Henry, and James Daleiden; Theodore and John Grop, and John Brost, grandsons of the deceased. Honorary pallbearers were members of the Alexian Brothers, the St. Martin's Court, C. O. F., the St. Mathias Benevolent Society, the Holy Name and Holy Family Society,

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and the Third Order of St. Francis and Sacred Heart League.

The long funeral procession moved to the St. Michael's Church, where a High Mass was celebrated. Rev. John Daleiden, a relative of the deceased, was celebrant, being assisted by Rev. Joachim Daleiden, O.F.M., of Teutopolis, Ill., a grandson of the deceased, as dean, and by the Very Rev. F.H. Miller, as sub-dean.

Many distinguished clergymen gathered at the sanctuary, among them Monsignori Rempe, Quille, and Kearns.

After the church ritual, the deceased was laid to rest in St. Bonifacius Cemetery.



Abendpost, Apr. 26, 1930.

A RARE CELEBRATION

Joseph Pinkus, Civil war veteran, celebrated his 99th birthday among a few of his old comrades.

Pinkus is one of the oldest Civil War veterans of Chicago. He was born in Germany and came to the United States at the age of 24 years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he, like so many other Germans, volunteered and participated in many battles, until he was assigned to the chief command of the Union army. He was an adjutant of General Ulysses S. Grant for two years.

He has lived with his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Lyons, of 5134 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, for 35 years.

Two grand children and two great-grand children also came to congratulate the celebrant.



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Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1930.

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DR. L. H. ABELE DEAD

The funeral rites of Dr. Ludwig Hermann Abele, well known eye specialist who died in Flordia last Saturday, have not been decided up to this hour.

Dr. Abele was born in 1865 in Kaustang where his father was general custom inspector. After attending high school in his home town, Abele went to the University of Freiberg, where he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Passing his medical examination in 1891, he became an assistant at the eye clinic of the University of Munich. One year later he worked in the same capacity at the University of Koenigsberg, Prussia, where he finally was promoted to the position of chief-physician. Finally he went as an eye specialist, to Berlin, where in 1901 he married Miss Antonie G. Nurnberg. The same year, together with his wife, he emigrated to America with the intention of establishing himself in Chicago, where he soon became known for his activity. He worked at St. Joseph's Hospital, at the German Hospital, and at the Alexian

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Brother's Hospital.

Dr. Abele was a member of the Society of Eye Specialists and of the German Medical Society.

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Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1930.

GERMANISTIC SOCIETY SHOULD BE AWAKENED TO NEW LIFE HERE

In a letter addressed to the editor of the Abendpost, Professor Erich von Schroetter, Dean of the German Department at Northwestern University, intercedes in favor of the revival of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, which ceased to exist during the War. It is to be hoped that the plan suggested by Professor von Schroetter will find favorable response among the Germans of Chicago.

Professor von Schroetter writes as follows: "Should we have again a Germanistic society here in Chicago? We all know that the unfortunate war destroyed much that was beautiful in the German cultural life of America, and that the old meritorious Germanistic Society belongs also to the past. But must it remain like that all the time? Cannot the advantages of those times be restored again here in Chicago? That such a thing is possible, our neighbor city, Milwaukee, has proved to us. In this city the German poet Dr. Curt Baum



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re-established the German Literary Society, which collapsed in 1920. It is a fact that under the able leadership of Dr. Curt Baum, this society has been elevated to its former standard in regard to the number of its members, the quality and quantity of its performances, and the excellent attendance to them.

"Stimulated by many of the old settlers, as well as the newly immigrated German element of Chicago, I feel obliged to bring before the public the plan of restoring the Germanistic Society of Chicago.

"Because I remember with pleasure the evenings spent at the Chicago Germanistic Society, and because of my activities in one of the academic institutions of

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Milwaukee, where I had the opportunity to observe the immense development of the German Literary Society, I gladly accept this task. I know how strongly German spiritual life and German cultural achievements can produce an effect in this country; therefore, I believe I speak the opinion of many when I say, get to-gether, you Germans and you of German extraction of Chicago, if possible at the Bismarck or Atlantic Hotel, and express your opinion about this matter.

"The result of the deliberation should be the re-establishment of the old Germanistic Society.

"Conjointly with the Milwaukee Society, we then can invite to our meetings

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Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1930.

German scholars, artists, authors, especially visiting professors and persons who are here for purposes of study, and thus be able to elevate and enjoy ourselves on German cultural achievements, as we did before the great catastrophe.

"Because of the fact that we are not moved by political propaganda as concerns the European war, American party politics can be considered, excluding, of course, all narrow-minded, co-operative systems. As a consequence, there is no doubt that everyone will be able to devote himself enthusiastically to the cause.

"Not German circles alone, but all who are anxious to help promote the immense cultural cohesion of the Western nations in general and who are appreciative of German spirituality in particular, should be just as willing to participate in

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this work. Whether lectures should be held in German or English is a question, like many others, the decision of which rests with the committee to be appointed by the society.

"Academic institutions of Greater Chicago that used to cultivate the German language and literature, as well as different societies with German cultural purposes, it is to be hoped will contribute their important advice also.

"Few words are needed to prove the value of this cause. The Chicago German element, as well as other Chicago circles with a friendly attitude toward German cultural life, should have again a focal point where they may find their ideals realized. "It is to the interest of America to listen to important personalities of Germany, Austria, German Switzerland, and other

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Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1930.

German-speaking sections of Europe. Whoever is a member of the German cultural circle, should have the wood (sic). He may have a home in Chicago, where he can work for the benefit of humanity. To create this home, this central point of German spiritual life, should be one of our aims.

"Nobody should consider himself too important to co-operate, and nobody should consider himself as too small to be of furtherance of this cause. We write now, 1930, and the war ended 12 years ago! Spiritual life, knowledge, and Greater Germany's culture must find here an abode generally acknowledged. "To serve the cause, the signer is gladly willing to accept letters with announcements and propositions. Further details will be found in the Abendpost.

"Dr. Erich von Schroetter, Department of German, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois."

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Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1930.

FRED MINUTH DIES

In Grand Haven, Mich., where he had lived for a number of years, Fred Minuth died after a long illness. The Abendpost loses a valued editor of many years standing.

Fred Minuth is well known to the readers of the Abendpost and Sonntagpost. For a number of years, he regularly wrote the "News from Michigan," in which he severely attacked prohibition, because this State was notorious in the excessive zeal with which it prosecuted violations of the prohibition-law. For the Sonntagpost; Minuth furnished many articles which dealt with scientific questions.

Minuth was a newspaper man for many years. He celebrated his 50 year jubilee as a journalist three years ago.

He was born in Koenigsberg and his first article appeared in the Koenigsberger newspaper in April 1887. For ten years he participated in the literary movements of Germany.





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He was also a co-founder of the still existing East Prussian Border News of Pillkallen. After a sojourn in Holland he came to America in 1888. As was the case for many others he had to be satisfied with any kind of work. He found work on a farm. But soon he was able to make connections and to enter the literary field once again. He wrote, mainly, for German newspapers, and tried to overcome the ignorance prevailing in Germany about American conditions.

Homesickness induced him to return to Europe for a short stay.

In March 1899 he again came to America. In 1908 he founded the newspaper Exchange of "North America," which, however, had a short life as he was unable to find understanding among German editors, for whom it was especially intended. Undaunted in 1912 he organized the monthly periodical The German Carrier of Culture which he hoped would find a market in Germany. The great war however, killed this enterprise.

In 1916, Minuth joined the staff of Illinois Staats Zeitung to succeed the lately deceased Dr. Singer. Soon after this he moved to Grand Haven, where he became the correspondent of the Abendpost.

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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1930.

FRITZ RENK

Fritz Renk, who is well-known in the German circles of Chicago, is arranging a concert at the Civic Theater in the new Opera house building. The program includes compositions of Paganini, Kreisler, Vieuxtemps, Elmann and other composers.

Fritz Renk, Chicagoan of German descent, after completion of his studies, appeared first in Baden-Baden and Paris and soon won the recognition of leading artists. Later he appeared in the United States together with Clair Dux, Florence Macbeth, Vittorio Arimondi and Titto Ruffa. For a certain length of time Fritz Renk was the conductor of concerts in the Northside Turner Hall and incidentally the youngest conductor of these concerts during its sixty-fifth year of existence.

During last winter's season, Renk gave concerts in different parts of the country and achieved great success.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1930.

PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICAN OF CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Emmanuel Gall, president of the Suabian society and honorary president of the men's chorus society "Harmony", was born in Affalterbach, Mittenberg, Germany, in 1854.

After finishing school, he entered the business of his parents as an apprentice and learned the trade of a stonecutter. In the year of 1873, at the age of 19 years, he emigrated to the United States, and joined his brother, a proprietor of a stone cutting concern, who, at that time lived in the township of Lakeview, not far from Graceland cemetery.

Until 1875 the two brothers managed the business in partnership. Then he took over the business independently and for 55 years managed it with great success. He retired from business only a year and a half ago, and is now enjoying the twilight of his life in his home, 1416 Wernier Ave., in which he has lived continuously for 40 years. Gall's name is well known in the German societies. He was president of the "Harmony" for 18 years, and the Suabian society, which he joined in 1893, saw him its president four times.

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1950.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In 1877 he married. This marriage was blessed with four children, one son and three daughters, who are still at home.

IV

III B 2

I F 5

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930

PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICAN OF CHICAGO REYNOLD OESCHLER

Reynold Oeschler, divisional manager of the banking establishment of Wollenberger Company was born in Frankenthal, Germany in 1887. He attended public school and business college at Halbroun, and afterwards went abroad. He worked for four years as a volunteer, and was then appointed secretary to the director-general of the London-Brighton South Coast Motorcycle Company Ltd.

Having held this position for two years, he then came to the United States and settled in Chicago. His father and his relatives live alternatively in Chicago, and in California.

Oeschler, became prominent because of his lively interest in German

IV

III B 2

I F 5

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930

societies. Among others, he is a member of the Orpheus Men's Choir, the Swabian Singers Bund, and the Steuben Society. He is a Free Mason, a member of the German Club, president of the Swabian Society, and chairman of the German athletic societies.

At the primaries on April 8, he accepted the candidacy for the office of trustee for the sanitary district. He is supported by a group of Thompson followers.

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III B 2

II A 2

II B 3

GERMANAbendpost, Feb. 7, 1930

PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICAN OF CHICAGO

OSCAR J. MEINHARDT

The vice-president of the Moffett Studios, the largest photographic concern in the United States, Oscar Meinhardt, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1895. He is a descendant of the family of the Meinhardts, who are prominent brewers in Berlin, Germany.

After completing his high school education, he attended the University of Pennsylvania. Later he accepted a position with the Bachrach Studio, which he later left for his present position.

While in college he devoted much of his time to sports and became a prominent football and basket ball player.

Even today he still is a member of the old Sharpshooters Society



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Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1930

of Philadelphia.

He is a member of several prominent clubs of Chicago.

Meinhardt is married and lives at 1400 Lake Shore Dr.



IV
III B 2
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 2, 1930

PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICAN OF CHICAGO

LUDWIG W. KAUFEL

Ludwig W. Kaufel, vice-president and treasurer of the firm of Julius C. Brick Incorporated, one of the largest chemical cleaning and dyeing establishments, was born in Prague of German parents in 1890. There he attended and graduated from high school. After that, he studied chemistry for two years at the German University of Prague.

He emigrated to the United States in 1912 and was an apothecary until 1919. During this year he became secretary to the firm of which he is vice-president today. He was married to Anna Muller,

Abendpost, Feb. 2, 1930

actress of the German theatre, in 1926. Kaufl. is an active member of various German Clubs and societies. Among others are the Germania Club, the Steuben Club, and the Schlaraffia.

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II A 2

III B 2

II B 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1930.

RICHARD WASSERMANN

Richard Wassermann, president of the Ernecke-Palmstein Co., was born Furth, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 25, 1880.

He emigrated to America at the age of 28 years and tried his luck first in New York; he came to Chicago in 1910. Here he was in the employ of different firms until he finally entered the business of which he has been president since the year 1919.

When the American Welfare Society for German children was arranged, after the war, Wassermann was one of its founders and co-workers.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1930.

He is besides a member of many clubs and societies, as the German Club and the Technical Society.

In his leisure time, Wassermann indulges in sports; he is a good horseman and a lover of horses. But he does not neglect art. He likes music, especially classical music. For practice's sake, he organized his own string quartet.

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II A 1

GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1930.

DR. E. H. MICHAELIS

Erich H. Michaelis was born in Stettin, Germany, in the year 1875. He attended Marien College in his native town and later studied engineering at the Technical school in Charlottenburg and Hanover. He received his Ph. D. from University of Berlin. After having served one year in the second Pomeranian Grenadier regiment, he came to America in 1901, where he held different positions as an engineer.

For seven years he was in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Works in Bethlehem, Pa.

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1930.

He then became consulting Engineer, in Rock Island, Illinois.

He came to Chicago in 1922, where he worked in the offices of the well-known patent lawyer, Consul General Berthold Singer. Later he opened his own office as a patent-lawyer.

He was a member of the Schlaraffia Chicagoana and of Technical Society in Chicago.

IV

GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Dec. 15, 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM?

Half-tone, two column-quarter of a page,
head of Otto C. Rentner

Otto C. Rentner, lawyer, referee of the Circuit Court since 1927, was born in Chicago in 1887. His parents were Heinrich Rentner and Marie Rentner, nee Vollrath.

After graduation he studied law at De Paul University and passed his examination in 1909. Thereafter he practiced law in Chicago, becoming the senior member of the law firm Rentner and Meyer in 1918.

From 1914 to 1920 he was the legal advisor of the bailiff of the City Court, and during the war was president of the Legal Advisory Board,



Sonntagpost, Dec. 15, 1929.

Division 26, Chicago.

He takes an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party. In addition, he is president of the Lutheran Memorial Hospital, a member of the Steuben Club and the German-American Citizens Alliance; he is also one of the directors of the Mutual Aid Society.

He married Miss Lillian Kramp of Chicago in 1912, and has four daughters, Lorraine, Doris, Edith, and Elvira.



IV

GERMAN

IV (Jewish)

III F (Jewish)

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1929.

HARRY HART DIED

The founder of the well-known clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx died at the Belmont Hotel after contracting pneumonia.

Mr. Hart was born on February 17, 1850, in Eppelsheim, Germany, and came to this country eight years later when his parents emigrated from Germany.

Within a year after Chicago's great fire, Mr. Hart opened a small clothing store at 436 S. State Street, one of the first in the field. In the course of time, his store became the present "Men's ready to wear clothing establishment" of Hart, Schaffner and Marx,



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- 2 -

GERMAN

IV (Jewish)

III F (Jewish)

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1929.

said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

In 1873 Hart married Addie Cline, with whom he had three children, Mrs. Louis H. Kohn, William L. Loewenbach, and Jacob H. Hart, all living. After the death of his first wife, he married again in 1906. Mrs. Sarah L. Hart, his widow, survives him.

Harry Hart was president of the Sinai congregation. He has always been benevolently inclined, particularly towards Jewish circles; however his philanthropy extended also to other institutions of the city.

The funeral service will be given at the Sinai Temple tomorrow afternoon, with Rabbi L. Mann officiating. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

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II A 2
III F

GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 17, 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM?

GEORGE K. SCHMIDT

[Picture of Mr. Schmidt Appears in Article]

George K. Schmidt, member of the City Council, was born in Chicago in 1869. His father, Kasper George Schmidt, came to the United States in the year 1854, settling in Chicago.

Schmidt was educated in the Chicago elementary schools, attended the German and English Academy in Milwaukee, and completed his studies at the Gymnasium in Worms, Germany.

In the year 1897, Schmidt and his father, who was then vice-president of the Bank of Commerce, founded the Bank of K. G.



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II A 2

III F

- 2 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 17, 1929.

Schmidt and Son on Clybourn and North Avenue.

After the death of his father, Schmidt continued the business, and in 1919 organized the Prudential State and Savings Bank on Halsted Street and North Avenue. He is the president of the firm. In the same year he was elected treasurer of the Wieland Ice Cream Company and also became a director of the Standard Trust and Savings Bank.

Like his father, Schmidt interested himself in politics at an early age. From 1902 to 1906 he was alderman of the old 24th Ward, and from 1917 until 1923 he served as county commissioner. When Mayor Thompson was re-elected in 1927, he appointed Schmidt vice-president of local improvements, and when City Treasurer Fitzmorris left the office on October 1, Schmidt became his successor.



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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Sonntagpost, Nov. 17, 1929.

Schmidt married Miss Susanna Thome of Chicago in 1894. He is affiliated with many clubs and lodges, being a member of the Schwabenverein (Southern German Club), German American Citizens' Alliance, Song Club Harmony, and the Plattdeutsche Gilden (Pomeranian guild), and others.



IV
II A 3 b

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW MR. OTTO WULF?

[A Picture of Mr. Wulf is Given]

Among eminent musicians of Chicago, Otto Wulf figures prominently. He was born in Gettdorf, near Kiel, Germany, on June 24, 1880. His brilliant work has earned him the distinction of having been named honorary citizen of his native city. He is also a member of the Beethoven House in Bonn.

During his activity as a teacher, which covered a period of twenty-five years, Wulf acquired great fame. He is well known in the United States as well as in Europe. Many of his former students are world-famous virtuosos today.

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II A 3 b

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

His brilliancy shows itself in his concerts and in his Wagner interpretations at piano recitals, which did much in shaping his future and greatness.

Otto Wulf is a member of the Steuben Club, the Germania Club, Schleswig-Holsteiner Saenger-Bund (Song Club), and a Good Fellow of the Fellowship Steubensia. He is the director of the National Institute of Music.

IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1929.

CHARLES WACKER BURIAL
LARGE FUNERAL

After a modest funeral service at Lake Geneva, Charles Wacker was buried at Graceland cemetery. Only his immediate relatives and friends were present. All ostentatious display was avoided, in compliance with the wishes of the deceased.

The funeral speech was delivered by Dr. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

A large following gathered before his grave.



IV
I F 5
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

CHARLES H. WACKER

(Editorial)

Charles H. Wacker died after a long illness at his country home in Lake Geneva. The deceased represented the ideal German-American. He was born in Chicago and, although proud of his home town and citizenship, he nevertheless, cherished his German ancestry. His sense of cohesion towards the source of his origin was deeply ingrained.

Even as a young man this trend manifested itself, urging him to seek the homeland of his forebears. He studied in Stuttgart and Genf, broadening his knowledge by extensive travel. After acquiring a thorough, general and mercantile training he became affiliated with his father's malting establishment. Later he organized the brewery and malt house of Wacker and Birk. His co-citizens soon recognized his organizational ability and when Chicago planned to inaugurate a World's Fair, three decenniums ago, Charles Wacker was asked to be one of the directors.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

Whatever has been accomplished in a systematic building program of our city is due principally to Wacker's guiding spirit and Chicago may well be thankful for it.

The World's Fair evoked the thought that a city facing a splendid future should not leave its development to mere chance. Not until 1909, however, was it possible to bring these ideals into concrete, tenable, practical form. At that time the Chicago Plan Commission was brought to life and Charles Wacker was nominated as its president.

In this official capacity he was highly successful, resigning only several years ago [because of failing health. Translator]. Above all we are indebted to him for the present sense of order, system, and harmony which pervades our civic embellishments. The very nature of this gigantic problem precludes the possibility that one man may complete the enormous task. But to Wacker belongs the credit in having made us conscious of this aspect, in having aroused civic pride and in having paved the way for the eventual accomplishment.

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I F 5
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

The most conspicuous and greatest work that materialized while he controlled the destiny of the Plan Commission, is exemplified by the encompassing changes of the old market district, the well-known and infamous South Water Street. It was converted into a double-decked street and a grateful, cognizant City Council named it Wacker Drive, in honor of its creator. Although Charles Wacker dedicated his labors and talents so unstintingly to his natal city, he never lost cohesion with the land of his progenitors.

His extended journeys made him a cosmopolitan, yet he enjoyed himself most when among German compatriots. He shared their sense of sociability and even in dismal hours proved to be an honest friend. The German-Americans with their far-reaching, helpful activities during the World War, found a staunch supporter in Charles Wacker. Under his leadership festivals were arranged in the interests of various causes and even to-day Chicago's Germans become elated when they recall that period. Chicago mourns at the bier of this great man; in their bereavement the consoling thought arises: His work lives, he will not be forgotten.

Sonntagpost, Oct. 6., 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM

Dr. Nicholas von Schill is well known in Chicago as a physician and particularly as a foot specialist, and needs no especial introduction among his colleagues of the medical profession.

Dr. von Schill was born in Vienna, on July 26, 1865, and came to Chicago in 1893 during the World's Fair. He continued his studies here and even taught in medical schools, but considered orthopaedics his life's work, advancing in time to Dean of the Schill Memorial College of Chiropody and Pedic Surgery. This year he founded America's first foot hospital, the General Foot Hospital, located in the building of the old Francis Willard Hospital on Lincoln Street.

Dr. von Schill is a founding member of the Steuben Club, lifelong member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and also a member of the Lincolnshire Country Club.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sep. 22, 1929.

ARTHUR CHARLES LUEDER.

As postmaster of the great metropolitan city, Chicago, Arthur Lueder deserves the thanks of the entire public, not only because of his ability and endeavors to create a closer co-operation between the different postal branches, but also of his efforts to secure a higher standard of work in the postal service.

Arthur Lueder was born in 1876 in Elmhurst, Ill., son of Professor John Lueder. He graduated from Elmhurst College, studied law and turned later in 1902 to real estate. In 1921 he was appointed postmaster of Chicago. He took over his office in October of the same year and has served ever since, except for interruption in 1923, when Mr. Lueder ran as candidate for Mayor of Chicago against Judge Dever.

Arthur Lueder is a member of the Germania Club, the German Club, and many other German-American Societies. He also is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a prominent Free Mason. His activity as postmaster is highly valued, and among his employees he enjoys great popularity, because of his joviality towards them.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sep. 2, 1929.

ERNEST J. KRUETGEN.

Wherever the German element gathers, either officially or unofficially, to act for a German affair, will be found the man who can be counted among the builders of Chicago, and this is Ernst Kruetgen.

Kruetgen was born March 18, 1868 in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, the son of Ernst and Dorothea Satz-Kruetgen. He came to the United States with his parents at an early age. The family settled in Chicago. The boy was instructed in the old Franklin School. At the age of 16 he became an apprentice at the Orcutt Lithographing Co. Three years later, he accepted a position as draftsman at a similar institution in Portland, Ore. Very soon the young draftsman attracted attention in lithographing circles, and so came to the firm Gugler of Milwaukee, which in those times was regarded as the first institution of the country.

In 1902, Mr. Kruetgen started his own business. In 1922 he moved to new business quarters at 917-921 Franklin Blvd. That is the business man - Kruetgen. But he is better known as honorary president of the Chicago Singverein, whose president he was for 17 years, and as a former president of the Germania



Abendpost, Sep. 2, 1929.

Club. Furthermore, he is the president of the German group of the World's Exposition of 1933 and the representations committee for German affairs. He also is a member of many prominent German-American societies and clubs.

Himself a great admirer of music he married in 1924 Anna Louise Lauer, who is well known in musical circles. Those who know Ernest Kruetgen's home, know him in the capacity of an art connoisseur. His collection of paintings contains many valuable pieces.

Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 392/5

CARL ROESSLER. .

The proprietor of the Hotel Atlantic, Carl Roessler, who, like his business partner Max Teich, is well known abroad and in America, as owners of the Hotel Atlantic, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany in 1872.

In 1886, at the age of 14, he was sent by his father to Innsbruck, Switzerland, to learn the hotel business. The future hotel owner had to go through quite a strenuous apprenticeship, because in those years, trade schools were unknown, and the young man had to start from the bottom to learn the business administration as well as the practical sides of the business. During this time he collected memories of prominent people, who were the guests of the Tyrolean Hof Hotel, about whom he could tell many amusing incidents, for instance, how he tried to learn out of a cook book, to mix a cocktail for old Mr. Gould.

His years of apprenticeship brought him further around the world, to Cannes, France, London, Hull and Glasgow, because of the great importance of learning different languages, people and their habits. At the Hotel Bristol in Berlin he attained his first purpose, by becoming head waiter.

Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1929.

In 1894 Carl Roessler came to Chicago and assumed the management of the old Bismarck Hotel. At the beginning of the century, he and Max Teich took charge of the Hotel Atlantic, to which in 1917 the new 20 story annex was added. Besides the Hotel Atlantic, the two partners obtained five years ago the Hotel Kaskia of La Salle, and a year ago the Jefferson Hotel of St. Louis.

Roessler belongs, of course, to numerous German-American Clubs and societies. The Hotel Atlantic is the well known resting and meeting place of many German-Americans.

Abendpost, July 28, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ARTHUR FRED WOLTERS DORF.

This prominent architect, who is well known in German as well as American professional circles, was born in 1870 of German parents in Chicago.

After finishing school, he became an apprentice in a Chicago architect's office. He attended Massachusetts Technical Institute for three years. After completing his course, he went abroad to continue his studies. After his return to Chicago in 1894, he became associated with the firm of Hill and Woltersdorf. This firm existed until 1914. In the years of 1914 to 1919 he worked without a partner; from 1919 until 1923 he devoted his activity to the firm of Woltersdorf and Bernhard. After 1923 he worked alone again. Many well known buildings of Chicago were designed by him, for instance the "Lambert Tree Studio Block, the Mirador office building, the Eastman Kodak Co. building, and many others.

Woltersdorf is a member of many clubs and societies. He also is active in a literary capacity, in the spheres of architecture.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21, 1929.

CARDINAL GEORGE WILLIAM MUNDELEIN.

One of the youngest and most prominent church prelates is undoubtedly Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago. Cardinal Mundelein was at the age of 37 already Assistant Bishop, at 43 years, Archbishop, and at 52 years, Cardinal. He achieved thereby a career which led him, in a comparatively short time, to the highest position of the Catholic Hierarchy.

George W. Mundelein was born in 1872 the son of German parents in what was at that time a strictly German settlement, on the lower east side of New York City. He attended Manhattan College, and later studied theology at the Seminary of Beatty, Pennsylvania. In Rome, he studied at the Propoganda Collegium, where he received his degree of Doctor of Theology. He was ordained as priest, became secretary to the bishop of Brooklyn, then priest of the Latvian Church, and later chancellor of the Brooklyn diocese, from which he was appointed in 1909 as assistant bishop. In 1915 he was appointed as Archbishop of Chicago, where he found a wide field of activity for his extraordinary talent of organization.

The Eucharistic Congress of 1926 was his work, and to some extent, his



Abendpost, July 21, 1929.

crowning endeavor.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 14, 1929.

DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.



The German Foreign Institute of Stuttgart, ceremoniously presented to Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, through the Consul General, the greatest distinction which can be bestowed. The "German Ring" now ornaments the hand of this well known man.

The diploma states, that Dr. Schmidt in his profession is an example of tireless fulfillment of duty in the service of ailing mankind, and he never forgets how much he owes to his German ancestors for their spiritual gifts. "Whenever Americans of German origin needed him, he stepped into the gap willing to make a sacrifice. The services which he rendered on the other side of the ocean will not be forgotten in the history of the rooted German elements. Therefore, the gratitude of his fellow men and the laudatory remembrance of the future generation, is befitting. And so it shall be!"

Dr. Schmidt was born in 1863 in Chicago, son of the well known "1848" doctor, Ernest Schmidt, called the "Red Doctor". After finishing school in Chicago, he devoted himself to medical studies and completed his studies at the universities of Wurzburg and Vienna. After his return to the United States, he



Abendpost, July 14, 1929.

took up the practice of medicine, and also of surgery at the Alexian Brothers and Grant Hospitals.

The historical societies of Chicago and Illinois, still have Dr. Schmidt as their president. He is a member of many prominent clubs and societies, such as the German and Germania Clubs. For many years he was active as a member of the Board of Education, and helped to bring some German spirit into the education of the young people. He retired from this position on account of his impaired health.

His name will be connected forever with the organizations of feeding poor German children after the war.

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II A 1
III B 2

GERMAN



Abendpost, June 23, 1929.

WALTER W. L. MEYER.

Prominent and well known among German-Americans, Walter W. L. Meyer, was born June 23, 1892, in Chicago. Meyer comes from a family which preserved its German sentiment for generations. The parents of Mr. Meyer were also born here, in Chicago. The family originally immigrated from Mecklenburg, Germany.

Walter Meyer attended public schools here, later studied law at Northwestern University and the University of Illinois. As a young man he was elected assistant State's Attorney under Maclay Hoyne, and finally in 1922 became a reviewer in the circuit court. Furthermore, he occupies a professional chair of jurisprudence, at Loyola University. He is a member of the Germania Club, vice-president of the Steuben Club, and a member of numerous other German-American societies and clubs.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 16th, 1929.

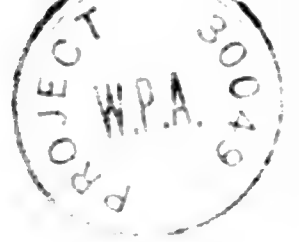
THEODORE BRENTANO.

Among the best known personalities in the German element, not only of Chicago but of the United States, belongs undoubtedly, Judge Theodore Brentano, who was appointed in 1922 as American Ambassador to Hungary and who served at this post for several years.

Brentano was born in Michigan in 1854. His parents who were of German descent, were Lorenz and Caroline Brentano. After finishing high school in his home town, he studied law in Germany and Switzerland to get his degree at the National University.

In 1882 he was admitted to the bar in Washington. He came to Chicago and in 1887 became assistant corporation lawyer, in 1888, Assistant City Attorney, and served from 1890 to 1921 on the Superior Court bench as Judge; he later became Chief Justice of Illinois, and when he reached the age limit, he retired.

In 1887 he was married to Minnie Claussenius of Chicago. Three daughters were born of this union.



Abendpost, June 16th, 1929.

Judge Brentano is a member of the Germania Club and many other societies. Lately he was repeatedly mentioned as candidate for American ambassador to Austria.

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II B 1 a
II A 2
V A 1



Abendpost, June 9th, 1929.

CHARLES HENRY WACKER.

The City of Chicago honored the merits of this American of German descent, in a most appreciative way, by naming the first real thoroughfare "Wacker Drive".

Charles Wacker was born August 29, 1856 in Chicago of German parentage. After finishing school he studied at the universities of Stuttgart, Germany, and Geuf, Switzerland. He traveled extensively through the United States, Europe and Africa. Later he took active part in his father's business, the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company.

He has two sons, Frederick and Charles H. Jr. The number of societies of which Charles Wacker was a member, cannot be given in a few words. As a real estate dealer he was a member of many outstanding organizations of his profession, and many societies and clubs besides, can count him as a member.

Forever, his name will be tied to the Germania Club and especially more so with the Chicago Singverein whose president he was for many years. The Schaben-Verein counted him as a member for 47 years.

Abendpost Jan. 4, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN HADERLEIN, 61 YEARS OLD, DIED YESTERDAY

John Haderlein a well-known personality among the old settlers of German-Americans, passed away. He was born in Northern Bavaria and lived more than forty years in Chicago. He represented the interests of the local German-Americans at all times. John Haderlein was a member of the Schwaben Verein and a true and sincere supporter of the affairs of his fellow countrymen in the city council of which he was a Democratic member for thirteen years. John Haderlein started his activities in Chicago as an employee of the Wacker and Birk Brewing Company; later, between 1890 and 1912, he managed a restaurant on the Northside. In 1920 he ran as candidate for Congress in the tenth district against Carl R. Chindblom and was defeated.

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III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1928

WILLIAM BOEPFLER CONDUCTOR AND MUSICIAN IS DEAD

William Boeppler, the promoter of German music and songs in Chicago, died last night after seven weeks of serious illness. The Germans of Chicago have suffered a great loss by his death. For William Boeppler's work for the preservation of German songs and music, as well as of the German language, must occupy a place of honor in the history of the local Germans.

Chicago, Milwaukee, and all of America not only lose an eminent conductor, a champion of the beauty of German church music, but Germany does also. An authority of Bach, he was probably the first and only one to reveal to the Americans the forcefulness and the nobleness of this great musician.



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Mr. Boeppler was 64 years old. The realization of a lifelong wish was granted to him this year. Together with his faithful wife, he undertook a long journey, which took him to the places of his youthful dreams, to Palestine, the Holy Land, to Greece, Norway, Germany, Austria, and to Switzerland. He returned a sick man. A severe kidney and bladder trouble, confined him for seven weeks until death released him yesterday evening.

Boeppler's Activities

His death will be deeply mourned because everybody knew William Boeppler, the conductor of the singing society, of the Bach Chorus,



Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1928.

of the Bethany Church Choir, and of the Lake View Ladies Chorus; the man who gave to the music-loving public many wonderful concerts. Last year, together with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, he gave a brilliant performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in Orchestra Hall, also Haydn's, Bruch's oratorios, and the cantatas and psalms of Bach. Chicago not only loses a great musician, but also a great man. William Boeppler was kindness personified. Many can testify to it. Therefore, when William Boeppler is laid to rest those who will escort his body will be comforted by the remembrance, of the pleasure they had been able to give him. They honored his fortieth anniversary as conductor with a big concert in the Medinah Temple, which turned out to be an imposing celebration.

Boeppler's Career

William Boeppler came to America in 1894 from Krefeld, Germany, and



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settled first in Milwaukee. His teachers in Germany were musicians of international repute, as Reinecke, Fiedler, and Lange in Leipzig, Ewziam in Krewznach, and Arnold Mendelsohn in Borm. For seven years prior to his departure for America, he was conductor of a large church choir in Krefeld. In Milwaukee he soon founded an a cappella choir which could now celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

In 1902 he followed the call of the Germania Club and moved to Chicago. Here he became the founder of the Chicago Singing Society. He also conducted the Turner Men's Chorus, and the Boeppler Symphony Orchestra. In 1907, he again took over the leadership of the Milwaukee A Cappella Choir, and a few years later became the director of the Wisconsin Musical Conservatory, however, without



Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1928

relinquishing his position as leader of the Chicago Singing Society. Everywhere, William Boeppler achieved great success. The singing presentations by the Societies which were given under his direction, are especially famous.



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III B 2
II B 1 a
V A 1

GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1928.

OTTO BERNDT DIES

Mr. Otto Berndt, who enjoyed great popularity in German circles, especially among singers, died yesterday morning at the age of 69 years.

Mr. Berndt came to America from Sommerda in Thuringia in 1882. He settled in Chicago in 1886, where he lived ever since. Under the name of Otto Berndt and Son he established a cigar store a few years later, which he developed, and handed over to his son Frank, in order to retire. Otto Berndt was for many years an active member of the Chicago Singing Club; of the Harngari Singing society; he also belonged to the Waldeck society, was an honorary member of the Suabian society, and a member of the Schleswig-Holstein



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Singing Society. He was a true German, and enjoyed great popularity because of his uprightness and lovable character.

The funeral ceremonies will take place Friday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in Constellation Temple, 3900 North Robey Street. The burial is to be at Montrose cemetery. He leaves besides his widow, two sons, three daughters and 13 grandchildren.

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1928

OLD SETTLER DIES

John Esch, the oldest settler in Oak Park who resided at 1034 Chicago Avenue, died there yesterday, at the age of 92 years. Mr. Esch came to America when 16 years old. He owned a farm for many years, from which he retired in 1895, when he moved to Oak Park. He is survived by five sons and four daughters.

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II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1928.

THEODORE WEBER

After a short illness, Theodore Weber, well-known German and journalist, passed away in his bachelor apartment at 1545 N. La Salle Street. Mr. Weber the son of a physician, received an excellent education in the old country, came to America in 1891, and to Chicago the following year. He soon became a member of the editorial staff of the Staats-Zeitung and of the Freie Presse, and later became business manager. After this he gave up the newspaper profession and entered the management of the Morrison Hotel, where he soon occupied a confidential position in the office of the comptroller. Through his pleasant personality and sociable traits, Weber acquired numerous sincere friends, who deeply mourned his death. The funeral will take place Wednesday, at 3 P.M. from the chapel at 2100 Irving Park Blvd. His sister Mrs. Arthur Kruger survives him.

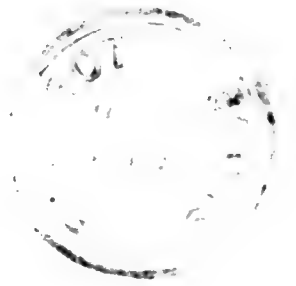
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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1928.

LOUIS O. KOHTZ DIES

After a short illness, Louis O. Kohtz, a veteran of the Civil war, well known and highly respected in German circles, died Friday at his home, 620 Fullerton Ave., at the age of 84 years.

The deceased was born in Saxony on July 28, 1844, and came to America as a young man. At the beginning of the Civil war, when only 17 years old, he joined the 16th Wisconsin volunteer regiment. On account of his proficiency he was soon transferred to headquarters in Pittsburgh, where he remained till the end of the war.

In 1866 he came to Fort Morgan, Colorado, from where he was discharged in 1868 and came to Chicago.

The deceased for 50 years was the General Agent of the Aetna Insurance

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1928.

Company. For a long time he was the president of the Chicago Board of Underwriters and a member of the School Board during the Swift Administration. Louis C. Kohtz was one of the founders of the old settlers' festival in 1874. He also was a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and of the Chicago Turner Society.



IV
II B 1 a

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1928.

HONORING L. VON OPPEN.

The banquet which the "Fidelia" arranged yesterday evening in the Lincoln Turnhall, on the occasion of the 50th birthday of its former conductor, Henry Von Oppen, turned out to be a demonstration of veneration and love. "Our Henry" was repeatedly heard and was the keynote of the speeches which were held in honor of Mr. Von Oppen.

Mr. Joseph Fallbacher, who as president of the Fidelia arranged this Festival, welcomed those present. He expressed his pleasure that so many passive members had appeared as well as such a great number of fellow-singers of the "Harmon." After that all the singers present sang "The Day of the Lord," under the direction of Ottomar Gerasch, an old choir director, who had come to honor his friend, Oppen.

Mr. Rohde, as toastmaster of the evening, praised Mr. Von Oppen as a good friend, and leader. Mr. Von Oppen then thanked all those who had come to honor him.

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1928.

The new baton which they had given him on his birthday, he bequeathed to his "Fidelis" so that at its sight they might always remember him. Then once more he seized the baton and directed several songs with his old fervor.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1928.

WPA (111) 10276

DR. KURT PETERS DIES

Last Wednesday evening a well known German fellow citizen, Dr. Kurt Peters, 4410 Greenview Ave., died in Grant Hospital after an unsuccessful operation.

Dr. Peters was born in Berlin and spent his youth in Husum, Schleswig. Having been a veterinarian in Germany, he came to Chicago, where he worked in several chemical factories. A short time ago he got appendicitis and peritonitis. Complications set in, which finally caused his death.

He is mourned by his wife, Mrs. Dotty, nee Schumann, and a seven year old daughter. Funeral notice will be given later.

Abendpost, July 24, 1928.

H. A. WIEDENHOFT, OLD TURNER, DIES.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

According to news received from Halberstadt, Turner Herman A. Wiedenhoft, for many years a prominent member of the Lincoln Turnverein, died there suddenly.

Herman A. Wiedenhoft went with the Turners to the Turner Festival in Cologne. He used this occasion to pay a short visit to his sister, Mrs. H. Aapp, in Halberstadt. On July 13, during a stroll through the city, death overtook him.

The body will, on the request of the widow, Mrs. Frieda Wiedenhoft, 1403 Elm-dale Avenue, be brought back to Chicago.

Besides his wife he is survived by three children, Mrs. Frieda Eutzing, Walter Wiedenhoft, and Mrs. Helen Haring.

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II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 5, 1928.

HANS VON MEDING DIES.

The former collaborator of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Hans von Meding, passed away this morning at the age of 68 years. He was born on January 10, 1860, in Mecklenburg, and came to America in his youth. At the beginning of the nineties, he became an editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. He occupied this position for a number of years.

Later he devoted himself to different business enterprises, and lately, was employed by the Foreman National Bank.

The deceased leaves two brothers and two sisters in Germany, his widow, Ida von Meding, 4226 Greenview Avenue, and his sons Victor and Bodo. The oldest son, William, lives in Pittsburgh. His only daughter died several years ago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 1, 1928.

APA (ILL.) PM 1.30275

JACOB LINDHEIMER AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG
DIED YESTERDAY.

Jacob Lindheimer and Michael Rosenberg, two well known Chicago citizens of German descent, died almost at the same hour, yesterday, in St. Luke's Hospital. Both were for many years occupants of public offices and prominent Democrats.

Their sudden demise will be a hard blow to the Democratic party of Cook County, because as Lindheimer in his capacity as county treasurer, served the public for many years, so did Rosenberg, up to his death fill the office of sanitary trustee.

Rosenberg, who underwent a serious abdominal operation a week ago, from the effects of which he died, was buried yesterday. Funeral services were held at 1 o'clock in Piser's Chapel, 3111 West Roosevelt Road.

Michael Rosenberg was born in 1885 in Chicago; he took over the old iron business from his father, and found time to devote himself to philanthropic, religious and political affairs. He was manager and director of a number of

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FILE 30275

religious and charitable organizations.

Jacob Lindheimer was born in Germany, and came to Chicago in the year 1876. In 1891 he entered politics. He became tax collector and from then on till his death, he filled many responsible positions. In the years 1911 and 1912 while city treasurer, he particularly took an interest in the plight of his employees who were hard pressed by partial payment dealers. He gave them advances out of the city treasury.

Up to his death Lindheimer was vice-president of the Democratic committee of Cook County; for many years he also was county treasurer. He was in the real estate business, and was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PETER SCHNEIDER DEAD.

The proprietor of a paint and decoration store, Peter Schneider, well known in German circles, died at the age of 63 years in his home, 5417 Newcastle Avenue. With his death an outstanding personality of the German element passed away.

Coming to Chicago in 1885 from Bonn on the Rhine, where he was born, he accumulated considerable wealth through his industry and perserverance. He was a man who let nobody who came to him for advice or help go away without assistance. As co-founder and member for many years of the Mutual Friendly Societies, 10th Section, he played a leading role.

Above all, he possessed the exquisite gift so frequent in his countrymen, of a pronounced Rhenish humor. He was, in spite of his long residence in America, a German through and through and he was constantly drawn back to his old home town, the beautiful Bonn. He again planned to go there on a visit this year in connection with the Turner festival in Cologne.

But inexorable death overtook the vigorous man after a short sickness. He is survived by his widow, seven children, three brothers and five sisters, one of

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whom lives in Germany.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"HONEST JOHN" CALLED BY DEATH.

The funeral services for the German restaurant owner, "Honest John Kuntz," who died of pneumonia at the age of 69 years, will take place Tuesday afternoon from the Presbyterian church in Arlington Heights, under the guide of the Free Masons.

"Honest John" was well known by German-Americans at the time when he was the manager of the famous Kuntz-Remmler restaurants on South Wabash Avenue. But Americans of other nationalities were also among his constant visitors, not only because they got the most for their money in tasty food, but also because Kuntz was always a true and helpful friend to those who openly and honestly approached him.

He quit the restaurant business in 1920 and founded the Kuntz Realty Company in Arlington Heights, whose chief he remained until his death. A few months ago he fell ill but nevertheless attended to his business, until a few days ago a severe attack of pneumonia forced him to take to his bed, from which he did not rise again.

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WFF (111) PROJ 30275

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Surviving are his widow, a daughter, Mrs. George Chendron, a brother, and two sisters.

Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1928.

THE GRANDNIECE OF C. M. VON
WEBER DIES IN POVERTY.



The Pianist Hedwig von Weber-
Sperco Commits Suicide.

In her home 622 Briar Place, Mrs. Hedwig von Weber-Sperco, a pianist, well known in America and Germany, was found dead yesterday. She committed suicide by gas. Mrs. Weber-Sperco, a grandniece of the immortal Carl Maria von Weber, has, according to her intimate friends - sought relief in death, because of her dwindling income and the fear that at her age - 75 years - she would be unable to find new sources of income.

Although the artist had a large number of friends in this city, who would have been only too willing to help her, she seemingly was too proud to accept any such aid. Mrs. Weber-Sperco was born in Danzig and came to America in 1874, as a pianist and piano teacher. At the age of 50 years, she again went back to Germany and studied some more under Carl Havelka.

In October, 1926 she was able to celebrate her 50 year jubilee as a pianist. On this occasion she arranged a large concert in Michall Hall which was

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attended by most of the city's great musicians, and by a large audience. She leaves two sisters in Germany, one of whom is the famous pianist **Jennie** von Weber.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TURNER-VETERAN F. C. WITTENMEIER
CALLED BY DEATH.

The well known beloved treasurer of the Turner Camp died this morning. Once more has death taken away a German champion. Now it has been the turn of the Turner Veteran Fred C. Wittenmeier. He was 65 years old. His death caused a painful void in the ranks of old Turners and in the Illinois Turn district. For years the deceased had been an active member of their executive committee.

Fred Wittenmeier was also a member of the Social Turnverein, the singing society, Harmony, the German Club and a number of other organizations. He was born in the Palatinate, came to America at the age of 18 years, remained in New York for a while, spent a few years in Ohio, and finally settled in Chicago. Here he founded the Wittenmeier Machinery Company, which made ice machines.

He was happily married for 42 years to Louise Wittenmeier. At his bier are mourning his sorrowing wife, as well as his two children, Irma Eiserer and Fred Wittenmeier, Jr.

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1928.

WPA (11) 250 30275

A LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS GAVE
"JOE" HAAS THE LAST ESCORT.

A great crowd, many politicians, as well as city and county officials escorted the remains of Joe Haas to its last resting place. At the noon hour many had assembled before the funeral home, 2548 Logan Blvd. Captain G. H. Weideling, Major Fuller, Huro C. Fisher and F. J. Luettich took care of maintaining order.

The Deneen organization, of which the deceased was a supporter, mobilized all the Ward committeemen, to pay their last respects to their party leader. By and by the funeral guests arrived. They were: U. S. Senator Charles S. Deneen, Judge John A. Swanson, Judges Jonas, Burke and others, a delegation of the city council, lead by Alderman Max Adamowski, consisting of Aldermen Moellen, Chapman, Coughlin, Smith, Feigenbutz, Toman, Seif and Moran, a delegation of the county board, representatives of several city departments, and many others.

At the funeral home, Pastor emeritus R. A. John of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church gave a touching address in which he praised the virtues of the deceased. A second funeral service took place at St. Paul's church where

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Pastor Pister conducted the services.

Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

J. J. HANBERG DIES.

John J. Hanberg died yesterday at the age of 70 years. Hanberg, who played a conspicuous part in Chicago's political life, was born in Fleusburg, and came to America at the age of 19 years. From 1878 to 1894 he occupied the position of collector for Hyde Park. He was president of the county commissioners from 1900 to 1902, and after that filled the position of county treasurer until 1906. Under Mayor Busse he became the city building commissioner.

Hanberg was well known in German circles. He was a member of several German societies, and belonged to the Calumet Singing Society.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1928.

FRED BERGMANN DIES IN CALIFORNIA.



The German element of Chicago, through the death of Fred Bergmann, was deprived of a man who was always ready to protect the interests of Germans. He died in his home at Los Gatos, Cal, at the age of 71 years. He will be buried in Chicago, the city in which he spent the greater part of his life, and where he has done so much good. His family and thousands of his friends are still living here.

Born on February 22nd, 1857, in Punkewitz, Thuringia, Bergmann came to America at the beginning of the eighties, stayed a short time in St. Louis and then moved to Chicago, where he settled permanently. He spent his declining years mostly in his home in Los Gatos, Cal.

A cooper by profession, he worked hard the first few years, took an active part in the great labor movements in the eighties and was, for a long time, considered the spiritual leader of the local working class. Thanks to his extraordinary abilities, he was offered a position by a large wine concern.

There he worked himself up to the position of buyer for the firm, a place which he filled for many years. As a buyer he made several business trips

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to Germany. Later he founded his own firm. Bergmann took an active part in the development of the United Singers to whose committee he belonged.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1928.

GUSTAVE BERKES DIES.



Yesterday morning merciful death released Gustave Berkes from his painful sufferings. His death leaves another vacancy in the ranks of the old guard of German-Americans and of the few remaining Turner pioneers.

Deeply affected besides the members of his family, is the so-called "Round Table," which under the motto "Harmony" met for many years two or three times every week in Gills Tunnel Restaurant, and lately in the Atlantic Hotel. Gustave Berkes was one of the oldest members.

Born 67 years ago in Oppenheim on the Rhine, the son of a confectioner, he learned the mercantile trade, which he later followed in Marburg on the Lahn. He came to America in 1883, was employed in a toy business for several years, and then became the manager of the North Side Turner Hall in 1885, a position which he filled until 1900, and then again from 1906 to 1914.

As closely as the Chicago Turner Society is connected with the German element, so is the personality of Gustave Berkes connected with the North Side Turner Hall. Under his leadership, the well-known locality soon became a center of



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all the cultural efforts of the German element. This position brought him into contact with thousands, and won him the friendship of many.

Last year he contributed his share to the great success of the 75th anniversary of the Chicago Turner Society.

It was his intention to make a trip to Germany this year to visit once more his old homeland and like ten thousand other Turners to participate in the German Turner festival in Cologne.

His name will live for a long time in the history of the Chicago Turner Society, and of the Chicago Germans.

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1928.

VFA (111) 6-11-30175

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH OF FERDINAND B. STEINDEL.

Ferdinand B. Steindel, well known among German-Americans as a pianist and orchestra leader, is no more. His tragic death will arouse sympathy among thousands, and their thoughts will go back to the days when Ferdinand Steindel's masterful piano playing brought them many hours of enjoyment.

Many will also remember the times when under his direction tunes of German marches and valsees resounded in the old Bismarck Garden, and when in the North Side Turner Hall the "Steindel Trio," Ferdinand, Max and Bruno, gave their concerts. Ferdinand Steindel jumped out of the window this morning from his apartment on the seventh floor of the Algonquin Hotel. His wife struggled in vain with him to prevent it.

So far the police have been unable to discover the motive, although Police Commissioner James Mooney is personally directing the investigation. Ferdinand Steindel and his brothers came to Chicago from Chemnitz, about 15 years ago. His uncle, a cellist known beyond the borders of America, was playing at that time with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Theodore Thomas.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3227

The three brothers played, in the beginning, in Martin Ballman's orchestra, and later became independent as the Steindel Trio. They became well known on the North Side, and among friends of the Turner Hall concerts. Ferdinand Steindel, in later years, conducted the concerts in the Bismarck Garden and also undertook extensive journeys with his orchestra.

He enjoyed a great reputation as a pianist. It was the Steindel Orchestra which at one time accompanied the premiere of the Fredericus Rex films in Orchestra Hall.

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1927.

MAYOR THOMPSON IS PLEASED WITH GERMAN THEATRE

William Hale Thompson, our fighting Mayor, was the guest of honor at the German Theater, yesterday afternoon. Of course, the Mayor does not master the German language perfectly, but nevertheless, his knowledge is sufficient to enable him to follow the proceedings on the stage with interest and understanding. Mayor Thompson greatly enjoyed himself. No points of the dialogue, no comical situations escaped him. Again and again, he burst out in laughter and rewarded the performances of the clever artists with loud applause. Asked by a representative of the Abendpost for his opinion and impression he answered as follows: "I am glad to have come, but still more glad that the German people of Chicago have their theater again. I am not afraid of provoking any opposition, because I have repeatedly expressed myself in regard to the German theater. During the war, German performances were given under my protection at the old Bush-Temple; I have objected vigorously against the demands of fanatics to close the German theater. Yes, I am glad to be here, and I am happy that the performance is so well attended; however I regret, not to be able to understand the German language better so that

77:11

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I could appreciate the performance to its fullest extent. But I have noticed that Mr. Bach has quite an excellent company of artists."

The appearance of the Mayor at the German theater was a surprise to the public; but it was not less surprising to learn that the Mayor took this opportunity to turn the theatrical performance into a political meeting.

The Fight Against McAndrew.

The Mayor took advantage of the interval between the acts to explain his fight against the "British lion" and against school superintendent McAndrew. He pointed to the fact that it was the duty of a Mayor to take the oath on the constitution.

"I have taken this oath, the Mayor declared, that during my term it will never be taught in the public schools of Chicago that George Washington was a rebel."

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Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1927.

In connection with this speech, assistant State's attorney Charles Mueller submitted a resolution which read as follows: "We, herewith, publicly express our acknowledgement to Mayor William Hale Thompson, for his efforts to have the names of heroes of American history such as General von Steuben, General Sigel, Carl Schurz, Pastor Michlenberg etc., reinstated again in the text books of the public schools of Chicago."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1927.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MASTER OF THE FORESTERS OF AMERICA DIES.

After many years of suffering, Charles F. Vogel, attorney at law, 5929 Midway Park, Master of the Independent Order of Foresters of America, died yesterday at the age of 57 years. Attorney Vogel came from Germany to Chicago as a young man. He studied law at Kent College of Law, and then practiced law for over 30 years.

Under his leadership the new Forester's temple on North Dearborn Street was planned and built.

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PROFESSOR STUHLEMANN DIES.

In the midst of his work, one of the most prominent technologists of Chicago, Prof. Frederick Stuhleemann, dean of the Siebel Institute of Technology and member of the executive board of the institute, died suddenly at the age of 75 years. Dr. Stuhleemann succumbed to a heart attack in his office.

Dr. Stuhleemann was born in Menningen, Bavaria, Germany, in 1857, and was educated in German schools. He studied in Munich, where he received his Ph. D. For several years he was assistant professor of chemistry. Dr. Stuhleemann came to Chicago, in 1882, where he became one of the most prominent chemists of the institute, and has been a teacher of many who today are very prominent in the chemical industry.

Dr. Stuhleemann is survived by his widow. (Note: Probably Memmingen or Meinningen; no town named Menningen is listed.)

IV

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

II B 3

II A 1

Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1927.

GERMAN



III H **WILLIAM BOEPLER CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY AS CONDUCTOR.**

The Chicago Singing Society, together with the Chicago Bach Chorus, the Bethany church choir and the Lake View Musical Society will celebrate the 40th anniversary of William Boeppler as choir master.

Mr. Boeppler, well known personality in Chicago musical circles, especially among the Germans, and whose reputation reaches far beyond the boundaries of Chicago, celebrates this rare jubilee at the zenith of his activity.

On this occasion we deem it proper to give a short biography of William Boeppler. He was born February 21, 1863. He studied theology, philosophy, history and languages at the Universities of Leipzig and Bonn and devoted all his leisure time to music.



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His teachers were men of reputation, like Gisbert Euzian of Kreuguach, Max Fiedler and Gustav Langer of Leipzig and Arnold Mendelssohn of Bonn.

In 1887 he adopted music as his profession and that year conducted his first chorus, the Evangelical Church Choir of Crefeld. After further years of study, he emigrated to America in 1894 and settled in Milwaukee. There he founded the Milwaukee A Capella Choir, which under his leadership became one of the best choirs of the country. The following year he returned to Germany, but only to bring his wife, Ida Brueggeman of Wiesbaden, to America.

After returning to Milwaukee, his sphere of activity widened. He became music critic of the Milwaukee Herald and later of the Germania. In 1899 he founded the well known Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, which later became one of the best musical institutes of America.

Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1927.

In 1904 he founded the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra with which he performed numerous great concerts. Later this orchestra deprived of its leader, was dissolved when he moved to Chicago, where a greater field of activity was awaiting him.

In Chicago he began his activity as conductor of the Germania Men's Chorus and of the Turner Men's Chorus, while continuing in the meantime his activities in Milwaukee, on Mondays and Tuesdays. In 1910 he organized the Chicago Suigverein the musical leadership of which he has held since that time. He also became chorus master of the First National Bank Chorus and of the Birchwood Ladies Chorus, which later became the Lake View Choir.

In 1925 he also conducted the Chicago Bach Choral Society and the Bethany Church Choir.



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Besides his activities in the different singing societies he was, in 1914-15, conductor of the North Side Turner Hall Concerts, and in the same year conducted the musical part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the Chicago Turner Society. He founded the Boeppler Symphony Orchestra, but had to relinquish it on account of ill health and over-work.

In 1924 he conducted, during the North American singers festival, the great mixed chorus, at the Coliseum.

During the following years, he performed with his choirs among others the following works of German masters: "St. Matthew's Passion" and other numerous cantatas by Bach; the "Missa Solemnis" and the Beethoven "9th Symphony;" the "Requiem" by Brahms, "The Creation" and "Four Seasons" by Haydn, "The Messiah," and "Samson" and "Judas Maccabeus" by Handel, Mendelssohn's "Elias," Schumann's "Mother Earth" and "On the Ocean," as well as numerous other.

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Besides this, Mr. Boeppler has won a reputation as singing teacher and as teacher of piano and conducting.

The Beethoven House of Bonn-on-the-Rhine appointed him as a member. He is the only American who has thus been honored.....

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II A 2

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1927.

JOHN KOELLING DIES.

Mr. John Koelling, former proprietor of the well known German bookstore at 206 W. Randolph Street, died suddenly in Pensacola, Florida.

He had just recently retired from the management of the bookstore on account of poor health as it had become impossible for him to supervise the steadily growing business. He moved with his family to Perdido Beach, Alabama, whence he was taken to the hospital in Pensacola several days ago. The funeral will be held in Pensacola next Monday.

John Koelling was born 65 years ago in Hamburg, Germany, the son of the well known musician Carl Koelling. Very early he developed a talent for music; but he was also a so-called "bookworm."



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In 1880 he emigrated to the United States and came to Chicago where he worked first in the bookstore of Flota and Meininger and after that in several other similar stores, until about 30 years ago he founded the bookstore of Koelling and Klappenbach. Thus he made his living while promoting at the same time the cause of Germanism and furthering German culture.

His spare time he devoted to gymnastics and to music. He was a member of the Chicago Turner Society for many years and also belonged to the Chicago Choral Society. Wherever Germans assembled to pay homage to their native land, Koelling was present.....

He is survived and mourned by his widow, Bertha; his son, Herbert; and his two daughters, Mrs. Elsa Marie Klages and Miss Dorothea Koelling.

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II B 2 d (1)

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I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1927.

GEO. VON MASSOW CELEBRATES HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY TO-DAY

George von Massow, who is well-known in wide circles of the German element of Chicago, and to all those who know him more intimately is the highly respected Nestor of the German-American journalists, celebrates his Eightieth birthday today.

His mental and physical alertness are remarkable for a man of his age.

George von Massow was born on the estate of his father, in Danzig, Germany in 1848. His father was a chamberlain and first lieutenant. As his father had participated in the wars for liberty in 1813, he was brought up in a military atmosphere.

George, the youngest son of the chamberlain, attended the gymnasium in the old Lutheran city of Wittenberg, and in Berlin. After a successful final examination, he enlisted in the army, and fought

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GERMAN

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against Austria in 1866. After the conclusion of the war, he remained as an active officer in the Army and participated in the German-French war of 1870-71. In this War, he won the second class Iron Cross. Several years later, he left the army.

In 1874, he emigrated to America and devoted himself to a journalistic career. For thirty years he was on the editorial staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and later, he joined the Abendpost. His devotion always belonged to the old soldiers, for whom he took an especial care in a most loyal manner.

Affairs organized for the benefit of his old war comrades had his special attention. Just as much was he devoted to the welfare of the inmates of the German Old Peoples' Home.

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A year after his arrival in America, he married Minna von Arx, a Swiss, who still is at his side. Mrs von Massow, and the four sons, George, Robert, Albert, and Roderich, and a sister in Germany, are his nearest relatives.

Today, his numerous friends wish him a happy birthday and many more years of happiness and good health.

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III C

GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

The St. Matthew's Congregation Honors R. F. Nimmer.

The St. Matthew's Congregation of Chicago, last Sunday celebrated the 50th teacher's anniversary of its school director and teacher, R. F. Nimmer.

A festive divine service was held in the morning, at which the Men's Chorus and the school children sang. The festival sermon was held by Professor Theodor Appelt of River Forest, a former pupil of the school director.

After the services Mr. Nimmer received the congratulations of the different corporations.

In acknowledgement of his 50 years of faithful service, an honorary degree was bestowed upon Mr. Nimmer, by order of the teachers' seminary.

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

In the evening a celebration was held in his honor, in the new school building; this indoor festivity had been arranged by the Women's Society of the St. Matthew's congregation, and turned in the course of the evening into a regular family celebration.

In stirring words the school director thanked for all the honors bestowed upon him.

Mr. Nimmer came with his parents to Chicago from Germany at an early age; but soon after their arrival in Chicago the family moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, where the boy attended the school of the Wisconsin Synode. He graduated in 1877, and became a teacher at the school of the congregation of the town of Hermann, Wisc., at which post he remained only for two years. From 1879 to 1884 he taught school at the Trinity congregation of Conklin, Michigan, and from 1884 to 1891 at Half-Way, Mich.

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1927.

For one year, from 1891 to 1892, he served in East St. Louis and then accepted a call to the School of Niles Center, Illinois. Since 1898, that is for 29 years, he has been attached to the St. Matthew's School and has been its director since 1910.

Mr. Nimmer was also active in the literary field; especially numerous Christmas and Reformation, liturgical articles have come from his pen and have found a wide circulation.

IV

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1927.



PRESIDENT OF MILITARY SOCIETY DIES SUDDENLY.

Emil Miehlike, the president of the German Military Society of Chicago, died suddenly of heart failure. While traveling in Germany, as a delegate of the Chicago military society, he suffered a heart attack, but during the course of the journey his condition greatly improved, so that he was able to participate at all the receptions and arrangements in the old Fatherland. Returning to Chicago, he again became ill; nobody believed, however, that a serious complication would ensue. But, though only 47 years old, he succumbed suddenly today.

The deceased was connected closely with the development of the German Military Society of Chicago. He had also been the unobtrusive benefactor of many local Germans.

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1927.

Miehlke was born Dec. 7, 1879 in Bramberg, Germany, and emigrated to the United States 30 years ago. Here, he devoted himself to masonry and prospered to such an extent that after a while, he became a contractor.

He was a member of the German Military Society, without interruption for 27 years. For 18 years he was its president. He also represented his society at the Central Union headquarters of all the German military societies and participated at all the meetings....

All those who ever applied to him for help received generous assistance. He enabled many to escape misery in the old Fatherland, and to establish themselves in new homes in the United States.

To all those who knew him more intimately and who were indebted to him, his death will certainly cause sincere grief. He is survived by his wife, Anna Miehlke, and seven daughters.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 12, 1927.

PROMINENT GERMAN PHYSICIAN SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK

To all the German circles the sudden death of Dr. Gustao Schirmer brings sincere grief. Heart failure ended his life, which so exclusively was devoted to the general welfare of the people. Dr. Schirmer died at his home, 1102 S. Ashland Ave, notwithstanding his 76 years of age the physician was remarkably vigorous and active. Only few people could do as much good, alleviate much misery and want, as Dr. Schirmer.

During his 45 years of practice in Chicago he had gained innumerable friends, who deeply mourn his sudden death.

Dr. Schirmer was for many years on the staff of the Grant hospital and had a large practice on the Westside of Chicago.

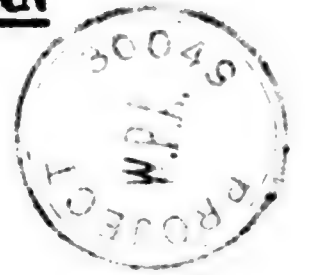
His friends considered him as a highly educated man as well as a philosopher and poet. He was one of the founders of the German medical society of Chicago and of the society of German university graduates. His charitable activities extended not only to Americans, but he also sacrificed a considerable part of his fortune to allay the terrible sufferings in Germany, during and after the

Abendpost, Sept. 12, 1927.

war. Just recently, his old university of the city of Erlangen bestowed honorary citizenship upon him and as such, handed to him the traditional golden Chain, in appreciation of his endowment of 25,000 dollars to the University of Erlangen.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 8, 1927.

J. WEBER, EX-ALDERMAN, DIES.

One of the most prominent representatives of the German-Americans of Chicago has died. Former Alderman Joseph M. Weber, 1324 N. Parkside Avenue, succumbed after a lingering illness. His death which is lamented not only by his immediate family, but also by a great circle of friends and acquaintances, makes a big gap in the ranks of German-Americans.

Joseph Weber was born in 1853 in Brooklyn, New York, to which place his parents had immigrated from Baden, Germany. He was brought to Chicago by his parents at the age of two years, thus he spent fully 72 years of his life in Chicago.

Joseph Weber achieved great prominence as a business man as well as a politician and did much for the German cause. He was elected alderman of the 7th and 8th Wards at the age of 31 years, and enjoyed great popularity and the esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

He belonged to the E. O. N. W., the Catholic Knights, the Catholic Casino, and the Society of the Holy Name.

Abendpost, June 8, 1927.

The deceased is survived by his daughters, Mrs. Philippine Densderder, and Mrs. Mary Schmidt, as well as by two sons, Adam and Franz Weber, and also by 15 grandchildren.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 5, 1927.

FUNERAL SERVICES TOMORROW OF LEBRECHT
UHLENDORF, FRIEND OF MUSIC.

The funeral of Lebrecht Uhlendorf, well known in German circles, will be held tomorrow at his residence and the interment will be in Rosehill cemetery. The deceased had reached the age of 72 years. He was a native of Brunswick, Germany, and descended from an old aristocratic family. However, he renounced his title of nobility and came to America at the age of 18 years.

Formerly active as cigar manufacturer, later as stock broker, he retired several years ago. Lebrecht Uhlendorf was a patron for years of Gills restaurant, always occupying a table reserved for him and his friends. He was a member of the Germania Club for over 50 years. He also belonged to the Chicago Turner Society and was a faithful visitor at the Turner Hall concerts, of which he had been an ardent promoter.

Mr. Uhlendorf had been ill for some time. He died Thursday in his home, 559 Surf Street, and is survived by his widow, three daughters and a grandchild.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

HERMANN RASTER'S 100TH BIRTHDAY TO
BE CELEBRATED TOMORROW AT HERMANN
RASTER SCHOOL.

On the occasion of the 100th birthday anniversary of Hermann Raster, a memorial celebration will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Hermann Raster school, 69th and Hermitage Avenue, to which all the descendants of this prominent German-American will be invited. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt will hold the memorial speech.

The name of Hermann Raster is intimately interwoven with the history of the German element of Chicago, and with the Chicago English speaking as well as German press. Hermann Raster was born May 6th, 1827, in Dessau, Germany. As a young student he joined the revolutionary movement.

The failure of the revolution of 1848 to which he had given his support, brought him before the court. He was set free on the condition that he would emigrate to the United States. In the year 1851 he was working for the Buffalo Democrat. In 1852 he moved to New York and worked for a New York evening paper. He remained with this paper for 15 years until in 1867 he accepted the offer of the proprietor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Carl

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Hesing, to come to Chicago.

By this time he was known as a journalist not only here but also in Germany where he was renowned as correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung, the Augsburg Allgemeinen and the Weser Zeitung. It was he who in 1873 repulsed the first attack of the Chicago hypocrites against the open Sunday. It was also he who during the German-French war thoroughly silenced the Anglo-American press in their furious attacks against the Germans.

He died in 1891, but his name has not been forgotten. He continues to live at the HermamRaster school.

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

MUSICIAN DIES.

At the age of 48 years, the musician Wilhelm Speckin died today at his home, 6613 Greenview Avenue. Speckin, who was born in Lubeck, Germany, came to America 24 years ago. He lived first in Philadelphia and came to Chicago in 1910.

In Philadelphia as well as in Chicago he was a member of the Symphony Orchestra and played for many years in the orchestra of the summer opera at Ravinia Park. His instrument was the bass-viol, which he mastered so well that he was not only considered a master, but also an authority in musical circles.

He is survived and mourned by his widow and his 13-year old son. The funeral services will be held Tuesday. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the "Schlaraffia" will be represented.

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. F. Huxmann, the dean of German dentists in Chicago, celebrated his 79th birthday in physical and mental alertness, at his home, 2832 Burling Street. Numerous friends came to express their congratulations. Dr. Huxmann expressed his thanks to all of them and told stories of his memories of the Chicago of old days, where he settled 60 years ago.

His eyes sparkled with amusement when he mentioned the introduction of the first street car on the North Side, which ran from Kinzie Street to North Avenue, in which, during the winter, the passengers' feet had to be wrapped in hay or straw in order to prevent them from freezing.

He also recalled the times when it was permissible to hunt in Lincoln Park; when the "Bavarian Heaven" was in its prime and "Beringer's Garden" was the principal amusement park of all Germans, even though they had to walk from North Avenue through the deep sand of the highways to reach the place.

Dr. Huxmann, like many others, had to fight hard for his living. He spoke with special devotion of his father, who, as a teacher was not so well remunerated

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II A 1

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and therefore was unable to help him financially during his early struggles.
But he gave him his blessings and these good words: "Do right and fear no
man."

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II A 2
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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1927.

CONRAD FEIGE, OLD GERMAN. TYPOGRAPHER OF THE
ABENDPOST, TO BE BURIED TOMORROW.

The funeral of Conrad Feige, 939 Montrose Avenue, who for more than 15 years was in the employ of the Abendpost, will take place tomorrow afternoon from his home to the Montrose Cemetery. The deceased was born 60 years ago in Kassel, Germany. He came to America at an early age.

While employed at the Freie Presse he learned the typographer's trade and later, in 1886, was accepted as a member of the German-American Typographical Union No. 9. After a long period of activity with the Catholic Weekly paper, he became connected with the Abendpost, where he was active until his death.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1927.

MRS. ANNA BLUMENTHAL HONORED.

In acknowledgment of her charitable work for this society, Mrs. Anna Blumenthal of 3228 Belle Plaine Avenue, has received the honorary degree of the German Red Cross. Mrs. Blumenthal, who at the present time is ill, was formerly the president of the Woman's Aid, D. A. H., and is a member of numerous German-American societies of Chicago.



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GERMAN

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II B 3

II D 1

II A 2

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1927.

RUDOLPH STEINDLE DIES.

Shortly after having completed his biography for the Abendpost, Rudolph Steindle, well known in German circles, died in his home, 1027 Oakland Avenue, at the age of 71 years.

Steindle belonged to the "old faithful ones," who, although born in America, never forgot their German origin, and who were always willing to give their time to promote and foster the interests of the German element. He was, according to his own story, born in 1856, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and learned to be a lithographer.

In 1871 he moved with his parents to Chicago and specialized in stage decoration. Later he founded a decorating and sign painting business which he managed until his death. On the occasion of the World's Fair in Chicago he furnished big display carriages to the various German societies.

Steindle was a member of the Chicago Turner Society for over 53 years, and belonged for years to the Lessing lodge No. 557, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of the "Circle" and the German Club, the Old Masters Club, and the Orpheus Men's Chorus.



Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1927.

He is survived by his widow, who had shared his joys and sorrows for over 46 years.

IV
II A 3 b
II B 2 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1927.

CHRISTOPH BACH, PATRIARCH OF GERMAN-AMERICAN MUSIC, DIES.

The German element of America suffers an irreparable loss through the death of the patriarch of German music in America. Bach was born in Kassel, Germany, in 1835. His father was a musician and decorator. Bach showed his musical talent at an early age with his compositions of polkas and other lighter tunes.

Seventy-one years ago Christoph Bach came to Milwaukee, where he became a leader of the musical world. During his career he wrote 350 orchestral compositions, of which three were operas, and 20 overtures, the "Jubilee Overture" being the best known. He also composed over 100 marches and dances. Bach's orchestra rarely played the popular lighter tunes.

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1927.

As a prominent conductor, Mr. Bach was much in demand in other cities and he and his orchestra played at the National Singers' Festival in New Orleans in 1890.

His musical instruments and his musical library which contains over 15,000 compositions, were his greatest pride.

Two sons preceded him in death, Bernhard and Gustav, the latter a violin virtuoso of international fame. The surviving children are: Mrs. Otto Pieper, Mrs. Lina Schmidt, Hugo Bach, the well-known cellist and conductor; and Christoph Bach, Jr.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1927.

JOSEPH SCHLENKER DIES.

Joseph Schlenker, 4929 Wentworth Avenue, died suddenly at the age of 78 years. He was a veteran of the German-French war of 1870-71 and a co-founder of the German Veterans Union of Chicago in 1874. His demise will be deeply mourned in German circles of Chicago, because almost all his life he fought for the interests of the German element of Chicago.

IV

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1926.

ERNEST KUSSWURM DIES SUDDENLY.

Ernest G. Kusswurm, well-known attorney in local German circles, and former first speaker of the Chicago Turner Society, was released by death from a severe illness, in the Alexian Brothers Hospital.

Ten days ago Mr. Kusswurm had to undergo a serious operation. He was the son-in-law of Adolph Georg whose daughter was his first wife. Mr. Kusswurm, who had reached an age of 58 years, was born in Hanan near Frankfurt in 1868, came to America as a young man, and opened a dry goods store in Peoria, Illinois, before moving to Chicago to study law. For 20 years he was associated with the well-known lawyer, Michael F. Girtten.

Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1926.

Kusswurm, who took an active part in German societies was, before the war, secretary of the German-American National Union. He was also a serious member of the Chicago Turngemeinde, which he served for several years as first speaker.

He was for several years the president of the German Society of Chicago, and was, during and after the war, very active in the assistance of the sufferers in Germany and German-Austria.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1926.

MRS. BERTHA JUNGE DIES AT AGE OF 75.

After getting in touch with a number of friends last Tuesday, to start a new relief action for the sufferers in Germany, Mrs. Bertha Junge died yesterday in her home, 4540 So. Michigan Ave. at the age of 75. The deceased, who lived in Chicago for 60 years, has through her constant readiness to help all those people, who suffered through the terrible war in Germany, in an unselfish way, acquired many friends, who deeply regret the passing of this excellent woman.

Mrs. Junge was a widow for 22 years. She was a member of the Altenheim and was one of the founders of the Erholung (recreation) Society. The deceased leaves seven children and eight grandchildren. The funeral takes place Monday at 2 o'clock.



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GERMAN

III B 2

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1926.

**J. GEBHARDT, WELL-KNOWN GERMAN-AMERICAN TURNER, DIES AT THE AGE
OF SIXTY-TWO.**

Death has overtaken a German-American, of old stock, a well-known Turner. A heart attack ended the life of Jacob Gebhardt, yesterday afternoon. His home is at 4945 Bernice Avenue. The news of his death caused sincere regrets in local Turner circles, because he was one of the most faithful members. Only last Saturday he participated at a meeting of the Turner's camp executive committee. Jacob Gebhardt was a speaker of the Turner Society, Vorwarts, a member of the board of the Illinois Turner's district and the camp executive committee. He was 62 years old. He leaves his wife, Amelia Gebhardt, nee Warning, two children, Fred and Margaret Gebhardt, and a number of other relations.



Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1926.

W. J. WEBER DIES

Well-known Politician and Son of One of the First Settlers of Chicago.

After a long illness, William J. Weber, a well-known personality in Chicago, especially in the neighborhood of Cleveland avenue and Center street, died at the Alexian Brothers Hospital. In the later years of his life he was prominent in city politics.

Weber, the son of Henry Weber, a tailor who settled in Chicago in 1840, was born here in 1860. For many years he worked for Charles E. Gifford and afterwards entered the services of the city, where he was employed in the office of city clerk, James J. Kearns.

His funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 from the undertaking rooms at 3100 Irving Park, and proceed to St. Bonifacius cemetery.

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CHRISTIAN CARR, MEMBER OF MANY CHORAL
SOCIETIES, CALLED BY DEATH

Christian Carr was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and settled before the great fire in Chicago. For many years he was the proprietor of a hardware store on Sedgwick Street.

To singing societies, his death means a great loss, because of the popularity which he enjoyed wherever he went. The choral society "Fidelia" which was organized in 1852, lost with Christian Carr its last founder. Mr. Carr enjoyed until shortly before his death, the best of health and was surprisingly active. Kind providence permitted

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1926.

the fulfillment of his last wish, to participate at the great singing festival in Peoria last June.

Mr. Carr is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mathilde Carr, 71 years old, who for many years had been her husband's loyal companion; a daughter also survives.

The Carr family are in excellent financial circumstances.



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III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1926.

JOHN HETZEL DIES.

Another of the old German settlers of Chicago has been taken by death. John Hetzel, president for many years of the Hetzel Packing Company, died Friday night from a heart ailment.

John Hetzel, who had lived for over 40 years in Chicago, died after a short illness at his home, 422 Briar Place, at the age of 62 years. He was born in Germany, and at the age of 16 years came to America, settling in Chicago. Here he started his business and from small beginnings, during the course of decades, developed it to one of the most prosperous in Chicago.



Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1926.

Since 1888, he had been president of the company. The firm today is one of the greatest packing houses of Chicago and its high grade products are well known everywhere. The Hetzel sausage machine, which was his own invention, manufactured the sausages without their having to be touched by human hands. This machine greatly contributed toward the maintenance of the firm's reputation.

Many years ago, John Hetzel took his two sons into his business as partners and they also contributed their share to the firm's leadership, and undoubtedly will continue the work of the deceased on the same principles.

For about 15 years the deceased has also been interested in the Western Packing Company, whose president he had been for several years.



Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1926.

His sudden demise is widely mourned because of the general popularity which the he enjoyed. He was a member of the Germania club and the Germania Men's Chorus for many years.

Mr. Hetzel is survived by his wife and four children. Mrs. Minni Hetzel, the widow, is ill at the present time. The four children, Henry B. and John P. Hetzel, Wilma Hetzel, and Mrs. Johanna Bredemeyer, all live in Chicago and are staying at the present time at the home of their parents. Funeral services will be held at the home Monday afternoon. Burial will be in Rosehill cemetery.



GERMAN

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II A 3 a
II A 3 c

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1926.

GERMAN ARTIST ADOPTS CHICAGO AS FIELD FOR HIS ACTIVITIES.

Professor Julius Mossel of Munich, who became prominent because of his magnificent decorative paintings, arrived here several days ago from Germany with the purpose of adopting Chicago as a field for his activities and of establishing himself here.

Undoubtedly, Chicago will thereby benefit tremendously through the introduction of an almost entirely new artistic concept, namely the uniting of painting with architecture. Professor Mossel is regarded as one of the most prominent experts in the sphere of decorative art. Innumerable great paintings in Germany give most eloquent evidence of the creative artistic power of Prof. Mossel.



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He has decided now to select America as his future field of activity because of the unhappy economic conditions prevailing in his homeland. Those conditions made it impossible for him to develop his talents to their fullest extent.

Prof. Mossel said about his immigration, "The reason I have left my country is because of the improbability of a return of prosperity there for a long time."

The artist expressed himself about his future as follows: "I have not much time left. I am getting old and desire to rest. I have worked 38 years. I hope that the people in this beautiful country will make use of my **services**, that is the reason I am here, and I brought along my considerable practical knowledge.

"I will accept any great or small order, but I decline to accept fees of artisans, because what I do and the way I do it, does not compare with the regrettable insufficiency of such men."



Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1926.

Professor Mossel was born Oct. 10th, 1871, in Munich. He became a painter and won a reputation as an outstanding artist through his creative power, his tenacious diligence, and his inexhaustible imagination.

As an interior architect he also created great works of art, and finished numerous paintings in private buildings. He is also prominent as an author of technical and scientific periodicals.

Professor Mossel's comments about America's productions in the field of decorative art, are very interesting. He said: "I have noticed that here in America the correct application of colors in architecture is seen only occasionally. The element of coloring, so sparingly applied, is probably the result of wrong instruction and education in the field of art for more than a hundred years."

Professor Mossel has chosen as his home the Madison Park Hotel, 1380 Hyde Park Blvd.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1926.

A. C. WEHREHEIM HONORED.

On account of his unwearying endeavors in the interest of the German element at the beginning of the World War, and his services rendered in alleviating the terrible suffering in Germany after the Armistice and the conclusion of peace, A. C. Wehreheim, prominent German-American of Chicago and president of the Choral Society of the North West, through the Society of Germans in Foreign Countries, has had conferred upon him the great badge of honor of the German Children's Aid.

The honorary document is artistically executed and has the following wording: "To the promotor of the German cause, Mr. A. C. Wehrheim, the great badge of honor is conferred in deepest appreciation."



Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1926.

In singers' circles, attention is called to Mr. Wehrheim's active and charitable work for people of the ceded territories, and especially to the bazaar at "White City," which was given for the benefit of German children.

On the same day, Mr. Wehrheim received information that Chicago also appreciates his merits, and his skill as architect.

The mayor, W. C. Dever, appointed him as a member of the Chicago Planning Commission . The Mayor of Chicago expects Mr. Wehrheim to participate actively in the deliberations of the commission in regard to the beautifying of the city, a task which Charles Wacker also made an object of his life work.



GERMAN

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III D

Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1926.

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III F

PERSONAL REPORTS.

III G

Mrs. Caroline Gross Busse, mother of the former mayor of Chicago, Fred A. Busse, died yesterday at the ripe old age of 79 years, at her home, 7558 Yates Avenue. She was the widow of Captain Gustav A. Busse. Mrs. Busse belonged to an old family of settlers in Chicago. Her parents emigrated from Germany in 1837. The Gross family home stood at the crossing of Monroe and Clinton Streets; where Mrs. Busse was born, on August 28, 1846. She was married to Captain Busse in 1865, after his return from the Civil War.

In 1871 she lost all her property in the "Great Chicago Fire." Mrs. Busse was a co-founder of the National Society of the Loyal Legion, and also belonged to many other prominent women's societies. She was very active in church and benevolent societies. Her husband died 18 years ago, and her son, Fred, the former mayor, died twelve years ago. She is survived by two other children, Mrs. Albert G. Mang and George A. Busse. The funeral will take place from her home, Friday afternoon.



GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 2, 1926.

II B 3

II D 1

KARL STIERLEN DEAD.

II A 2

Karl J. Stierlen is dead. The report of his death will awaken sincere regrets in wide circles of our German population, and also among Americans. Mr. Stierlen was respected and beloved on account of his thorough honesty and his true Americanism; at the same time he was a good German.

He succumbed to a severe attack of acute indigestion, after suffering for only a few hours, at his home, 2033 Lane Pl.

Mr. Stierlen was born in 1862 in Markreinigen, Wurttemberg, Germany. He had a good education and came to the United States in 1880. At first he stayed in Jersey City, N. J. Later in 1882 he came to Chicago where he entered the service of the cigar manufacturer, G. Meog and Sons. He was in the employ of this firm for over forty years, for a long time as secretary and director of the sales department. He also was interested in several mining and transportation companies.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Aug. 2, 1926.

The first society he joined in his life was the Chicago Turner Society. The Swabian and German Clubs also found him a faithful member. He was a Free Mason and a member of the Elks. He is survived by his widow, nee Emma Schaefer; there are no children. Funeral services will be held at 1253 N. Clark Street tomorrow afternoon. Burial will be at Graceland Cemetery.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

TO HIS LAST RESTING PLACE
Heinrich Hochmeister Interred in Graceland Cemetery
after Impressive Ceremony

Heinrich Hochmeister found his last resting place in Graceland Cemetery yesterday, after the funeral rites in the family home, 4512 North Robey Street. The rites testified to the popularity and the respect which the deceased had enjoyed among his friends and acquaintances.

The rooms in the family home seemed not large enough to contain all the numerous mourners. The ceremony was opened by Heinrich Michelsen of the Deutscher Kriegerverein (German War Veterans' Association), who paid homage to the dead. With moving words, bearing proof of the wide gap which Hochmeister's death has made in the ranks of Chicago's German-Americans, the speaker described Hochmeister's activities in behalf of his German compatriots during his many years in Chicago.




Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

He was a true friend of all who turned to him for aid. In his political career, especially, he was always mindful of the interests of his fellow Germans. Then Mr. Michelsen recalled Mr. Hochmeister's glorious deeds in the old fatherland, his heroic exploits in the war of 1870-71, in which he so distinguished himself that he received the Iron Cross. He also spoke of his services to German education, which brought him the rare reward of the cross of the Knights of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Then, in the name of the Schlaraffia Chicagoana, Oscar Ruh said farewell to the dead. Members of the Schlaraffia, present in large numbers, with a last "Lulu" (Cradle song), laid red and white flowers on the breast of the departed. With this the ceremony in the home came to a close. Members of the Lessing Lodge were the pallbearers.

In the chapel of the Graceland Cemetery there was later a funeral ceremony in accordance with the ritual of the Free Masons, conducted by Past Master Hermann Grau.



Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1926.

DENTIST DIES

Overcome in his Garage by Gas from Automobile

While occupied in the garage behind his house and trying the motor of his automobile, the well-known dentist, Dr. Theodore L. Schroeder, 6152 South Park Avenue, was overcome by carbon monoxide gases.

His wife, who happened to pass by, saw black smoke coming out through chinks in the garage door and notified the police. They broke in the door and found the dentist dead. All attempts to revive him failed, even the application of an oxygen pulmotor.

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1926.

HEINRICH HOCHMEISTER DIES

Prominent German-American Succumbs to Bronchial Ailment

Shortly after midnight today Mr. Heinrich Hochmeister died at a ripe old age. For the last five months, a bad bronchial ailment was consuming the strength of the old man, but the end was peaceful and without pain. The mourners are his wife, who for 49 years shared joy and sorrow with him; two sons, Heinrich and Georg; two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Heimann and Mrs. Toni Hochmeister, and **two** grandchildren, sons of Mrs. Heimann.

Mr. Hochmeister was born at Hildesheim, and fought in the war 1870-71, in which he so distinguished himself by bravery that he was given the iron cross by the kaiser. Later, in the struggle for the preservation of German education in the schools, defending it as he did against the onslaught of the nativistic Mr. Cooley, who was superintendent of schools at the time, he was decorated with the Ritterkrenz (cross of Knight) of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1926.

As a young man, Mr. Hochmeister was employed in a large clothing store in his native city. About forty-one years ago he emigrated to the United States with his family and came directly to Chicago where he worked as salesman for large clothing stores. After a few years he became independent and founded, in the then German quarter of the North Side, at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel Streets, his wine business. He conducted this business until twelve years ago. From then on he occupied various political offices.

In former years, Mr. Hochmeister always took an outstanding part in all German activities of his new home city, Chicago. He was a member of the Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A. F. & A. M., of the Schlaraffia Chicagoana, and of the Society of German War Veterans. The circle of his acquaintances and friends was large, and the news of his death will bring sincere regret to German circles.

Following the funeral services in the home of the family, 4512 North Robey Street, at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday, cremation will take place at Graceland Cemetery under the auspices of the Lessing Lodge.

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III C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

LAST MASS FOR FATHER FRANZEN

The funeral of Father Nicholas L. Franzen took place yesterday, and was attended by many German Catholics. He was respected by laity and clergy alike.

The mass for the dead was read at St. Nicholas Church, corner Cleveland Avenue and Eugenie Street, by Father Math Meyer, assisted by Fathers Louis Brand and George H. Thomas. Reverend I. Ott was in charge of the service. Two memorial sermons were given for the deceased. Father Henry Weber spoke in German, Father E. Cantwell in English. The pallbearers were the Alexian Brothers, members of the church board and of several organizations constituted an escort of honor. The burial took place on St. Boniface Cemetery.

The deceased, who was born in Chicago and was, for a long time, rector of St. Michael's and St. Alphonsus churches, earned for himself the love and admiration of his numerous coreligionists and the respect of many others.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

Death overtook Father Franzen in Detroit, bringing to him surcease from a long illness which he endured with patience.

WPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1926.

GUSTAV PRASSE CALLED BY DEATH.

Gustav Prasse, for many years local editor of the Abendpost, and one of the best known German-American journalists of the Middlewest, died yesterday evening shortly before midnight, at his home 4926 Lincoln Avenue.

After a life of hard and successful work, death relieved him from severe and painful suffering.

Gustav Prasse was born November 8, 1863, the son of a newspaperman, in Rostock, where he finished the gymnasium and later the University. He studied philology, and distinguished himself even in his early years, through his ingenuity and intellectuality. So it happened, that the former publisher of the Chicago Freie Presse, who was at that time, sojourning in Germany, engaged him as a tutor for his daughter and brought him to America on his return.

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1926.

This was forty years ago. Very early the young tutor displayed a great inclination and qualification for a journalistic vocation, and after a short stay in Chicago, he joined the editorial staff of the Freie Presse. First he became a political editor, and later a local editor, both with tact and knowledge.

In 1912 Mr. Prasse left the editorial post of the Freie Presse and for a time engaged in business. But two years afterwards, his old love for journalism awoke, and he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Abendpost. When the local editor, A. E. Deimling, died in 1919, he assumed that position and filled it with rare ability and talent. The number of his friends increased from year to year, and his passing will be felt by them and by his journalistic colleagues as a great and painful loss.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1926.

In the spiritual life of German-Americans, the deceased always took a lively interest. He was Herrlechteit of the Schlaraffia Chicagoana and held the responsible position of treasurer, of the German Press Association. He also belonged to the Germania Club for several years.

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G. R. R. R.



Abendpost, Dec. 23, 1926.

NEW YORK TIMES.

Ernst Herman Pickmann died very suddenly this morning at his home, 1122 Eddy Street. He was born in 1852 in Loschwitz, Saxony, and emigrated to America in 1882 with his family. He was active for 20 years in the circulation department of the Abendpost and filled his position, true to his duty at all times. He was industrious and reliable.

Beside his wife, Mina, and his two sons, Leo and Willie, he will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, among them the association of German Comrades, and the Hoffmann Lodge of the Odd Fellows, to both of which he belonged. The funeral took place Tuesday from the home to Montrose cemetery.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1926.

ROBERT HEPNER DIES.



The old German actors and directors, who, in the course of decades gave so much enjoyment to German Chicagoans and their descendants, by arranging or performing theatrical plays, are getting fewer and fewer. Scarcely had death called director Max Hainsch when he went again to the bed of an old veteran of the German American stage, Robert Pepner.

Hepner was born in Berlin. Full of humor and of an enterprising spirit, he was fit for America. About 45 years ago he came to Chicago as a greenhorn. The stage drew him, because it had done so before. He was an actor and manager for a number of years, and acquired great popularity, especially as director of the performances in the Vorwarts Turner Hall. Later, he became the proprietor of the tavern and dance hall of the Workingmen's Hall, Roosevelt Rd. and Waller Ave.

For several years nothing was heard of Robert Hepner. He retired into private life. For over a year, a serious heart disease had confined him to his home. A few days ago pneumonia set in, and the weakened body of the man who was over 74 years old, could not offer any resistance. A very firm man was Hepner, and many of his friends will preserve his memory.

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GERMAN

II A 3 d (1)

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1926.

The funeral will take place from his home, 1848 Belle Plaine Pl., Saturday afternoon to Waldheim cemetery. The Turner society Vorwarts and the Herder Lodge A. F. & A. M. and others will accompany the body to the grave.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1926.

CHARLES H. SERGEL DIES.

The former president of the Sanitary District and city treasurer died yesterday in his home at 4578 Oakenwald Ave. at the age of 63 years. He was laid up with the flu about one week, but it seemed that he was improving and his physicians permitted him to leave his bed for a short time. All of a sudden a relapse occurred, and not long afterwards he expired. The deceased was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1861, worked himself up by his own strength and was everywhere respected as a careful circumspect business man. For a few years he was the representative of the Republic of Peru, in Chicago. During the years of 1910 and 1911, he held the office of president of the Press Club. He was of German descent.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1925.

VICTOR MEYS BURIED IN ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

At Rosehill cemetery, the body of the wholesale milk dealer, Victor Mey, who died a few days ago, was laid to rest this noon. First there was held a funeral service in Klaner's Chapel, 1253 N. Clark St., at 9:30 o'clock, when A. B. Dicus, treasurer of the Chicago Sharpshooters Club, to which the deceased belonged for a number of years, held a deeply impressive funeral oration, and the young men's chorus sang several songs.

At St. Joseph's Church, solemn high mass was celebrated. Pastor Pister spoke the benediction at the cemetery.

Victor Mey was born in 1864 in Wurttemberg, and came to Chicago 48 years ago. He soon started his milk business. 39 years ago he married Miss Clara Moritz. Besides his wife, two daughters survive him, Mrs. John W. Weccard and Mrs. Patrick Martotte, Oshkosh, Wis.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1925.

LEO SIEGELBAUM DIES.

According to information received from Vienna, Editor Leo Siegelbaum died there suddenly of a heart attack. The deceased was for several years a collaborator of the "Abendpost", for which he wrote under the name of Leo Thury. Editor Siegelbaum descended from an old Vienna middle class family, and originally studied medicine, but later turned to Journalism and was a member of the Vienna Illustrierte Kronenzeitung since 1899. The world war caused an interruption of his journalistic activity, because he had to join the army. The hardships of the war aggravated his already existing ailment, so that he had to be put as a captain of reserve in the hinterland. He came to America after the debacle, where he became active on the Abendpost for a few months, but finally went back to his old love, the Kronenzeitung. The deceased enjoyed great popularity here as well as in Vienna, on account of his pleasant and humorous disposition.



Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1925.

AUGUST MELGES DIES.

From Delavan Lake, Wis., comes the news, that an old well known German, who formerly lived in Chicago for many years and acquired a number of friends and acquaintances has died at the ripe old age of 86 years.

Born in Bielefeld, he came to America as a young man, settled in Chicago, and took over after a short time, the Apollo Hall on Blue Island Ave. and 12th St., which was a rallying place of the good Germans of the southwest.

On account of his jovial nature, he was very popular and thanks to his circumspection and obligingness, his business enjoyed great prosperity. He sold same later and built himself the Woodlawn Bay Hotel, in Delavan, Wis., which he also managed with great success, until he turned it over to his son, William, and retired altogether. He leaves only this son; his wife preceded him in death a number of years ago.

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GERMAN



Apendpost, Nov. 19, 1925.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN DIES.

Francis A. Hoffman, former corporation attorney, who played a prominent role as a Democratic leader, died Tuesday in Los Angeles at the age of 79 years. After funeral services next Saturday, the body will be sent to Chicago and buried in Graceland cemetery.

The deceased leaves besides the widow a daughter, Mrs. O. W. Sheehan, Cuba, and four sons: Paul G., F. A. Jr., and George in Chicago, and Sylvester in Pasadena.

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III C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1925.

WPA (11-17-25) 2027

REVEREND ADAM HERZ DIES

Interred yesterday at St. Boniface Cemetery

The funeral of the well-known and highly respected Redemptorist Priest, Adam Herz, took place yesterday at the St. Boniface Cemetery, proceeding from the German Catholic Church of St. Michael, corner Eugenie Street and Cleveland Avenue. The deceased was born seventy-nine years ago in Mindt, Germany. He studied in various universities, and came to America as a young priest and member of the order of the Redemptorists. He served a few years as master novice in De Soto, Missouri, and was later transferred to Chicago, where for some years he was active as rector of the St. Michael Congregation.

He succumbed to a protracted illness on October 13, in Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Father Herz leaves behind him a large circle of acquaintances and friends who will preserve his memory for a long time.

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1925.

JOHN EGELHOFF DIES

Noted Druggist Claimed by Death after Brief Illness

With sincere regrets, his friends and acquaintances will hear the news that John Egelhoff died yesterday after a brief but severe illness. An affection of the heart, which had forced him to bed many times before, and which of late was complicated by a disease of the kidneys, ended his life.

Born in Dorn-Duerckheim, Germany, he came to America in the sixties, settling first in Milwaukee, then in Chicago where he educated himself as a druggist. But he did not remain here long. He was attracted by the sunny South, by Florida and Alabama. Returning to Chicago, he became business manager of a number of drug stores. When, later on, his advanced heart ailment forced him to observe a quiet and careful regime he made his home with his nephew, who lives here. It was here that he closed his tired eyes for the eternal slumber.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1925.

The funeral will take place Friday, October 2, at 4 P.M., from Schmidt's chapel, 2058 Belmont Avenue; interment at Montrose Cemetery.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1925.

WPA (ILL) Proc. 102/5

CARL PLETZ IS DEAD.

Carl Pletz who for many years was the correspondent of the Abendpost of Chicago and a local editor of the Cincinnati Free Press died yesterday morning after a long illness. A typical worker, his faithfulness to duty, and a glowing devotion to his profession distinguished this man, kept up his courage to the last. In 1912 Mr. Pletz celebrated his 25th anniversary as a journalist; the most prominent citizens of Chicago honored him and gave proof of the high esteem he stood in among all classes of the German element of Chicago. His efficiency in the employ of the Abendpost was a service to the Germans of Chicago, who will lose in him the best representative of their cause.

Carl Pletz was born September 28, 1862, in Magdeburg, Germany. He received a very good education in the higher schools of Germany. His excellent knowledge of English secured for him, at the age of 18 years, a position as an English correspondent with a trading firm, which had commercial connections with the United States and Cuba. His activity broadened his horizon and awakened in him the yearning for foreign countries. Assiduously he devoted his time to studies of the Spanish and English languages and history.

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II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1925.

WPA (ILL) 100-10000

He hesitated for a long time in his decision to emigrate either for Havana or Baltimore, because he had business connections in both cities. The star that finally drew him to America, was a German girl of his home town, whom he had met at a social function, and to whom on the way home from a Lohen-grin performance he became secretly engaged. His fiancée was Miss Martha Muller. She came to the United States with her parents and settled in Cincinnati, where her father, H. Muller, an artist and photographer, opened a studio. He lived until the end of last year, when Carl Pletz wrote the obituary of his 91 year old father-in-law in the Free Press.

In 1881 Carl Pletz came to Baltimore and three weeks after his arrival he secured a position on the editorial staff of the Baltimore German Journal. A year later he was promoted to be the local editor. Then he went to Cincinnati, was married, and brought his wife home to Baltimore. But because of the impression he had gained of this city of Cincinnati, and with consideration to the wishes of his wife's family he decided again to leave. Supplied with the best of recommendations he took his chance with one of the three existing German newspapers of Cincinnati and Chicago.

A few days after his arrival, Col. Markbreit engaged him to edit the

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II B 2 d (1)
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 502

Volksblatt to which he devoted 35 years of his industrious life. He came in close contact with all the leaders and promoters of German culture, with the singers and turners, the German and English theaters, with music and all useful efforts, and among others with the war veterans but for the politicians he had no use. His thorough study of immigration history, on which he lectured, were always accepted with appreciation. As a historian Mr. Pletz was a well liked and eminent co-worker of the New Yorker, German Sunday paper, as well as a highly esteemed correspondent of the Chicago Abendpost which he served for many years.

Carl Pletz devoted his life and work to the fulfillment of two duties, namely: to raise and educate his children to be good and useful citizens, and secondly the maintenance of a German newspaper as a mouth-piece of German culture, which was so necessary in an epoch of intellectual deterioration.

Every striving man comes occasionally in conflict with contrary duties. Carl Pletz always considered himself first and last as a servant for the cause of the German people, therefore rejected many advantageous offers of American newspapers, which would have benefited his family. The public will never know how many personal and material sacrifices he made for the benefit of

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1925.

WFA (111) 1771 10/15

the up keep of his paper, to which he was devoted with soul and body, like every other true newspaper man.

He is mourned by his sorrowful widow and his four children. The earthly remains will be buried Monday. Pastor Hans Haupt, a friend for many years, himself a former president of the German Literary Club, whose leader the deceased was, will officiate at the funeral ceremony.

Abendpost, July 25, 1925.

DR. ALBERT OCHSNER DIES.

One of the best known and most efficient surgeons of Chicago, Dr. Albert John Ochsner, died today at his home, 2106 Sedgwick St. The deceased reached an age of 67 years. The physician who healed so many, fell ill last Tuesday; his condition was not considered dangerous, but suddenly grew worse and all medical skill which was administered could not prevent his death. The deceased will be buried beside his parents in Honey Creek, Wisconsin.

Dr. Ochsner was born April 3rd, 1852, in Baraboo, Wisconsin, of German parentage. He received his degree in 1886. He studied for two years at the clinics of Berlin and Vienna, returned to the United States, and settled in Chicago. He soon afterward married. In a short time his reputation as a surgeon was established and in 1896 he became chief surgeon of the Augustana and St. Mary's Hospitals. His efficiency caused a great sensation; four years later he accepted a professorship with the surgical faculty of the University of Chicago. His lectures were highly valued for their clearness of style and erudition; he was overwhelmed with honors.

Abendpost, July 25, 1925.

Dr. Ochsuer was one of the recognized leaders of the medical profession and could be compared favorably with such prominent surgeons as the Mayo Brothers or Dr. John B. Murphy, who were outstanding authorities.

Only last year he was elected, at the yearly assembly of the American Surgical Association, as their president. He also occupied honorary positions in many other medical societies.

Dr. Ochsuer was one of the first physicians who acknowledged radium as a possible remedy 15 years ago; he obtained excellent results with his applications. Dr. Ochsuer is the author of various medical pamphlets. One of his writings, which caused a sensation, deals with the system of hospitals and gives highly important advice in regard to their administration and organization.

Thanks to his endeavors, almost a million dollars was collected for the new annex of the Augustana Hospital. Dr. Ochsuer's reputation was international; his name was known in Europe as well as in his homeland.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 8, 1925.

OLD CHICAGO

Heinrich von Oppen, the popular German chorus director drew from his horn of abundant memories in a chat with the representative of the Abendpost on the occasion of the celebration of his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Von Oppen himself is a bit of German history of Chicago.

In the spring of 1866, at the age of 17, young Von Oppen emigrated from Germany to America. It took him 15 days to cross the ocean from Hamburg to New York on the express steamer Germania. He came to Chicago and entered his uncle's cigar business which was located in the Hamilton Hotel at Clark and N. Water Sts. He had no difficulties in making himself understood, because the customers were mostly German. Two years later his uncle died and the young man was unemployed.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

III F

Abendpost, July 8, 1925.

He turned to music which he already had practiced in his early youth in his home town in Germany. It was there that as a boy 12 years old he played the music of the singing society, Polyhymnia, of which Cantor Hopfuer was the conductor. Cantor Hopfuer was the school teacher and the chamber musician, ... Eisenbrandt, the music teacher of young Von Oppen.

At Mother Thicknan's who was the proprietress of the best German theater of Chicago, the National Theater, located on Clybourn Ave., he joined as musical director. He played every Sunday and the attendance was always satisfactory. Besides this, the young musician secured many pupils for piano and violin lessons.

Time passed, the German-Franco war of 1870-71 came, the victory over the arch enemy, and the peace celebration. This was celebrated at Wright's grove, a picnic woods, which extended from Fullerton Avenue, to Diversey Parkway, west from Clark Street. The entire German population, almost

Wm. L. P. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

III F

Abendpost, July 8, 1925.

half of Chicago, were present. Emperor William of Germany, had sent the entire orchestra consisting of 20 men, of which Von Oppen was a member, complete uniforms of the German crack regiment of the guards which were worn by the musicians at the peace celebration. They caused a great sensation here.

One year later, in 1872, the society Fidelia was founded by twenty young Germans. In the back room of George Blein's Tavern, at 58 Clybourne Ave., the Fidelia was born, there were held the first rehearsals and concerts and masquerades were given; later they were given at the North Side Turner Hall, and three decades later in the Lincoln Turner Hall.

A mirthful German life prevailed in those times. One of the many well known German family places was that of Kronick's at Siegel and Sedgwick Streets. Here, on Sunday afternoons Wilhelm Vocke, Lorenz Brentano, the old Consul Claussenius, Herman Raster, Casper Hosing, Arthur Holinger, Dr. Storch, Dr. Bango, the prominent Swiss physician and occasionally

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

III F

Abendpost, July 8, 1925.

Governor Altgeld, could be seen.

Hans Balatka was the director of the German Men's chorus of those times; Von Oppen sang under his direction and appeared as soloist at many concerts. Another excellent musical conductor was the master of the chorus of the singing society, Concordia, Mr. Grofsskurt. Besides being a director of the Fidelity, Mr. Von Oppen directed the Swiss Men's Chorus for over 40 years, from 1880 to 1920; the Harmony Singing Society of Lake View, for 35 years and the Harugari Union of Musicians, for 35 years. Mr. Von Oppen is the only chorus master in the world who directed a singing society for 50 consecutive years. Mr. Von Oppen states that his success lies in his efforts for the cultivation of German national songs in the singing societies which he founded. Von Oppen remembers Florenz Ziegfeld, Dr. Fessel, the father-in-law of Hans Balatka, Dr. Thuin of Burlington, Wis., who was a pupil of Franz Liszt, and an excellent physician as well as musician and all of whom played prominent roles in the German musical life of Chicago.

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Abendpost, July 8, 1985.

Of the many conductors Von Oppen came in contact with, he remembers Gustav Ehrhorn, who was one of his principal co-fighters in behalf of German national songs and their cultivation in all the German singing societies. Now the celebrant looks back with a clear mind and with a joyous heart upon his past activities.

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

HENRY OFENLOCH DIES.

With Henry Ofenloch, who died yesterday in his home, 1719 Larrabee St. at the age of 80 years, one of the oldest settlers of the city passed away. He was born in 1855 in Buerstadt, Hessen-Darmstadt and came to Chicago at the age of nine years with his parents and nine brothers and sisters.

When President Lincoln issued his call to arms, he ran away from home and hurried to the colors. As member of Battery M of the First Illinois Light Artillery Regiment, he took part in the whole war, and distinguished himself in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chicanooka, etc., through his bravery. After conclusion of peace, he returned to Chicago, where in 1870 he married Miss Elizabeth Moreriser, but scarcely had he established his home at 1719 Larrabee St., when it was demolished by the great fire.

Ten children were born to the union, of which four, one son and three daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Wasserzier, Mrs. Martha Schuh and Mrs. Catharine Schneider, together with the sorrowful widow, three sisters, 15 grandchildren and

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1925.

four great grandchildren survive him. Among those children who preceded him in death was the former fire captain, George Ofenloch. The funeral will take place Thursday at 10 A.M. from St. Michael's church to St. Boniface cemetery.

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Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1925.

OTTO DIETZ DIES.

Otto Dietz, who especially in German war veteran's and military societies, was a highly esteemed man, died of a heart disease, not having been in the best of health for quite a while previously. Born in 1871 in Saxony, he came to visit the World's Fair of St. Louis in 1905. There he was engaged by the Lemp Brewery, owing to his mercantile abilities and worked for this firm until shortly before his death. As a friend of German good fellowship, he devoted himself from the time of his arrival to German social life.

For two terms he was president of the German Association of North America, for almost twenty years president of the German militia association, secretary of the Central Association of German Military clubs, one of the founders of the singing sections of the German Military Associations, member of the citizens union and the Herder Lodge. He was very proud of having worn the King's coat and was everywhere known as a good and true comrade.

He is survived by his wife, Franziska and two sons, Otto and George. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the chapel, 3946 Milwaukee Ave. to Montrose Cemetery.

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1925.

JULIUS GOLDZIER CARRIED TO HIS GRAVE.

Many Mourners Bid Last Farewell At Julius Goldzier's Coffin.

Surrounded by bright flowers and flooded by rays of a shining winter sun, the black coffin stood in the large hall of the Lincoln Club in which Julius Goldzier was laid for his last slumber. A number of friends and acquaintances were present, to pay the last honors to the dear dead. Pastor John of the Evangelical St. Paul's church praised the deceased as a man of the old school, ever ready to help his fellow citizens with advice and action, and to assist them to his best ability. Blessed with a great gift of oratory, he said, the departed had used this not only in social circles, but also in public life for the benefit of his fellow citizens. His name is engraved in the hearts of all those who knew him.

Mr. Oscar Ruh, president of the Lincoln Club, also spoke a few farewell words. In the name of Schlaraffia, Mr. Walter Haenichen mentioned in particular the true friendliness of the deceased. Mrs. R. Pick sang a touching farewell song after which the body was taken to Graceland cemetery for burial.

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Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1924.

WILHELM SCHMIDT.

The Proprietor of Riverview Park,
Succumbs to Heart Attack.

Wilhelm Schmidt, the proprietor of Riverview Park, died this morning at 9:45 o'clock of a heart attack. This news will cause great sadness among his many acquaintances. He enjoyed the reputation of being a friend and benefactor. The Germans of Chicago in particular, will mourn the passing of this brother of the same race. Because he was during his life time one of the most active, in helping the German cause. As a secret benefactor, he dried many tears and changed bitter misery into joy.

Born in Ohlendorf near Goslar, Hanover, Feb. 16th, 1850, he learned the bakery trade in his home town and came to Chicago in 1872, where after a short time he opened his own shop on Clybourn Avenue and Mohawk Street. He invented, a few years later, the dough cutting machine, which even today is used in all bakeries.

In 1898 he sold his bakery, and acquired Sharpshooter Park at Belmont and



Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1924.

Western Avenues. In 1904 the present Riverview Park was opened there, under his management. As a friend of children, he permitted them to visit the park every afternoon free of charge, and of this privilege over two million took advantage in the last four years. Mar. 18th, 1876 he married his surviving wife, Minna, nee Wagner. From the happy marriage was born a son, George A. Schmidt, whose wife presented the grandparents with a grandchild.

The deceased was greatly interested in German social life in Chicago. He was for several periods, president of the Veterans Association, to which he was devoted even in after years as an honorary member, and which he always supported energetically. He also was president, for a certain length of time, of the Veterans Union of North America. He was known to all his acquaintances and friends as a true comrade. He belonged besides to the Lincoln Club, the Suabian Society, The Harmony Singing Society, and the Germania Lodge A. F. and L.

Abendpost Oct. 28, 1924.

ALBERT H. LOEB DIES

Albert H. Loeb, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Company died yesterday evening at half past ten in his home at 5017 Ellis Avenue of a heart attack from which he suffered several months. He was fifty-six years old. As physicians and his relations assert, his death was not due to the trial of his son, Richard Loeb who as is known, was convicted of the fourteen year old Bobby Franks murder and given a life sentence. Sickly for two years, the symptoms of heart trouble were noticed on May 18th, three days before the kidnapping and murder of little Robert Franks. On that day Mr. Loeb had to take to his bed, and his condition became so critical that later on when Richard Loeb made a confession this fact upon advice of his physicians, was withheld from him. He saw his son for the last time on May 29th, when detectives came to his home and arrested Richard.....

At his bed, when he died were his two sons, the twenty-four year old Ernest and the fourteen year old Thomas, his widow Mrs. Anna Loeb, his oldest son Allen, and his brother, Julius Loeb. Jacob Loeb, the former president of the school board and Sidney Loeb, the two other brothers, arrived a few minutes later. Mr. Loeb, one of the most successful businessmen of Chicago, was born in Rockford,



Abendpost Oct. 28, 1924.

Illinois. His parents Morris and Johanna Anna Loeb, who died several years ago, came to Chicago after the revolution of 1848 from Germany, and gave their son a good education. He attended the public schools and the John Hopkins University and was admitted to the bar in 1899. A few years later he was entrusted with the legal matters of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Here he worked together with Julius Rosenwald, who resigned a few days ago from the presidency of the concern. The latter, it is said never made an important decision, without asking Mr. Loeb's advice, who a few years ago was made a vice-president.

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Oct. 16, 1924.

WILLIAM ARENS DIES

The singers of Chicago will learn with great regret, that Wm. Arens, first vice-president of the North American Singers Union, and honorary president of the United Men's Choirs, died this morning at his home 567 Ridge Avenue from a heart attack. He deserves great credit for his work in the interest of Germanism. He was born in the year, 1867, in Grevenbruck, Westphalia, as the son of a lawyer, and came to America with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1884, where he shortly afterwards entered the postal service. He served Uncle Sam faithfully and had the satisfaction of being appointed in recognition of his services, as superintendent of the newly established East Side Station in 1900, and soon afterwards he advanced as superintendent of the much larger Grand Crossing Post office station. He remained there many years. After he resigned he became the manager of the German Theater for a short period and finally was a manager of the Memorial cemetery, which position he held till his untimely death.



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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1924.

NEW OPERA CONDUCTOR

Henry G. Weber, Chicagoan, Will Function
in That Position Next Season

Henry G. Weber, a Chicago born German, triumphant as a musician, a man of great accomplishments although only twenty-eight years old, will make his debut as orchestra leader of the Chicago Civic Opera Company and appear at the Auditorium during the coming season.

When Herbert M. Johnson, business manager of the Opera company, was in Europe scouting for prominent musicians, he heard about the talented Mr. Weber, grandson of Henry Weber, founder of the Henry Weber Wagon Works, who settled in Chicago in 1836. Mr.



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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1924.

Johnson notified President Samuel Insull, and thereupon the latter made the young man assistant conductor. In the course of time, Mr. Weber will lead the large orchestra of the opera company and thereby one of his innermost wishes comes to fruition.

Although a native Chicagoan, Mr. Weber is not known as an orchestra leader in the United States, but in Germany and Austria he acquired fame, especially in Bremen and Vienna, where he lived and studied for several years.

His father, George A. Weber, had retired from business, sold his wagon factory to the International Harvester Company, and lived at Prairie Avenue and Forty-seventh street, where Henry G. Weber was born. During his early years, his parents went to Vienna. There young Mr. Weber studied in the public schools, and later at the Gymnasium.

[Gymnasium in German, represents a high school, which ranks between

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our high schools and universities. Particular stress is laid on languages, notably Latin and Greek. The Gymnasium is a government school, but tuition is not free. Students passing the upper grades need only serve one year in the army instead of three. Translator/ As a youngster he showed exceptional musical qualifications; being an excellent pianist. He gave his first concert when barely nine years old.

He was a gymnasium student when War was declared. This represented a difficult period for him and the family. "We were interned," said Mr. Weber, "and could not leave Austria." "Eventually, we experienced financial difficulties, and had to sell our possessions. Every week, a painting, rug, or vase, was brought to a pawnshop. Even my piano had to be sold. I gave music lessons, and it was then that I resolved to become an opera conductor."



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The family succeeded finally in 1919 in obtaining money from the Red Cross in Switzerland to pay for the return journey to America. Here, Henry visited the Chicago University, and also continued his musical studies. In 1921, he returned to Vienna, studying at the Music director's class of the Academy of music. It so happened that dissention ensued involving the principle of the institution and the orchestra leader, and the "Masquerade" [an opera,] was scheduled for the next day. Mr. Weber now had an opportunity. He gave such an exemplary performance that he was forthwith retained as conductor.

Soon after, Mr. Schillings, manager of the largest opera company in Berlin, invited him to conduct the opera, "Freischuetz." Mr. Schillings made him an offer to become assistant director, but Mr. Weber declined, going to Bremen instead, where he functioned as orchestra conductor at the City opera house. During the last week of his activities there, he conducted six operas in five days.

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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1924.

Mr. Weber, who lives at the Windermere hotel at present, said: "It was always my greatest desire to be a music director in the United States, and I am highly elated to appear with such a large assembly as the Chicago Civic Opera Company in my native city."

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Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1924.

NEW CONDUCTOR OF THE CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA.

The 23 year old Henry G. Weber, born in Chicago of German parentage, who celebrated great triumphs in Europe as a highly gifted musician, will make his debut in the coming season as conductor of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. When Mr. Herbert L. Johnson, the manager of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, reconnoitered in Europe for outstanding musicians, he heard of the talented Mr. Weber, who is a grandson of Henry Weber, a Chicago German pioneer, who settled in Chicago in 1836 to establish the Weber Wagon Works; he informed the President of the Opera Company, Samuel Insull, who appointed the young man as assistant conductor. Mr. Weber, during the coming season, will lift his baton to conduct the big orchestra of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and so one of his ardent wishes will come true.

Although he was born in Chicago and although he studied here for some time, he is almost unknown in the United States as a conductor of music, on the other hand he is well known in Germany and Austria, especially in Bremen and Vienna, where he has lived and studied for several years.

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Mr. Weber was born at Prairie Avenue and 47th Street, where his parents lived at that time. His father, George Weber, had already retired from business and had sold his wagon works to the International Harvester Company. Of youthful age, young Weber came with his parents to Vienna where he attended public school and later high school. As a boy he already showed extraordinary musical talent. He is an excellent pianist and when hardly 9 years old, gave his first concert.

When the war broke out, he was attending high school. A hard time arrived for him and his family. Mr. Weber said, "We were interned and could not leave Austria. We became financially embarrassed and had to sell our valuables. Every week a painting or rug or valuable vase was pawned. My piano was sold also. I gave instruction in music, and it was at that time, that the thought ripened in me to educate myself to become an opera conductor."

In 1919 the family finally succeeded in receiving money from the Red Cross in Switzerland to set out on their homeward voyage. Here Henry attended the University of Chicago, where besides his regular studies he carried on with his musical studies. In the year 1921 he returned to Vienna and visited the school of

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conductors of the musical academy. One day a dispute arose between the director of the academy and one of the conductors. The following day the performance "Masquerade" was to take place, but the conductor was missing. Mr. Weber received the opportunity to fill the gap, and he fulfilled this task so well, that the academy kept him as conductor. Soon after, Schillings, the director of the biggest opera in Berlin, asked him to come to Berlin and conduct the "Freischutz". Mr. Schillings offered him a position as assistant conductor, but Mr. Weber rejected this because of an previous offer he had received from Bremen to conduct at the city opera, where he had already had great success. During the last week of his activity in Bremen he conducted 6 operas in 5 days. "It was always my sincerest wish to find occupation as a musical conductor in the United States," said Mr. Weber, who resides at the present time in the Windermere Hotel, "and I am very much pleased to appear with such a great opera company, as the Chicago Civic Opera Company, in my own home town."

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Abendpost, June 16, 1924.

HONOR SWEITZER

Celebrate his Nomination as Knight
of St. Gregory with a Banquet

Our so generally beloved county clerk, Robert M. Sweitzer, received, a short time ago from the Pope, the nomination as Knight of St. Gregory. To celebrate this occasion, about 2,000 of his admirers of both sexes have planned a banquet in his honor in the golden hall of the Congress hotel. D. F. Kelly is chairman of the arrangement committee.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 8, 1924.

HANS BALATKA

[Translator's note: This is one of several special articles which appeared in the Sonntagpost on the eve of the great Chicago Saengerfest, June 11-13, 1924.]

Hans Balatka, the director of the song festivals of 1868 and 1881 [held under the aegis of the North American Saengerbund], was one of the outstanding figures among the pioneers of American music, and it is only right and proper to consider for a moment the man who, in a certain sense, laid the cornerstone for the coming Saengerfest and to give an account of his life and achievements.

Born in Moravia, Balatka enjoyed an excellent education. He studied law in Vienna, although his highly gifted nature really leaned toward the fine arts. Passionately devoted to music, he spent every free hour in extensive musical studies under the guidance of outstanding masters.

Then the Revolution of 1848 broke out. The fiery young Balatka threw himself boldly into the army, enlisting in the Academic Legion. After the capture of Vienna, he was forced to flee to America, where he selected Milwaukee as his new home.

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Aided by a number of Germans of mature musical judgement, he founded the Milwaukee Musikverein, which is till highly regarded, even today. Under Balatka's direction, this organization presented outstandingly artistic performances not only of symphonies and oratorios, but of operas as well. The celebrated Balatka soon received invitations from all parts of the country to direct music and song festivals among them [being], the festivals held in Cleveland (1855), Cincinnati (1856), Detroit (1857), Chicago (1857, '66, '81), Pittsburgh (1858), Indianapolis (1867), Louisville (1877, and Quincy (1877).

In 1860, Mozart's majestic "Requiem" was performed in Chicago under Balatka's direction with astonishing success. Shortly thereafter he was named director of the Philharmonic Society of this city, a post which he occupied for six long years. He later became director of the Music Union [a choral group] and the Oratorio Society. After having been engaged for some time in the arrangement of symphony concerts on his own initiative, Balatka became the director of the Germania Maennerchor, in which post he presented several operas, including "Der Freischuetz," "Stradella," "Maniello," and others.

Like many others, Balatka lost all that he owned in the Great Fire. His complete

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destitution led him to assume the then unoccupied post of director of the Milwaukee Musikverein. However, in 1873, he returned to Chicago, where except for a brief sojourn in St. Louis, he remained until his death. During this period he founded the Liederkranz and the Mozart Club, both singing societies, and in collaboration with outstanding artists, he presented numerous concerts and operas.

One could go on forever describing the life and achievements of this Nestor among the German musicians of the West. But suffice it to say here that the flowering of the great singers' alliances of America at the present time is in large measure to be attributed to his untiring efforts and his gifted talents, and that his name will never be forgotten in the history of American art. On the night of April 17, 1899 he quietly passed away. His death was deeply mourned by old and young alike.

Abendpost, Mar. 14, 1924.

THEO. A. KOCHS DIES.

Theodore A. Kochs, who was one of the best known Americans of German descent of our city, died yesterday in his home at the Parkway Hotel.

Mr. Kochs was born in the Rhineland, Germany, and in 1867 came to Chicago to follow his profession as apothecary. He was manager of an apothecary's shop, and a few years later married the daughter of the proprietor. At the great Chicago fire in 1871 his place of business burned to the ground, but now Mr. Koch could think of the realization of his long cherished plans, namely to manufacture all articles which are used in a barber shop. Therefore he founded the Koch's Barber's Supplies and Equipment Manufacturing Company. The factory buildings were erected at the corner of Erie and Wells Streets.

Rapidly, under his genial management, the concern grew and today the factory occupies the whole street frontage between Erie and Huron Streets.

Mr. Kochs was the president of the firm until several years ago, when his son Robert succeeded him. The deceased was one of the organizers of the former Germania

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which is the present Chicago Lincoln Club. He also is a member of the Union Club.

His wife and two children survive him.

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1923.

PETER ELLERT DEAD.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Peter Ellert, will learn with regret, that he died suddenly yesterday in his home, 1328 Barry Avenue. He went to the basement to get something, but did not come back and when they were looking for him, he was found dead, apparently the victim of heart disease. In August of this year, Peter Ellert celebrated in full rigor his seventieth birthday. He enjoyed the best of health, attended to his business Saturday as usual, and was in good spirits, even yesterday noon. A few hours later he was lying on his bier.

Born in Flensburg, Ellert came to Chicago as a young man, and became a lawyer, enjoying a good name. In 1892 he was chosen for alderman. He attended faithfully to his official work and fully justified the confidence placed in him. After that he became secretary of the county council, in later years he acted as secretary of the Forest Preserve Administration. Lately he held the office of County Council's executive secretary. He was well posted in administration affairs of the county, and as such was often asked for advice.

The deceased played in former years a prominent part among the Germans of the city. He was one of the oldest members of the Aurora Turnverein, and also belonged to

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the Chicago Lincoln Club and the German Club. His wife and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Louise Stude in Milwaukee survive him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

There are copies made of all published scientific debates, especially in the domain of bacteriology, are presented to German universities, which in return, present their periodicals of technical and scientific character to American universities.

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to ndpost, Aug. 20, 1938.

Dr. Giroux also organized an association of academic life science teachers of all faculties, which will have the pronounced purpose of finding a way to resume friendly relations with German science.

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 5125

PETER JOSEPH WEBER DIED.

Peter Joseph Weber, who died yesterday in his home of pneumonia, was one of the most prominent architects of the middle west, if not of the whole country. He was one of those men, who erected the large exhibition buildings of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, later he erected in Chicago and in other cities a number of beautiful buildings.

He was born in Cologne, Germany 59 years ago. He studied to be an architect. As a young man he immigrated to Argentina and it was there in Buenos Aires, that he earned his first spurs, for he designed the plans of most of the beautiful buildings of the whole city. Upon hearing the news, that Chicago would have a World's Fair he apprehended the fact that our city offered an excellent opportunity to practice his profession, and therefore removed the place of his activity to Chicago. He never had to regret this, because his work was crowned with success. The plans of a large number of exhibition buildings were designed by him. The recognition was not withheld. After the world's fair, he became associated with the well known architect Daniel H. Burnham, but not satisfied, he established his

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1923.

own firm. Of the Chicago buildings which he designed, belong the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, the Mercantile and Fisher Buildings; also the buildings in Ravinia Park as well as the Public Library in Seattle, Washington.

The now deceased participated in all German-American movements; especially in the in the German Old People's Home, to which he contributed large amounts. He was vice president of this home for a long time.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architecture, the Illinois Society of Architecture and the Chicago Athletic Association.

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SECRET

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Evening Post, May 9, 1923.

OF OLD MUSICIANS.

Mr. Koeppler, the meritorious conductor of the Chicago Singverein, received the news, that the Association of Academic & German Professional Musicians, had appointed him as an honorable member of the Philharmonic Relief Association, in recognition of the help which the Singverein and other associations, through Mr. Koeppler's inducement, had rendered to old German musicians who were in need. The same recognition was bestowed upon Frederic F. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Sonntagspost, Feb. 4, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

GERMAN METHODISTS MOURN DEATH OF
REV. AUGUST AUGUST MULFINGER.

A great loss to the German Methodist congregations of Chicago and suburbs has been caused through the death of the district director, the Rev. August Julius Mulfinger, D. D., who died very suddenly on the morning of January 27th. The funeral services were held in the Wesley church January 29th. The large church overflowed with mourners. About fifty pastors participated in the ceremonies. Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, and district supervisor Pastor J. A. Jandre from Milwaukee, Dr. A. Clark and Dr. J. Hingley expressed words of comfort. Pastor W. Esslinger read the prayers. The earthly remains were interred in Rosehill cemetery. Dr. Mulfinger was the son of a Methodist minister and was born in Quincy, Illinois in 1862. He graduated from the German Wallace college in Beren, Ohio, and the preacher's seminary in Evanston, Illinois. He entered the Chicago German conference in 1881 as minister and served the following congregations: Sandwich, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Champaign, Illinois; Wentworth Avenue, Chicago; Center Street, Chicago; Second Congregation, Chicago, and was for eleven and one-half years superintendent of the Chicago district. He was a famous pulpit orator and an indefatigable worker to whose heart the welfare of each individual was dear. The resident bishop will be obliged to appoint a successor to Dr. Mulfinger.

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Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1923.

JOHANN W. DIETZ DIES.

At the age of 87 years the well known printer, poet, Turner and singer, Johann Wilhelm Dietz died, Saturday evening, in Columbus Hospital. The end of the greatly respected and well known old gentleman, came after a week's illness. The funeral services will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chapel of Graceland cemetery.

Johann Wilhelm Dietz was born in Cologne in 1836. His father was the proprietor and publisher of the Kolinsche Volksblatt, a man known for his liberal ideas, among whose co-workers during revolutionary times also was the poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath. The intercourse with Freiligrath had a deciding influence upon young Dietz and, in addition to his profession, he devoted himself to poetry. Many of his poems gave proof not only of his poetic ability, but, at the same time they showed that he possessed a true German heart, which he displayed until his death.

The deceased, who for decades managed a printing plant with his son, Fred A Dietz, at the corner of Clark & Minnie Streets, was one of the oldest singers in the city.

Abendpost, Jan. 3rd, 1923.

A. KLAPPENBACH DIES.

Again a man passed away, who was most prominent among his fellow citizens and whose name is closely interwoven in the history of the German-Americans of our city. He had been a good companion and a wonderful friend to man.

Alexander Klappenbach died January 3rd, 1924, in his home at 2140 Fremont Street. Mr. Klappenbach reached the age of sixty four years. He was born in Texas, but as a boy, he came to Chicago and in his earliest youth developed a remarkable tendency towards German literature. In later years the wholesale distribution of German literature was the foundation of his wealth and public esteem. In 1885, after several years of employment in different book stores, he founded his own business under the name of Koelling, Klappenbach and Kenkel. Three years later the firm was changed to Koelling and Klappenbach. The firm, besides the general tasks of a book store, specialized also in the importation and selling of German literature, developed into one of the biggest and most well known of its kind in America.

In 1894 a fire destroyed his business, but, Mr. Klappenbach started the reconstruction

Abendpost, Jan. 3rd, 1923.

of his new business, which was moved to 206 W. Randolph Street.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Klappenbach retired. However, he preserved an active interest in art and literature and, especially, arranged for the sale of products of German-American authors, of whom many gave thanks to him in later years for their success.

An almost complete collection of works, printed in the German language in this country, formed the particular pride of the deceased.

Several German-American societies are obliged to him. He also was a member of several outstanding German-American societies.

As a German-American book seller Mr. Klappenbach was a pioneer of German culture, and German art in the United States, as a person he was a man of magnificent characteristics and undefiled character. His death is indeed a great loss. Honor to his memory.

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Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1919.

PROFESSOR JOHN E. SIEBEL DEAD

His Career

A Disciple of German Science--Over Half a Century
in Chicago Author of Numerous Important
Scientific Works

Professor John Ewald Siebel has died after an active life devoted to science. Besides his relatives, thousands of his admirers, including many men of science, mourn at the bier of the friendly old man. He died in his home at 960 Montana Avenue.

Professor Siebel was born September 18, 1845, in Hofkamp, administrative district of Dusseldorf [Germany], as the son of Peter and Lisette Siebel; he attended high school [Real-Gymnasium] at Hagen and studied chemistry at the Berlin University. He came to the United States in 1865 and shortly afterwards obtained employment as a chemist with the Belcher Sugar Refining Company in Chicago. Already in 1868, he established a laboratory of his own, and from

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GERMAN

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II A 2 1869 until 1873 he was employed as official chemist for the city and county. In 1871 he also taught chemistry and physics at the German High School. From 1873 until 1880 he was official gas inspector and city chemist. During the following six years he edited the American Chemical Review, and from 1890 until 1900 he published the Original Communications of Zymotechnic Institute. He was also in charge of the Zymotechnic Institute, which he had founded in 1901. Until two years ago he belonged to its board of directors.

Among the many scientific works published by the deceased, which frequently won international reputation, and are highly valued by the entire world of chemical science are: Newton's Axiom Developed; Preparation of Dialized Iron; New Methods of Manufacture of Soda; New Methods of Manufacture of Phosphates; Compendium of Mechanical Refrigeration; Thermo-and Electro-Dynamics of Energy Conversion; etc. The distilling industry considered him an expert of foremost achievement.

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Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1919.

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II A 2 The deceased was a member of the Lincoln Club; the old Germania Club; the local Academy of Science; the Brauer and Braumeister-verein [Brewer and Brewmaster Association]; the American Institute for Brewing; and the American Society of Brewing Technology. Professor Siebel was also well known in German circles outside the city and state.

His wife Regina, whom he married in 1870....died before him. Five sons mourn his death: Gustav, Friedrich, Ewald, Emil and Dr. John Ewald Siebel, Jr. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at Graceland Cemetery.

Professor Siebel was truly a martyr of science. He overworked himself, until a year ago he suffered a nervous breakdown. About four months ago conditions became worse. His was an easy and gentle death.

100-111111-1 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 4, 1919.

DEATH OF CLARA REHTMEYER

President of Ladies Aid Society of German
Old People's Home Dies Suddenly

Many German-Americans living in Chicago and its vicinity will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer, president of the Ladies Aid of the German Old People's Home. Apparently in the best of health, Mrs. Rehtmeyer suffered a stroke at nine o'clock last night while in the midst of a cheerful conversation with members of her family. She succumbed before medical aid could be summoned.

Mrs. Rehtmeyer was an outstanding example of a German-American woman. Although born in this country--in Milwaukee, Wisconsin--she was true to the German culture and traditions, and whenever German customs or the German language was at issue she was always willing to defend them. During the last ten years she had devoted nearly all of her energies to the maintenance of a German--American benevolent institution, the German Old People's Home.

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She was indefatigably active in its behalf, and no work was too difficult or too tedious for her when the welfare of the old people who spend their last days in the institution was in question. She was very conscientious in the performance of her duties; she was familiar with all details, and was the dominating factor in the administration of the affairs of the Home. Thus it will be no easy matter to fill the vacancy caused by her death.

The deceased, who was the daughter of the prominent Haase family of Milwaukee, married Curt von Otterstadt and came with him to Chicago to establish a home. Later they moved to Portland, Oregon, where he assumed duties as manager of the Freie Presse (Free Press). After several years he died. Their marriage was blessed with a son, Curt Junior, who now mourns the death of his dearly beloved mother.

Dependent upon her own resources, the young widow turned her attention to teaching, and passed an examination entitling her to instruct in high schools. She was assigned to teach at Lake View High School, where she taught the German Language for a number of years. Her excellent education and her

Abendpost, June 4, 1919.

wide knowledge proved to be of great advantage to her, and her career as an instructor was very successful.

In 1905 she resigned from her position to devote her time to marriage and domestic affairs. Her second husband was Hermann Rehtmeyer, a prominent businessman and a widower who had lost his wife a few years before. The newly married couple made their home at 5410 Lakewood Avenue.

Like many other German-American women, Mrs. Rehtmeyer took great interest in the German Old People's Home, and the result was that she was elected vice-president. When the Home's able president, Mrs. Marie Kabell, died about ten years ago, Mrs. Rehtmeyer was chosen as her successor. And experience has proved that the choice was a wise one. Especially will the inmates of the Home mourn the loss of this true friend, who gave so generously of her time and money to make their sojourn in the institution comfortable and happy.

Mrs. Rehtmeyer was also a member of the Columbia Ladies' Club, and served as secretary of that organization for several years.

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Her son, husband, and eighty-two-year-old mother mourn her loss.

The funeral service will be held Friday, at 11 A.M., in St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Orchard Street and Kemper Place. Afterwards the body will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

Louis Sal, chairman of the board of directors of the Home, has called a special meeting of that body. It will be held tomorrow, Thursday, at 3 P.M., at the Atlantic Hotel. Resolutions with reference to the death of Mrs. Rehtmeyer will be adopted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1919.

CHARLES A. WACKER MARRIES

Charles A. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, married Miss Ella Todtmann, his private secretary, yesterday. The rite was performed in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Pauline Todtmann, 5216 Glenwood Avenue, in the presence of all the members of both families, by Reverend Rudolph A. John. In compliance with the wishes of the bride and groom, the celebration was very simple. After the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served, whereupon the couple embarked upon a honeymoon.

According to a statement by Mr. Wacker, Miss Todtmann served as his secretary for five years during which he had ample opportunity to learn to know her. She too takes great interest in the Chicago Plan and will, therefore, be an able assistant to him.

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

JOHN H. WEISS DIES

The many friends and acquaintances of John H. Weiss, president of the Gottfried Brewing Company and the Calumet Malting Company, will regret to hear that he died yesterday at his residence, 4419 Drexel Boulevard. As is known, he had been ill for some time.

He was born in 1856, in Frankenthal, Palatinate, Germany. He graduated from the commercial school of that city, and was treasurer of a malting company for some years. In 1880 he decided to immigrate to the United States, and came directly to Chicago, where his older brother lived. After two years he entered the malting company of Binz and Weiss, and two years later he was made treasurer of the Gottfried Brewery, having married the daughter of the president of the Brewery, Matheus Gottfried.

When Mr. Gottfried retired from the leadership of the large business [1892], Weiss succeeded him. For a long time the Gottfried Brewery was the largest

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organization of its kind in Illinois. Later Weiss, Carl Gottfried, his brother-in-law, and Ferdinand Gundrun founded the Calumet Malting Company. Its business increased very rapidly and flourished for many years.

The deceased, who was an able and prudent businessman and was a member of various German societies, is mourned by his wife, Margarete, and two sons, Norman M. and John Herbert Weiss.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1919.

JAKOB A. HEY DIES

After an illness of four months Jakob A. Hey died in Chicago Osteopathic Hospital. He was head of the firm of Hey Brothers and a member of the Produce Exchange. For many years the deceased played an important part in the political life of the North Side. He attained an age of fifty-two years. He was born in Otterberg, Palatinate, Germany, and immigrated to Chicago with his parents at the age of nine years. He was educated in local public schools and later graduated from a college. He gained financial independence as a grain and feed merchant. He never married. He was a member of the Masonic Order and various German societies and clubs. The funeral will very likely be held on Saturday and interment will be at Graceland Cemetery.

In 1905 Jakob A. Hey was elected a member of the City Council and served the Twenty-third Ward in that capacity for ten years. He was one of the best and

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I B 2 ablest aldermen. He took an important part in the fight against the public utilities, and always defended the interests of the little man. In addition he championed the cause of the liberal element, opposing the encroachments of the prohibitionists with all the means at his command. He is best known as an opponent of pasteurization of milk. He made a thorough study of the problem and acquired a wide knowledge of pertinent facts. In this fight he had the support of the eminent bacteriologist, Doctor Maximilian Herzog, who preceded him in death. Alderman Hey's battle against the pasteurization of milk was in vain. In 1915 he voluntarily resigned his membership in the City Council in order to seek the nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket. His opponents were Judge Harry Olson and William Hale Thompson, the present mayor. Even after his departure from the City Council he took an active part in politics on the North Side, and was the recognized leader in the Deneen faction of his ward.

Last September the deceased was taken ill with influenza. He recovered

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I B 2 from the attack and went to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, to recuperate. But diabetes set in, and he succumbed to it.

[Translator's note: The final paragraph of this article contains a death notice which is irrelevant.]

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Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1919.

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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

WELL-DESERVED [RECOGNITION]
Chicago Plan Commission Honors Its President

In today's meeting of the Chicago Plan Commission, John G. Shedd, a member, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved that this Commission--and through it the citizens of the City of Chicago--sincerely thank Mr. Charles H. Wacker for his untiring, unselfish, and patriotic devotion to the general purpose of the Commission.

"Mr. Wacker renders his services without receiving any compensation, and it is no trivial matter, indeed, to sacrifice one's commercial, financial, and personal interests to an ideal. And the ideals of the old Commercial Club, established by Daniel H. Burnham and his co-workers, and which became the common property of the City of Chicago through the community spirit of the Commercial Club, could never have been realized, had their attainment not been entrusted to a man whose personal ideals rendered him equal to the



Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

great task.

"The work which Mr. Wacker performed so diligently, carefully, and unselfishly, will benefit every Chicagoan, no matter where he lives or what his standing in the community is. These plans and ideas are on so grand a scale that they will touch every corner of Chicago, and thus they will contribute to the development of the entire city.

"The Chicago Plan Commission is deeply indebted to Mr. Wacker for his services.

"I move that this resolution be unanimously adopted and entered upon the record of this Commission."



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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1919.

[DEATH OF OTTO PELTZER]

Otto Peltzer, 822 South Maple Avenue, Oak Park, died at the age of eighty-three. He immigrated to Chicago from Germany in 1853. He held many public offices, and as a member of the Illinois State Legislature he was successful in sponsoring, among other bills, the law for compulsory education in Illinois, and also the law compelling the surrender of unclaimed bodies of convicts and paupers to medical colleges for research.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 24, 1918.

REVEREND G. J. LAMBRECHT DIES

The congregation of St. Peters Evangelical Church, whose place of worship is located at Oakley Boulevard and Cortez Street, has suffered a great loss. Its aged pastor, Gotthilf J. Lambrecht, who has been active for almost half a century, has passed away. There is wide-spread mourning among those of German origin, for the Reverend Mr. Lambrecht, the Nestor of the German Protestant clergy of the city, was known all over and enjoyed great popularity because of his excellent character. He was a great preacher, and was always a cheerful friend and counsellor to the numerous members of his congregation. After a long and blessed life he has passed away into a better world.

He was born July 13, 1841, in Bernsee, in the province of Brandenburg (Prussia). His parents decided that he should enter the teaching profession and sent him to the seminary at Bromberg (province of Posen, Prussia), from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one. After he had been a



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 24, 1918.

teacher for two years, he decided to emigrate to the United States of America, where friends persuaded the highly talented young man to study theology. For this purpose he entered the theological seminary of the Synod of the Northwest at Lake Zurich. Two years later, on May 16, 1866, he was ordained as a preacher at the Immanuel Church in Addison, Illinois. He first became pastor at the Evangelical church at Hoosiers Grove, from which, after a brief period, he was called to the St. Peters Congregation, which was just being established. Always ready to make sacrifices, he dedicated to this church almost his whole life's work.

From an insignificant beginning, the congregation, whose place of worship was located, until recently, at West Chicago Avenue and Noble Street, developed into one of the greatest and most respected in the city. The whole neighborhood at that time was almost exclusively populated with Germans, who gladly joined the congregation and so contributed to its growth. Great demands were made upon the Reverend Mr. Lambrecht, who had



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 24, 1918.

to perform Sunday services, weddings, christening and funeral ceremonies, and also give Sunday-school lessons. But he discharged all these duties competently and, after a little while, was counted among the most respected and popular clerics of the city.

As, in the course of time, the character of the neighborhood changed and the Germans moved further west, it became necessary to abandon the old church. A new one was built at Oakley Avenue and Cortez Street. Every Sunday the congregation gathered here to listen to the sermons of their preacher, whose hair was now turning gray. Two years ago, when he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a clergyman, the great attendance and numerous gifts of love gave the best testimony of the general great respect and admiration felt for him.

In spite of his seventy-five years he enjoyed excellent health until last

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summer, when he began to ail; after a severe illness, he has now passed away.

The Reverend Mr. Lambrecht had been very happily married. His wife Charlotte, née Heidenfeld, died several years ago. This marriage produced three daughters and one son, namely, Mrs. Ida Burkhardt, Mrs. C. F. Weisse, wife of the Reverend Mr. Weisse; Miss Thalita Lambrecht, and Johannes R. Lambrecht.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, after a ceremony at St. Peters Church, where the deceased had formerly officiated. From there the funeral procession will move to Montrose Cemetery.

To give the numerous friends who are not able to be present at the funeral services a last opportunity to take a look at the deceased, the body will lie in state at the church tomorrow night from six o'clock on.



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Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1918.

DEATH OF WM. A. HETTICH

Turner Pioneer Dead After Short Illness

The Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner society) laments the death of its oldest member and is joined in its mourning by a large number of Chicago German-Americans, since one of their most faithful and best representatives has passed away. Wm. A. Hettich died yesterday in his apartment at 63 West Schiller Street at the age of eighty-three. Only a week ago he was in good health, but a cold which was followed by pneumonia proved too much for the resistance of the old man who otherwise was in good condition, in spite of his age. The news will be received with great sorrow in the city, for Mr. Hettich had a large circle of friends and was well liked by everybody. Beside the Turners, the Schwaben Verein, the German Society, and the German Home for the Aged will also be hard hit by his death.

Hettich....emigrated from Germany to America at the age of seventeen and first settled in New York City, where he joined the Turnverein. A year later, in



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III D 1853, he came to Chicago and became a member of the recently founded Turngemeinde. He was a member for fifty-five years, and stood by it during good and bad times. Until a few years ago one could find him on the exercise grounds (Turnplatz), where he excelled in his performances. His excellent health, which he enjoyed even in his old age, his good complexion, and straight posture furnished the best proof of the healthful influence which these exercises (turnen) have on the human body. In later years he transferred to the Pioneer Section, of which he was chairman for a long time.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, and President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation, he was one of the first to volunteer. He joined the Turner Regiment, the Seventeenth Missouri, but after a few weeks suffered a fractured leg which caused him to quit the service. Enthusiastic about the justice of the Union's cause, it was with reluctance that he left the army. In later years he told with pride of his voting for President Lincoln in 1860 as well as in 1864.



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Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1918.

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III D His greatest interest was in the German Society, which was founded in order to assist German immigrants who underwent much suffering because of the unsettled conditions which prevailed at that time. Hettich stood by them with all he had. That the results were gratifying will be testified by many an old settler from his own experience.

When, at the beginning of the eighties, another welfare organization was established, the German Home for the Aged, Hettich was one of the first to devote his whole energy to the good cause. In appreciation of his services, he was elected to the board of directors, of which he remained a member until his death. With a few exceptions, he was present at all meetings.

As a member of the Turngemeinde he advocated the introduction of festivals and picnics for the old settlers, and later took part in each one of them, usually as a member of the reception committee, to which he belonged this year, also.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 23, 1918.

OUT OF MUSICAL SPHERES.

Walter Knupfer, President of the Knupfer Studios, acquired for his teaching body a new member, the prominent violinist, George Dasch.

Mr. Dasch was for many years a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Van der Stucken, until he was called to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, in which he occupies a prominent position. He is especially successful in the fields of chamber music.

Mr. Dasch, at the present time, is conductor of the Irving Park Orchestra, and the leader of the popular Sunday concert at Fullerton Hall, Art Institute. As teacher he always enjoyed the greatest popularity.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 26, 1918.

DR. HARNISCH.



The well known eye specialist, Dr. Friederich Kurt Harnisch died, yesterday, after a lingering illness. The deceased was one of the best eye specialists of the country. He was born in Germany in 1860. He studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Freiburg. In 1891 he came to the United States; and soon afterwards settled in Chicago.

He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the German Medical Society. Dr. Harnisch also was a member of the Germania Club.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1913.

FERDINAND S. SCHAPPER.

Ferdinand Schapper died Feb. 24, 1913. He was born in Besselich near Coblenz, Germany, November, 1853. After receiving an excellent education, he emigrated to the United States in 1875. He settled down in New Island, where he and his uncle operated a drug store. In 1877 he came to Chicago where he founded a drug store at Halsted and Willow Streets. His store at this time was the furthest north on the north side. In 1885 he took over the agency of the Roessler and Hoslacher Chemical Company of New York. He was the firm's first representative, who lived here permanently. He developed this business to a high degree.

After having been active in this business for over thirty-two years, he retired last March. He was a member of the following associations: American Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, Verein Deutscher Chemiker, Chemical Club of New York, Geographical Society, German Club of Chicago, German University Club of Chicago, German University Club of New York, German Aid Society of Chicago, Verein of Old German Students, American Forestry Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for the advancement of science, Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Michigan Agricultural and Potato Association,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1918.

Constitutional Society, Art Institute of Chicago, and the Manufacturers and Dealers Association.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1917.

HENRY E. LEGLER.

Henry Legler died in the North Chicago Hospital, yesterday. The deceased began his work in the Public Library in 1909. Before he came to Chicago he had acted as secretary of the Milwaukee Schools and before that, he was editor of German papers in Milwaukee and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Dr. Max Henin, President of the library, after receiving the death notice of Henry Legler, at once called a meeting of the trustees to form a resolution regarding arrangements for the funeral.

According to the assertion of Dr. Henin, the deceased was a man of high intellectual attainments, and his work as librarian deserve the highest praise. He not only possessed the highest regard of the trustees, but also of all the employees.

Besides the duties of a librarian he was devoted to the welfare of Chicago, and he did much for the development of the city. His death is not only a deep loss for the library but also for Chicago.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1917.

Henry Legler reached an age of fifty one years only. He is deeply mourned by his widow and his three sons.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THEODORE C. BEHRENS TO HIS LAST RESTING PLACE.

In Rosehill cemetery the mortal remains of Theodore C. Behrens were buried yesterday. In the house of mourning, 2334 Farragut Avenue, an impressive funeral service was held. The United Men's Choir, the United Societies, also many lodges and clubs to which Mr. Behrens belonged, took part. Songs were rendered at the house and at the grave by the Chicago Liedertafel under the direction of Mr. Gerasch. The following selections were sung: Scottish Bard, Sweet and quiet is the slumber, and Peacefully rests the Heart. Pastor Rudolph John held a touching memorial sermon at the house. The ceremony at the grave was conducted by Sincerity Lodge, No. 982, (F. & A. M.).

Pallbearers were the following friends and co-workers in the directory of the Lincoln Trust & Savings Bank: Judge George Kersten, Daniel Blau, F. O. Schmidt, Peter Reinberg, Dr. George W. Billig, William Michaels.

Many beautiful wreaths filled the parlor in which the body lay in state. Places of honor were given to the large floral pieces of the United Singers, the United Men's Choir, the Northwest Singers Union, the Sincerity Free Masons Lodge,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1917.

the Korner Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, also the Belmont Council of the Royal League.

Pastor John stressed in his sermon in the German language, that with Theodore Behrens a man had passed, whom one could be proud to call a friend. Everybody who was privileged to shake his honest hands, had felt that he stood before a whole man.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 21, 1916.

A GERMAN CHIEF OF POLICE

Although America has only dignified sarcasm for German ability, thoroughness and honesty, yet when public affairs are thoroughly mismanaged, the American public readily seeks these qualities in its saviours. Especially in its police system, Chicago is the Eldorado of criminal vagabonds and the citizen does not feel safe even in his bed. The conditions of safety were dangerously weak, and finally the States Attorney held the chief of police responsible for these outrageous conditions, and at last the Grand jury indicted the Chief of Police. The Mayor of Chicago still protected the chief, until he himself came to the conclusion, that such conditions could not be tolerated any longer, and the man who would be the head of Chicago's safety, must not only have the necessary ability and energy, but must also have an immaculate past in his professional career in his public life in America. Therefore, of course, the selection must fall upon a German.

Herman Schuttler, who will be the next chief of police of Chicago, has always been the most eligible man, whenever the position as chief of police was to be



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 21, 1916.

filled; his zeal for duty, his ability for a responsible position, his unimpeachable honesty, were always acknowledged, and yet he was always passed over, because he was a German.

But now our high authorities are forced to understand, that only the German Schuttler is able to clean up the Augean stable, and that he is the only one, who enjoys morally and physically, the reputation, which is requisite for successful activity.

Herman Schuttler will certainly be an honor to his German descent, and with an iron fist he will crush corruption inside the police system, at the same time, the criminals, who have led an easy life, and who were seldom disturbed will also feel his iron fists.

Herman Schuttler started with the police force from the very bottom, and the fact that he now stands at the top, in spite of his German descent, proves that he belongs there.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A CHICAGO FAVORITE.

Death claimed a man of Chicago's population, who enjoyed the general love and respect of its citizens, Johnny Hand, and who was intimately connected with its musical and social life. There was a time when no festival, whether public or private, could be thought of without Johnny Hand and his orchestra. His music was heard at weddings in the best known Chicago families like General Phil Sheridan, Potter Palmer, General Fred Dent Grant, George M. Pullman, and many others. In later years, Johnny Hand did not wave the baton any more. His sons followed in his footsteps taking their father's place, but he did not disappear from the memory of his many acquaintances. That was proved by the number of mourners who appeared at his funeral. Played by his orchestra, his boys, was Schuman's "Traumerei". It sounded sadly through the room filled with beautiful flowers, in which his body lay in state, and deep mourning was noticed not only on the members of his family, but even the little grandchildren. It affected everybody to have to take leave of the mortal remains of the beloved conductor of the great city, in which he grew up. Pastor R. A. John conducted the funeral service at the home, after which the orchestra played Massenet's "Elegie". When the funeral procession started towards Graceland cemetery the orchestra, playing a funeral march, was at its head. Many prominent citizens came to

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1916. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

accompany the old friend on his last way. Among them were as honorary pallbearers: Charles G. Dawes, John J. Mitchell, Bertram Winston, Charles Balatka, John P. Riley, Adolph George, August C. Bournique, Dr. Florenz Ziegfeld and George Stevens. The actual pallbearers were: G. H. Riley, William Brown, Martin Ballinann, Clarence O. Jones, Frank Schrage and Herbert Peters.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1916.

GERHARD HUESSEN.

Chicago lost, through the death of Gerhard Huessen, an outstanding and well known personality. By profession he was a singer. He also was one of the oldest readers of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. He was a man with extraordinary qualities and a friendly and charming disposition, which is natural of the people born in the Rhineland, the most beautiful part of Germany.

Gerhard Huessen was born in 1835, in the small town of Orsay, Rhine province, Germany. He was the son of a state official, who in his younger years served as an officer in the German Army, and also fought in the battle of Waterloo, and with the confederates entered Paris after the victorious war of liberation, in which Napoleon was defeated. In 1855, Gerhard Huessen immigrated to the United States. He first went to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, four years later he came to Chicago, where he obtained his citizenship papers.

Among his many pleasant memories are several outstanding incidents of which he spoke, for instance, how he in conjunction with his fellow singers serenaded President Lincoln, who, on his way to the capital for the inaugural ceremony,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1916.

stayed for one night in Chicago. Later on, he performed the sad task of singing a farewell song at the slain and beloved President's bier, whose body lay in state in Philadelphia.

After paying Germany a long visit, he returned, and again made Chicago his home town. His active participation in all German social undertakings, especially where German songs were cultivated, and because of his excellent tenor voice, which was of fine quality, gained him great fame. He took part in many big concerts, and sang in Roman Catholic Churches to his old age. He was an honorary member of many prominent singing circles of Chicago, also abroad. He was an active member of the exclusive music clubs of Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen.

His family life was ideal. His deep reverence for his native country was symbolic. He died at the patriarchal age of eighty one years, deeply mourned by his loving family.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 1, 1916.

IN FAVOR OF MILITARY TRAINING.

Max L. Leich, the well-known proprietor of the Hotel Kaiserhof submitted friendly advice for the education of our American boys.

In no case, the lack of special knowledge in America, proved so strikingly, as the propaganda, evoked through the World War, to produce an army for an eventual defense of our country. Our part of the population believes, that every nation on earth is prepared to destroy us; the other part believes we never will be entangled in a war; but only those who can judge reasonably, will find the right answer between these two extremes; the biggest error is the belief, that armies can be created over night, this belief is shared



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 1, 1916.

next to the government, by the statesmen, publishers, and authors, who are under the impression that it only requires a call, and an army of capable fighting soldiers will be ready for duty. The most conclusive proof is the experience of the last few months, as well, as the situation of our relation with Mexico, and Germany, which brought the possibility of war closer to us. Therefore it is of great importance, to find new ideas of **preparedness** of defense.

Max L. Leich, who is well-known in German circles of Chicago, considers it therefore a proper and commendable to express his views in the following statement:

I am not for a military system that takes a man from 18 to 24 years of age into military training; because of young man at this age shall earn money, and a loss from 1 to 3 years will be financially disadvantageous.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 1, 1916.

Young men of this age are harder to manage, they look upon military service as too severe and a loss of time. Their conceptions are stranger, exertions of discipline practised upon them, is difficult. Every parent will submit to the difficulty of managing boys of the age from 12 to 16 years. After they complete public schools, few are willing to extend their studies, because they are not forced to do so, and only a small number go to higher schools. In the first place, the boys are in the hands of female teachers, who have no authority to compel obedience, the unmannerly rough fellow leaves school, unruly and insolent, in readiness to participate in crime. At the most dangerous age he is let loose on humanity, in his mature age, a play ball of passion, without experience, judgment or deliberation.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 1, 1916.

Those are the years, in which a big percentage of boys are left to themselves, and the seed is sown, which will make of them criminals, loafers and vagabonds. At this time in their 13th and 14th year, the government should interfere, and say: "I will take care of your boy during the next four years, will nourish and cloth him in the best way possible, will give him the best physical development. In a manual training school his time shall be divided between recreations, rest, instructions."

Out of such manly discipline and wholesome education, the 16 year old boy would develop into a strong and morally firm human being, who, in two years, could master 4 years study, or could occupy himself successfully in any trade; such system would not only produce the most able citizens, but would also save the parents much heart suffering, would keep our prisons vacant, would establish happy marriages and families, and would produce in the hour of danger an army, which in ten days of practice could conquer the world. The system would be real preparation, a practical education and the maintenance of our American boys.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ARTHUR H. SPIEGEL DIES.

At the age of thirty-one years, the millionaire, Arthur H. Spiegel, died in the Plaza Hotel, New York, and his remains were brought to Chicago, yesterday, by his widow and two children.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence of his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Spiegel, 410 Sheridan Road, Winnetka. Interment takes place in Rosehill cemetery.

The deceased was president of the furniture firm, Spiegel, May, & Stern; the World's Film Corporation, and a partner of the Spiegel Furniture Co., besides being Director of the Jewish Manual Training School. He was well-known among the Chicago and New York wholesalers and manufacturers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUDOLF BRAND DIES.

In San Diego, California Rudolf Brand was called by death at the beginning of this year. Mr. Brand, who was the President of the United States Brewing Company, resigned his office to spend the evening of life in leisure. It was not permitted for this always active man to enjoy the well deserved rest. The news of his demise on the shores of the Pacific struck his relations and his many personal friends like a thunder clap. Mr. Brand leaves his widow, a daughter of Karl M. Gottfried, and two sons, Philip Rudolph, and Alfred Brand. His widow and son Alfred were with him in California. Philip Brand was attending to his extensive business interests. He told, yesterday evening, a representative of the Staats Zeitung that the remains of his father will be brought back to Chicago. The funeral will take place Thursday. Mr. Brand settled first in Los Angeles but decided, a few days ago, to move to San Diego. He and his wife took the train while Mr. and Mrs. Grommes made the trip by automobile. Shortly after arriving at San Diego, Mr. Brand became ill

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and died in spite of immediate medical attention. On the first of August it would have been fifty years since Mr. Brand entered a small brewery in Gutersblum, Germany as an apprentice to learn the business. In 1868 he came directly to Chicago. He found employment with the Busch and Brand Brewing Co. In 1871 the buildings of the Brewery were destroyed by fire. In 1878 the Brewery after being rebuilt, moved to Elston Ave. Mr. Busch died in 1874, and the name of the firm was changed to Michael Brand Brewing Company, which name it carried until the fusion with other establishments, and the founding of the United States Brewing Co. In spite of the demands made upon him by the management of such a large business Mr. Brand found time to devote himself to public office, among positions being that of city treasurer and member of the School Board.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1916.

THIRTY YEARS PASTOR OF THE ST. PAUL CHURCH.

Pastor Rudolph A. John, of the Evangelical St. Paul Church, celebrated with the members of the "Men's Club" his thirtieth anniversary as Pastor of one of the biggest and most prominent German churches in Chicago. He is greatly honored by the members and friends of his church. Pastor John is not only known for his extraordinary ability as a clergyman, but also for his great interest in regard to the children of the synod, who require care in the "Uhlich Orphan's Home", to which the church has contributed more than half a million dollars in the last few years, and also for his efforts towards having a building erected which shall serve as an old people's home for the feeble old people of his synod.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 5, 1915.



DR SINGER'S YEAR BOOK. A SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. Michael Singer, Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, just finished his "Year Book of the Germans in Chicago for 1916."

Besides the regular contributors to the book, the following persons wrote articles: Horace L. Brauch, Publisher of the Illinois Staats Zeitung; Dr. Julius Goebel, Professor, Illinois State University; Francis J. Deeves, President, Standard Brewing Company; Charles H. Wacker, President, City Beautiful Planning Commission; Dr. Otto Gunther, one of the oldest, but also one of the most ingenious and capable German-American journalists.

This book is decidedly valuable. The history and philosophy of the World War is discussed in a very clear and explicit manner. It is especially adapted for exportation to Germany and Austria-Hungary, because of the detailed description of the dramatic struggle of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, in Chicago, since the outbreak of the World War.

This last description comes from the pen of Dr. Michael Singer. Persons who have read his editorials, with attention, in the last eleven months, are familiar with the force of his pen and the elegance of his style.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 16, 1915.

WPA (L) 30275

LIEUTENANT F. SCHMITT

Francis Schmitt, well known among Germans of the Northside, since 1906, retired Lieutenant of Police, died in Sheridan Park Hospital yesterday morning of pneumonia.

He was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and came in 1858 to America. He participated as a member of the first New York cavalry regiment, in the Civil War, and moved to Chicago at its close. On August 27, 1869, he joined the police force, rose rapidly to the position of Lieutenant and held this post for twenty years at the Larrabee Street Station House.

He was pensioned in the year 1906, and since then lived in comfortable peace. Two weeks ago he caught a cold, was taken to the Sheridan Park Hospital, where he died yesterday at the age of 79 years.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1915.

P.11 IN MEMORY OF JULIUS VAHLTEICH

The last champion of old school socialism died at his home, 732 Addison Street, at the age of 75 years.

Vahlteich, a sincere, frank character, without perfidy or prejudice, will be held in remembrance by many, even those who rejected his political opinions.

The deceased, a socialist member of the German parliament, private secretary of Ferdinand La Salle, emigrated in 1881 to the United States. He was active as assistant editor of the New York Volks Zeitung. From there he came to Chicago where he belonged to the editorial staff of the "Freie Presse." To the end of his life he was active in journalism; shortly before his death he was Chief editor of the Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1915.

PETER BRATZEN

Peter Bratzen the Democratic Candidate for the city treasury may prepare a surprise for his rival.

His reputation as Building Commissioner under the Dunne administration from 1905-1907 is unimpeachable; equally his Presidency of the County-board in the following years, although the hostile press gave him the nickname, "Battling Pete."

Only a few Germans know of his generosity towards the poor Germans during his official position in the County administration. Many Germans are of the opinion that five terms of office are sufficient for a Mayor of the City, but six terms are too many for a family.

It is estimated that over 655,000 registered citizens will vote.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 19, 1915.

III H JUST AS IN GOETHE'S TIME! DR. GEORGE SCHERGER DEACON OF THE ARMOUR
I C INSTITUTE, SPEAKS TO THE PASTORS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
II A 1

CULTURE IS EDUCATION!

Dr. Scherger explain the assertions that the opinions of certain Philosophers influenced the german people, as silly, and rejects remarks of certain authors as untrue, even to-day the German people are the same as they were in Goethe's and Schiller's time.

It is an entirely wrong idea that the German people aim to force their distinct culture upon other people; The German word "Culture" means civilization while Education signifies refinement of morals; These two comprehensions are often mistaken.

The German people are the most cosmopolitan in the world; they are wonderful. No language of the world is so flexible and fit for translation of works of other languages as the german.

Shakespeare is better known in Germany and his works are more often performed than in England. The Germans know our literature as well as we do. There is

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Illinois Starts Zeitung, January 19, 1915.

no educated German who will not speak four or five languages at least.

The only instance which they insist upon to fight for higher morals is against Russia, their neighbor. It is known that of 1,000 Russians 600 cannot read or write, while among 1,000 Germans only 5% are ignorant.

It does not occur to the Germans to elevate their culture above the culture of England, France or Italy.

Dr. Scherger, who is very proud of the fact that he was born in America, stated that when 20 years of age he went for 3 years to Europe to study at the Universities of Paris and Germany, he then returned to the University of Cornell where he received his degree of Ph. D.

The freest place in the world is a German University. A German professor can assail- yes, it is even expected of him.-every theory under the sun. The student can choose any subject he is interested in, this is called "Freedom of Teaching". "Science and her Teachings are Free", has been the sacred axiom for hundreds of years. The Universities have rights which are extra-ordinary, and no American University exercises or possesses such liberty.

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 19, 1915.

The laws and regulations of the German University are made by the "Senate" which consists of the Professors of the University. Our American University has one President who has the power of a Russian Czar; we have professors who have not the courage to speak their convictions because of fear of losing their positions; many professors of the Chicago University lost their positions because they dared to speak their ideas; the cause of some was made public, but many of them were kept silent.

What this Country needs is freedom in our Universities - Freedom of Teaching --.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1914.



EUGENE NIEDEREGGER DEAD.

The Germans of Chicago have suffered a very great loss. One of the best known, most capable and most active representatives of Germanism, Mr. Eugene Niederegger, died yesterday after a short illness. Modest in his manner, he had the confidence of all Germans, who sought him for advice. For many years he took a leading position in all German movements in this city. He was 63 years old, born in Ulm Wurttemberg, educated as a merchant, and served one year in a Wurttemberg Infantry Regiment. He came to Chicago at the age of thirty years, and established himself under the name, Niederegger and Thomas as a wholesale merchant of wines and liquors. A great friend of social life and German manners, he joined the Schwaben Club in 1883, and was for 25 years a member of the board, for the greater part, as its president. At the last general meeting he was made an honorary president. He was also an honorary member of the Senefelder Song Club and very often their president, which office he kept till his death. He belonged to the German Free Mason Lodge, "Myrthra", also the Germania Encampment No. 40, the new Chicago lodge of the O. O. F. No. 506, the Chicago Turner Club, the German Veteran Club of Chicago and was an extraordinary member of the German Press Club of Chicago. In the Chicago branch of the German American National Federation he held the position as treasurer for years, and he also belonged to the United



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1914.

Societies for Local Self Government as an executive member of their board. Four years ago he had the great honor to be elected president of the Goethe Memorial Club and he dedicated the statue on last June 13th to the Lincoln Park Board.

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

FUNERAL OF ALDERMAN BEILFUSS

Albert W. Beilfuss, former member of the City Council as alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, was buried yesterday afternoon at Concordia Cemetery. A large number of mourners, among them Mayor Harrison, many aldermen, and a host of city employees, were in the funeral cortege. Several hundred children, delegated to show their appreciation of Beilfuss' efforts to provide playgrounds for them, also attended.

After a short song service at the home of the deceased, his body was escorted to Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, where the main service was held. The Reverend H. H. Succop officiated, assisted by the Reverend Paul Sauer.
[List of honorary and active pallbearers omitted in translation.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 31, 1914.

ALBERT W. BEILFUSS DIES.

The representative of the 15th Ward in the city council died after a long illness, yesterday morning. Alderman Albert W. Beilfuss, known as the father of playgrounds in Chicago, and councilman of the 15th Ward was the victim of heart disease, of which he suffered for several months. The deceased held this office since 1896, and was continuously re-elected by the citizens of his district. They knew and respected him for his reliability and for his honesty. He was a great lover of children, and in order to improve the health conditions of the little ones in a big city like Chicago he used all his influence, to erect playgrounds in different parts of the city, in which he succeeded in the main. He is, therefore, justly called the "father of playgrounds". Alderman Beilfuss was born in Prussia, and came to the United States with his parents in 1868, settling in Oswego, N. Y. He learned the printing trade, and moved to Chicago, in 1886, worked on the 'Freie Presse', later joining the printing business of Severinghaus, which was conducted under the firm name of Severinghaus and Beilfuss, he becoming its treasurer. He leaves, besides his wife, four daughters and a son. Among the Chicago Germans, the deceased was highly



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 31, 1914.

respected for his conscientiousness and well known human traits, especially his love for children. The city council held a special meeting last Friday, to bring resolutions on the occasion of his death and to **make** for official participation at his funeral, which will take place Sunday afternoon. The directors of all playgrounds were requested to raise the flags to half mast, and to tell the children that the man who made it possible for them to breathe fresh air and to amuse themselves, has died.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1914.

ALDERMAN BEILFUSS DIES
Member of Council Since 1896

After an illness of several months, Alderman Albert M. Beilfuss passed away today at his residence, 2258 West Walton Street (formerly Cornelia Street) at the age of sixty years.

Although it was widely known that his health was not very good, and the news of his death will greatly surprise his many friends. He is mourned by his wife, one son and four daughters.

Beilfuss, who was one of the most prominent and respected among Chicago's citizens of German descent, and who could look back upon a long and most honorable political career, was born September 14, 1854, at Passow Pomerania, Germany. When he was fourteen years old he came to America with his parents. Their first home in the United States was at Oswego, New York. Here Albert found his first job in a woolen mill; three years later his knowledge of

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1914.

German and English enabled him to obtain employment with the publishers of a religious periodical, and here he acquired a thorough knowledge of the printing business. Later he became the manager of the publication.

He came to Chicago in 1876, and worked for ten years as a typesetter in large printing plants. In 1886 he and George Severinghaus established a small printing shop. Owing to his knowledge of the trade and his good management, their enterprise flourished, and soon their list of customers had greatly increased.

A short time after his arrival in Chicago Beilfuss joined the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and before long he became one of its prominent members. And in 1892 during the bitter fight caused by the so-called Edward's Bill, which was proposed to place all parochial schools under complete control of the officials of the State Board of Education, the Republicans nominated him for state representative, but he was defeated by forty votes. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Fifteenth Ward in the City Council and continued to serve in that capacity until the time of his death.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1914.

As a member of the City Council he not only furthered the interests of his Ward, but also promoted the welfare of the whole city. He was appointed to the most important committees and did everything within his power to bring about the most modern improvements for Chicago. His honesty and reliability were never questioned during his many years of public service.

Above all, attention is called to his accomplishments as a member and chairman of the Committee on Small Parks and Playgrounds. Most of these smaller places of recreation owe their existence to his efforts. When he was appointed to this Committee the annual appropriation for small parks and playgrounds was forty-one thousand dollars, and during his last years of service in this capacity the annual appropriations were about two hundred thousand dollars. He was also very active as a member of the Committee on Finances, and did excellent work while serving on the Committee on Railroad Elevation.

For many years Beilfuss was one of the leaders among the Lutherans of Chicago. He held several very important offices in his church, and was one of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, July 30, 1914.

founders of Concordia League (now Concordia Mutual Benefit Association), serving several terms as president of the League.

The City Council will hold a special meeting tomorrow to make preparations for the funeral. In the meantime Alderman Copitain, acting chairman of the Committee on Small Parks and Playgrounds, has ordered that all flags of small parks and playgrounds be lowered to half mast.

The deceased was a member of many German societies, among them the German Press Club of Chicago.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1914.



GERMAN

FRED A. BUSSE DIES.

Fred A. Busse, former Mayor and Postmaster of Chicago, one of the greatest Republican politicians of the city and of the state, and a very active business man, died yesterday, in his home, 4852 Sheridan Road, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Although Mr. Busse has been ailing for some time, his relations and friends did not suspect that his death was so near and would come so suddenly. The original malady of the deceased was a rheumatic fever. This was joined by an inflammation of the stomach. The invalid spent on account of these complications, several months in the Mercy Hospital, which he left, upon his own request, in order to return to his home. His physician, Dr. L. C. Mix, declared at that time that his patient was not in danger of his life, and that his recovery could be expected soon. But the suffering, which lasted so long, sapped his vitality, and he was unable to withstand a relapse. This occurred day before yesterday, and his death followed, yesterday forenoon. The news of Mr. Busse's demise spread like wildfire in the business section of the city, and friends and acquaintances of the former mayor were deeply shocked. Mayor Harrison issued a proclamation to the city council to appear today at a special meeting to make the necessary preparations for the mourning ceremony. In all probability the city council with the mayor at its head, will participate at



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1914.

the funeral. Corporation counsel Brundage who served under Busse, expressed himself about the demise of former Mayor Busse as follows: "I can only utter my deep felt regret, over this sudden death. I stood so close to Mr. Busse that his demise means a personal loss to me. Those among us, who knew him intimately know how to appreciate his generosity of which he gave many proofs.

The deceased was born in Chicago, March 3rd, 1866, His father, the late Gustav Busse, served in the army during the Civil War, and was discharged with the rank of Captain. Fritz grew up on the North Side, and was known amongst all his contemporaries. In his younger years, he worked in his father's hardware store. He scarcely became of age, when he entered politics, and soon played a prominent role. First he was elected as clerk of Northtown, in 1891. Then he became usher of the court, and soon afterwards assistant Sheriff. Later he was elected to the State's Legislature and State Senate. In the year 1902 he was elected State Treasurer, after expiration of this term, President Roosevelt appointed him Postmaster of Chicago.

Daily Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 10, 1914

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR FRITZ

Fred Busse, widely known as "our Fred" ("unser Fritz") and as a promoter of German customs and a staunch champion of personal liberty, passed away after a protracted illness.

Although a native of America and a son of our city, "our Fred" never denied his Germanic origin, but emphasized it at every possible opportunity.

Fred Busse rose from the bottom to become an outstanding figure in the political life of our city and state. The people repeatedly turned to him with confidence, and it is generally agreed that he would have emerged as victor in next year's election for mayor. Fred Busse served two terms as State Senator. He was treasurer, postmaster and finally, in 1907 he was elected mayor of Chicago. As mayor, Fred Busse showed the warmest interest for the city, exhibiting sound common sense and a widespread activity and energy. He hated wholeheartedly the policy of procrastination which characterized the Harrison administration.

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GERMAN

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Daily Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 10, 1914

When a real necessity arose, he participated without delay. It was mainly due to him, that the communication question in the constantly and rapidly developing city was solved. If Busse had remained in office longer, he would not have supported dilatory subway plans, but would have built the subway.

Now "our Fred" has forever withdrawn from the political field and from the battle of life and is entitled to rest in peace.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1914.

EMIL HOECHSTER

We have to inform our readers, of a very sad event, Emil Hoechster, undoubtedly the best known among the Germans of Chicago, and one of its most beloved representatives, is no more. With this, there is not too much said, because for decades, no other man has, upon pleasant and sad occurrences, concerning the Germans, in such a prominent way, appeared before the public, as Emil Hoechster.

He fulfilled the duties, which he owed to his adopted fatherland, in an honest way. At that time, the beginning of the sixties, of the last century, during the great civil war, when he wore the uniform of a soldier, and later, in different official positions, he proved to be a true American citizen. Even then Hoechster remained a German to the core; he was one of the most important and successful champions enlisted of German ideals, German customs and manners, and it can be properly said of him:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1914.

"He lived like a German, he died like a German." He was sick only a few days, and yesterday evening, before 10 o'clock, he closed his eyes forever. He was born in Frankfort On Main in 1836, as the son of lawyer Hoecheater. He came to America, and in New York was engaged as an actor by the German Theater, and for ten years he remained on the stage, amid great success.

He was in St. Louis, when Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, and he enlisted immediately in the First Missouri Regiment. After three months service, he was transferred to the 24th Illinois Regiment (First Hacker Regiment) as a Lieutenant, and acted as assistant Provost Marshal under Broadhead in St. Louis, till the end of the war in 1865. He moved to Chicago and became local editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung for two years.

President Grant appointed him in March 1869, as Consul to Barmen, Germany, which post he held till 1875.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 28, 1914.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM SCHMIDT

At the ripe old age of 87 years and 6 months, one of our best known and generally esteemed German citizens, Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Schmidt, died yesterday. He lived in the United States since December 1848, and since 1857 in Chicago. He was born in Wolfersschwenda, Schwarzburg, Souderhausen, August 13, 1826. He received a good education, and being gifted with musical talents, he, upon his own request, was thoroughly educated as a musician, so that after finishing his studies, he could always obtain a position in a good orchestra, as a violinist, clarinet or cornet player.

For a short time he had to fulfill his military duties, but as a musician in the band. After that he came to America, went first to New Orleans, later to St. Louis and Cincinnati, and acquired for himself the name of an excellent clarinet, and cornet player, and also directed bands on several occasions.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 28, 1914.

In the year 1857, the deceased accepted the honourable position as leader of the Great Western Band, in Chicago, with which he made successful concert tours. He, continued as a musician, but having suffered a paralytic stroke in 1864, could not use his lips any more and therefore played only the violin. Previously he started a wine and liquor business, wholesale, in partnership with Ferdinand Crower, a brother of his wife, under the name of Schmidt and Crower, and later conducted under the name of Schmidt and Laves, which however was discontinued in 1896. Since then, he retired to private life.

The deceased was the third oldest member of the German Freemason Lodge Germania, A. F. A. M. He would have celebrated his 50 year jubilee in May, as Master Mason. The still vivacious old gentleman had the misfortune, to fall and suffer a fractured hip, from which came pneumonia, and in spite of the most devoted nursing, recovery was impossible.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, (Der Westen), February 8, 1914.

THE CATHOLICS

THE PRIEST OF THE HEART OF JESUS - PARISH, REV. EMMERICH WEBER DEPARTS
FROM LIFE.

On January 26, Rev. E. Weber, the Priest of the Heart of Jesus parish died after a long illness. How popular and esteemed the deceased was, was proved by the enormous attendance at his funeral, which took place last Friday. His entire flock and numerous friends wanted to pay last honors to the faithful minister.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, (Der Westen), February 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LIFE HISTORY OF REV. E. WEBER.

The Rev. E. Weber was born August 24, 1850, in Trier, Germany. He studied at the American College in Muenster, Westphalia. The priest consecration was received on May 31, 1874, in Muenster, and he came then to America, where he joined the Arch-Diocese of Chicago. His first domain was **Dixon, Illinois**, then Rockford, and next Libertyville. He was entrusted with the foundation of the St. Paul's parish in this city and a further domain was Elizebeth (Hanover Co.)

In January 1904, he was called to the Heart of Jesus parish, as successor to the Rev. Dr. A. Wolfgarten.

Abendpost, July 12, 1911.

CONSUL HOTSCHICK

Consul Hotschick died today at the Chicago sanitarium after a lingering illness. His untimely death resulted from overwork while executing the duties of consul in Triest. Mr. Hotschick was appointed to that post six years ago. As an extremely conscientious worker, he has earned the acknowledgement of the Department of State.

George Michael Hotschick was born in Stettin, September 10, 1852, and was educated in that city. He came to America in 1881, engaging in the newspaper business. His profound interest in politics won him a multitude of friends.



Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

FRITZ VON FRANTZIUS

Mr. Von Frantzius is a descendant of an old patrician family of Danzig. His great business ability, and love for beauty and art are, therefore, an inheritance rather than an acquisition. Mr. Frantzius, who is the head of the banking and brokerage firm bearing his name, is well deserving of the high esteem which he enjoys among his associates in business circles.

He is a member of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchange, and also a member of the Chicago grain exchange. But he does not permit business to absorb all of his time, for he is an active member of the German and the English Press clubs, the Illinois Athletic Club, and the Palette and Chisel club, the Germania Male Choir, the German Society, the German-American Historical Society, the Chicago Singing Society, the Chicago Art Institute, the Society for Furtherance of Art in Schools, and the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Society. He has also organized and brought into



Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

existence the Society of Friends of American Art, and whenever a lecture or entertainment of the mentioned societies is in the offing, Mr. Frantzius is called upon to do the "lion's" share of the work.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 31, 1911.

EMIL HOECHSTER

Emil Hoechster, a widely known German citizen of Chicago, will celebrate the 75th anniversary of his birth tomorrow. The celebrant, whose keen intellect remained untouched by the passing of years, can still engage in a rather heated debate when occasion arises.

Hoechster was born at Frankfort on the Main, June 1, 1836. Soon after his birth, his father's business connections necessitated a change of domicile, taking his family to Elberfeld. In 1849, his father accepted the position of an unsalaried lecturer at the University of Bern, Switzerland.



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GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 31, 1911.

Young Emil was then sent to Berlin to continue his education.

There, he attended the Joachimsthaler college, and thereafter, the University of Bonn, where he studied law. But in 1855 he decided upon a different career. Without consulting his parents, he joined a theatre company with which he came to New York. Dame Fortune was his companion, for the New York City Theatre Company engaged him to fill the vacancy of the "juvenile lover." It was there that he joined the organization of the United Turners of North America, whose distinguished member he remained to this day. The stage has held his interest until 1867, during the period of which he has given guest performances in all large cities throughout the land. He became a member of the Bernstein theatre company of St. Louis, Mo., in 1858, but terminated his connections with that company in 1861. He



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GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 31, 1911.

entered the First Missouri Regiment of volunteers, at the outbreak of the Civil War as turner - soldier. At his first chance, he entered the service of company K of the famous 24th Illinois Regiment of volunteers in the rank of a lieutenant.

Honorably discharged from the army after the conclusion of hostilities, Hoechster came to Chicago in 1865, where he married Miss Kaethchen Hand. The year following, he renounced the stage in order to accept the offer of the Staats - Zeitung to join its staff as city editor. However, he was no novice in that field any more, because while in St. Louis he was employed as journalist for the Westliche Post, and the Anzeiger Des Westens of that city. Later, he became intensely interested in the presidential



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Abendpost, May 31, 1911.

candidacy of General U. S. Grant, and devoted much of his time through 1868 in touring and delivering political speeches in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. In acknowledgement of his services, he was appointed Consul to Barmen, remaining there until 1875, when he returned to Chicago. Here he continued work in the field of politics. The Democrats indorsed him for Congress twice. In districts where Republican attitude predominated, he was beaten by small majority each time. He became assistant Sheriff in 1903, in which capacity he still functions.

Hoechster was first speaker of the Chicago Turn Community for a number of years, and has become an indispensable personality of the "Chicagoana"



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Abendpost, May 31, 1911.

society. He is an active member of the German Press Association of Chicago,
and also a member of various other societies.



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II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1911.

EMIL MANNHARDT

Death has taken Emil Mannhardt, one of the outstanding, citizens in our German population. He was one of the best known and highly esteemed newspapermen of this city. Seemingly in best of health, Mr. Mannhardt celebrated his 70th birthday only a few weeks ago. But a hidden malady, the presence of which was unknown to him, made its slow progress, until an acute attack made an immediate operation necessary. It was too late however, and death put an end to his intense suffering.

Heinrich Emil Mannhardt was the son of a Mennonite pastor, living in Danzig. It was there that he received his education, choosing the field of technical science as his vocation. Later, after coming to our shores, he discovered his real calling. He immigrated to America in 1866, becoming associated with the newspaper, The Philadelphia Democrat, four years later. He terminated his connection

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1911.

with that newspaper in order to become editor of the department of local news of the Baltimore Wecker. Duly recognized for his work he was offered the position of editor of the department of local news of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in 1872, thus becoming a member of the staff of that newspaper. Hardly had any time elapsed before he became manager of the editorial department of the Sunday issue of the same newspaper. Upon the death of Hermann Raster, he was called upon to manage the main editorial department, in which capacity he remained until 1899.

After he retired from active business life, Mr. Mannhardt became interested in the founding of the German-American Historical Society, functioning as its secretary until his death. His excellent services as editor of the Geschichtsblaetter, (Historical Magazine) published by the society, will be remembered for a long time.

DIE ABENDPOST, June 13th, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Franz Amberg dead.

One of Chicago's Well-Known Germans Departed.

Franz Amberg, 73 years of age died yesterday at his home, 507 Throop Street. For a half century he was a great leader in German affairs, his ambition and ability will be missed by all. He was born at Oberndorf, in the district of Aschaffenburg, where he was a cart-wright, learning the trade in his home town. He came to Chicago in 1857, where his uncle had settled previously in 1833. He proved to be a valuable addition to the German element, which at that time had a "hard row to hoe." He was a diligent, accomplished singer and became associated with the Frein Saenger Bunde (Liberal Singing Association,) besides, the vital political questions of the day proved to be of absorbing interest to him. When the Civil War was declared he joined the first cavalry regiment, which the State of Illinois organized for the Union Army and that he was valiant indeed, need hardly be mentioned. After that fratricidal quarrel he returned to Chicago and started a feed-store. About 1875 he became the owner of a livery stable, which he operated constantly. He was a co-founder of the Orpheus Song Club and started the organization "Male Choruses"

DIE ABENDPOST, June 13th, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

which participated in the great song festival of the North American Song-Association in 1881. In recognition of his accomplishments he was elected honorary member by the North American Song Association at their festival in Indianapolis, an honor which has never been bestowed upon anybody heretofore. He was also active in politics. Even in this branch he acquired recognition and success. For many years he was a member of the advisory board of the State Prison at Joliet; in 1889 he was elected City Recorder and two years later, Mayor Washburn appointed him to the post of City Collector. In 1892 the Republican party nominated him to the office of State Treasurer. That year, as we know, was not auspicious for the Republicans; Mr. Amberg greatly surpassed his rivals as far as votes are concerned but even he could not quite reach the goal.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 30, 1909.

GREIFENHAGEN WINS

School Commissioner Greifenhagen has succeeded in his protest against the decision of the School Board to omit exercise halls in the new schools. Assisted by Dr. M. Fattrich and school architect, D. H. Perkins, they obtained the repeal of the former resolution of the School Board.

It was decided to make additions in the buildings of halls, which can also be used for meetings. They will be 40 X 80 to 50 X 100 feet. They will be built strong enough, so that further floors can later be added.

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Abendpost, December 24, 1908

GERMAN

EMIL ZOTT DIES.

**THE OLD GERMAN DIRECTOR OF ASSOCIATION
CALLED TO HIS FATHERS**

From the old choral societies of Chicago a figure has disappeared, who for decades worked with joy for German song and German music, Mr. Emil Zott. For a number of years Mr. Zott has directed German choral societies in different sections of the city. Lately he had devoted himself to the teaching of music. Mr. Zott was 80 years old, but despite his age, he was vigorous and full of youthful energy. He leaves a daughter, the wife of the German high school teacher, Professor Hermann C. Ruff, and the funeral will take place from her home.

Chicago Record-Herald, July 27, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PRIEST CELEBRATES HIS 25TH YEAR IN CHURCH.

Rev. Alexis Grass, O. S. B., Well Known
Catholic Clergyman, Commemorates His Silver
Jubilee at St. Joseph's.

In the same church at Mill and Orleans Streets, where he was ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood twenty-five years ago and in the same parish school hall where a banquet was tendered him following the ordination, Rev. Alexis Grass, O. S. B., prior and director of St. Leander's College at Pueblo, Colorado, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday.

Father Grass is a child of St. Joseph's parish, where he was born in 1860, and it was in St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Church that he was ordained and where the celebration of his silver jubilee was held yesterday. Hundreds of his old school mates and friends of his early youth were in the large congregation which filled the church, when solemn high mass was celebrated at 10:30 in the morning by Rev. Mr. Grass.

Chicago Record-Herald, July 27, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Many Guests Present.

Mrs. Margaret Grass, mother of Rev. Mr. Grass is still a member of St. Joseph's parish, which was once the largest in Chicago, and lives at 343 Rush Street. Rev. Mr. Grass will remain in Chicago for several weeks during the vacation of the college with which he is connected.

The Abendpost, July 26, 1908.

JOHN WEIL, PIONEER DIES

WPA (IL) 1941.35279

Mr. John Weil, who after a ten years illness died in the family home, 109 Winchester Avenue, will be buried in Rosehill tomorrow morning.

Mr. Weil, was for many years, till he had to retire on account of ill health, president of the Weil Feather Company, 184 Fulton Street. He was born in Baden, , and came to the United States in 1852, a few decades later to Chicago.

Besides his wife, he is survived by four children.



Abendpost, July 3, 1908.

THE ALTGELD PLANK.

Various attempts of our present Democratic leaders, to dig out the good old political Altgeld plank, is showing, how human progress did not make any headway since Altgeld's time.

Let us repeat, what Altgeld then wrote and afterwards became a part of the democratic platform, adopted by the Democratic National Convention:

"We are particularly opponents of a government ruling with injunctions, as a new and dangerous form of oppression, whereby federal judges, disregarding the laws of the states and the rights of the citizens are becoming lawmakers, judges and law executors alike. We therefore approve the bill adopted by the U. S. Senate and soon to be submitted to the House of Representatives which concerns the contempt of court proceedings in Federal Courts and prescribes a jury trial in certain cases of contempt of court."

These sentences were spoken at a time, when radical elements ruled the Democratic Party as never before and as never since.

Unfortunately, the bill mentioned never passed the U. S. House of Representatives.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 11, 1908.

HEINRICH KENKEL, AN OLD CHICAGOAN, DIED IN MILWAUKEE.

Heinrich Kenkel, who died after a long illness, in the home of his daughter in Milwaukee, was one of the best known of the old Chicago Germans. Mr. Kenkel was born on January 27, 1825 in Bechta, Oldenburg, the son of a teacher. Shortly after his marriage to Albertine von Voll, the pupil of the composer Spohr, he joined the ranks of the Oldenburger, who helped the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1848, in their fight against Denmark. In Oldenburg proper he participated in a demonstration of art loving friends of liberty at the court theatre, after which he left for America. Having been a member of the stage for several years, he reported for military service at the beginning of the Civil War as a volunteer, but saw only active service, as captain of the 34th Wisconsin Infantry, whose Colonel was the former Prussian Artillery Lieutenant Fritz Annecke in the year 1863. After the war he returned to Chicago, and later became a representative of the M. L. Huck Malting Company. In 1893 he retired; five years later he celebrated with his wife their golden wedding. An excellent sense of humor, integrity and cleverness were his characteristics, which made him so popular generally. He always took part in German-American movements. Mr. Kenkel is survived by two of five children, Mrs. Schuttler and F. P. Kenkel, also one daughter in law, 13



Abendpost, June 11, 1908.

grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren. The grandchildren are Mrs. Captain von Kunowski in Darmstadt, Marquise Fred Spinola in Turin, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., in England and Henry Huck, children of his deceased older daughter Mrs. Klara Huck. After consecration of the body in the Gesu church in Milwaukee, the same will be brought to Chicago, and laid to rest beside his wife in St. Bonifacius Cemetery.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 24th, 1908

MRS. SOPHIE JACOBSEN DEAD

A noted leader in German society circles, Mrs. Sophie Jacobsen, 808 W. Chicago Avenue, died suddenly yesterday, stricken with heart failure.

Mrs. Jacobsen has been for years treasurer and member of a Free mason Lodge and was known all over Chicago for her oratorical ability. She was also the president of the Women's Society "Fortschritt."

Mrs. Jacobsen came to Chicago, when she was 28 years old and reached the age of 57. She is survived by her husband and three grown-up children.

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III D Die Abendpost, January 2, 1908.



GERMAN

DR. SENN DEAD.

At his home at 532 Dearborn Avenue, Dr. Nikolaus Senn died this afternoon, following a sickness of six weeks. Dr. Senn is of German parentage and was born in 1844 at Buchs (Switzerland). He came in 1853 with his parents to the United States, where they settled down at first in Ashford (Wisconsin).

After his graduation from High School he came to Chicago and studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College. He became house physician at the Cook County Hospital in 1868 and went in 1878 to Germany in order to acquire more medical knowledge at the University of Muenchen. He returned in 1880 to the United States and settled down as physician at Milwaukee (Wisconsin). He soon became a staff-surgeon of the Wisconsin State Militia. In 1893 he went to Chicago, where he became the chief surgeon at the St. Joseph Hospital. Also he belonged to the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital and became in 1898 surgeon-general with the 6th Army corps. As such he participated in the Spanish-American War and after its termination accepted the position of a professor at the Rush Medical College. Also he became a professor at the Chicago Poli-clinic and gave medical lectures at the University of



Die Abendpost, January 2, 1908.

Chicago.

The Federal Government sent Dr. Senn as representative to the International Physicians' Congress at Berlin in 1890 and then again in 1897 with the same mission to Moscow.

Dr. Senn was a productive and successful author in the field of surgery, bacteriology and tuberculosis. The library of Dr. Senn has a great variety of rare medical books.

Dr. Senn has been one of the best physicians of this century and at the same time was a noble character of fine intellectual qualities. He is survived by a widow and two sons, who are also doctors.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, December 24, 1907

DEATH OF MR. E. F. L. GAUSS

At the age of 65 years Mr. Ernst F. L. Gauss, Assistant Librarian of the Public Library died yesterday of pneumonia. Chicago loses one of its great pioneers, who always fought at the front to defend German ways and customs, to stand for German ideals and also to defend his adopted country in times of danger with his life. The deceased could be seen at all the greater festivals of the Germans at Chicago. He was a good speaker and valued as a poet for festival poems and prologues.

He was one of the best known members of the Schwaben Club and belonged to the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., the Order of Royal Arcanum and the National Union. He was married to Miss Henriette Stehlein and had seven children, of which five are still alive.

Mr. Gauss has been honored by the German Emperor with the Crown Order of the fourth class.



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Mr. Gauss was born in 1842 in Stuttgart and lost his parents early in life. He came to the United States of America at the age of 17. In the battle for the maintenance of the Union, he joined the New York Infantry Regiment and got his honorable leave in 1863. He studied Theology at a Protestant institution in Missouri and finished his study at an English institution in Ohio and had charge of the conduct of the Parish at Bunker Hill, Illinois in the year 1870. He went to Zurich in 1874 to complete his studies as a Pastor from 1875 to 1878. He returned to his adopted country as a Pastor of Galena, Illinois.

He came to Chicago in 1880 and got a federal position and also occupied himself with work in literature. Seven years later he joined the local Public Library and advanced to first Assistant Librarian.

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Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1907.

GERMAN

EDWARD MUENSTER DIES

Edward Muenster, died from heart attack yesterday, after a six month's illness. An old veteran of the 24th Illinois Volunteer Regiment, he served with honor in the Civil War, and was wounded in the battle of Chattanooga. Born in Baden in 1832, he came to America in 1854, and was active here for forty-two years in the Post Office.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 14, 1907.

WILLIAM VOCKE DEAD.

One of the best known German-Americans of Chicago, William Vocke, passed away yesterday. A heart attack ended a career, which, in respect to love for the country of his birth and everything that is German, and the adherence to his adopted country, could serve as example to all Americans of German extraction. A seemingly not very dangerous throat malady, which attacked him a year ago, compelled Mr. Vocke to remain in bed last Thursday. After an improvement in his condition yesterday morning, all of a sudden in the afternoon, a relapse occurred, and by evening he was already dead. William Vocke was born on April 4th, 1839 in Minden, Westphalia, the son of a high government official. After his father's death, as a 17 year old youth, alone in the world, Vocke went to New York, and soon afterwards, in the year 1851 to Chicago. His first occupation was that of a carrier for the Illinois Staats Zeitung, but the ambition of the clever young man was directed towards something higher, and he studied law in his leisure hours. The acquaintanceship with Professor Henry Booth who at that time was one of the best known jurists of Chicago, proved of great advantage to him because he interested himself in the highly talented youth. After a few years, Mr. Vocke obtained a position as collector with the Real Estate firm Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., but soon the Civil War broke out, and Vocke joined the Northern army. Having participated

Abendpost, May 14, 1907.

in a number of battles, he retired from the army as a captain, returned to Chicago, again entered the services of the newspaper for which he worked as a carrier, but this time as a local editor. Later he accepted a position with the city police. Previously he finished his law education and in the year 1867 passed his examination to become a member of the bar. He began to practice in 1869. In the year 1870 he was elected to the legislature, and made a name for himself through the issuance of a decree. The "Burnt Record Act" necessitated on account of the big fire in Chicago. He also took part in 1872 at the extra session of the Legislature.

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1907.

ALTGELD'S MEMORIAL

The memory of John Peter Altgeld is still fresh in Chicago. In a meeting held yesterday he was celebrated as a man of the people, as a fighter for the rights of the masses against the powerful and rich capitalists, grafters and oppressors. Mayor Dunne, one of the speakers said: This is the first time that in Chicago the memory of a politician is honored five years after his death.

More than a thousand persons were present at the celebration at the Garrick Theater at Randolph Street. Shortly after 2 P. M. the meeting was opened by Daniel L. Cruice. Pastor Thomas E. Cox preached the sermon and the choir of the Sinai Temple sung the Choral "Lead Kindly Light", a favorite song with the deceased. The Chairman presented Mr. Alschuler as the first speaker. Mr. Cruice emphasized in his speech that Altgeld was a pioneer of his time, a deep thinker, who in his political career in the State of Illinois found many problems he had to solve.

He attracted largely the younger elements and soon had a great number of followers who agitated for higher ideals and the virtues of citizenship.

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No practical politicians were among them. True love for right and his citizens, gave the principal indications of his character. One of his followers accepted the invitation to make a speech at this memorial. Mr. Samuel Alschuler introduced by him and who was welcomed with great applause, made the following speech;

We are here not only to honor the dead but also to judge his deeds after the short time of five years. The noble character under the great influence of his loving wife shines from the darkness of the past. I will not explain how Altgeld, as the son of a German farmer, has found his way as a railway worker, teacher, lawyer, States Attorney, Judge and Governor, and retired to private life, died as a poor man, but his indefatigable work for the elevation of humanity was fought and envied in the most bitter and poisonous manner. He was called a dreamer by his opponents, an idealist, but the world's progress and progressive development have been based only on the action of such men like Altgeld. His creative mind has assisted in improving impracticable conditions. Many stately buildings for the best of suffering humanity, give a striking proof of his work. "I have no children" he once said to me, and I consider these **buildings** as my children, to give the coming generations my blessings." Some of his greatest social reforms

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GERMANAbendpost, Mar. 11, 1907

were the Parole System, the Asylum for the Insane in Bartonville, the clinic for Incurables in Pecopia. The education of the masses by the development of the schools and education institutions, was one of his principal objects.

Altgeld's idea was that the working masses, on account of economic contributions, are entitled to special consideration. The world could not exist without the working power of the masses, and their evolution should be promoted in the interest of culture. He was a fighter for mankind and humanity. He was a guide of the people and pardoner of several criminals for humanity's sake. He was called John Pardon Altgeld, though he always stood for public order and maintenance of the law. Not by cruel force, but by educational enlightenment should the evolution of the masses take place. He was against all graft and corruption and made enemies of the crafty politicians. He often said that capitalism makes the law, and corruption is its means. He represented the city in the fight against the charters and concessions for the utilities. His ideals were truth, human love and hard work. After the finish of the speech the choir of the Sinai ensemble sang the hymn by Gaul, "No Shadows Beyond", and then Mayor Dunne was introduced as second speaker. Mayor Dunne said, I am proud, having the opportunity to contribute to the honor shown this man. The remembrance for the dead will

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1907.

survive for many generations. I had the pleasure of knowing the deceased personally, and his good qualities. His sympathy always was on the side of the poor and the oppressed, and he fought for them in word and deed. He was the enemy of the racketeers and regarded them as the enemies of the people. He proved his great courage in the pardon of the anarchists and his reasons created a great excitement in the whole world. His great courage was also displayed at another occasion, when President Cleveland, without demand of city or state authorities, sent federal troops to Chicago to suppress riots. Altgeld put in an energetic protest against this unlawful action. His stainless honesty is shown at another occasion. When he was elected as Governor he was independently rich, but when he got into financial difficulties he refused a bribe of half a million dollars. A few years later he died as a poor man.

He fought for the liberty of the small Boer Republic against the greediness of the British. He died in the battle for humanity. Nobody has been more abused and suspected in the State of Illinois than John Peter Altgeld because he fought the power of capitalism. Many of his enemies of the capitalistic group, who died, are forgotten, but his memory shines in a brilliant light and the best inscription for

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1907.

his memorial should be " the friend of the masses".

The whole meeting stood up and sang, "America", and as a last speaker Mr. Charles A. Towne, National Congressman of New York was introduced. He made the following speech:

"It is the sacred duty of all acquaintances of Altgeld to oppose the abuses of his enemies upon the memory of the dead. There has been a great change in public opinion after his death, and this great meeting five years afterwards is an important sign of the times. His views, "Equal rights for all, Privileges for none," must be maintained. During his office he was a fearless opponent of all privileges and craft. He was only led by his conviction for right, and when he signed the pardon of the anarchists he knew that he had to give up his political ambition for the senate, but he did not hesitate, ignoring the consequences.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 5th, 1907.

ADOLPH MUELLER DEAD.



One of the best-known old German settlers, Mr. Adolph Mueller died to-day after a short illness of pneumonia at the age of 71 years in his home 591 La Salle Avenue. He came to Chicago in 1852 and was the first street car conductor in Chicago. As a true Republican, he took an active part in politics and was elected as a Deputy Sheriff and later as an Assessor and finally as a collector for North Town. After having managed a saloon for some time he joined the police force and served 18 years in the old police court at East Chicago Avenue. Finally he was an usher at the court of Judge Kersten.

He was one of the oldest members of the Chicago Turner Club and also was a member of the Senefeld Liederkrantz, the Knights of Pythias and the Lessing Lodge of the Freemasons. The funeral takes place under their supervision next Thursday, 2 P. M. from the North side temple.

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Abendpost, March 1, 1907

WILHELM RAPP (husband of
Mdme. Schumann Heink)

This forenoon in his residence 220 Cass Avenue, Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, died in the midst of his beloved ones. The news does not come unexpectedly but will be sadly received by all Germans in the U. S. A. Hardening of the arteries put an end to the life of the worthy old man. His life was a busy and stormy one. He was born as the son of a Swabian clergyman on July 14, 1828 at Linden on the Bodensee in the Bavarian territory, but lived during his youth in the village of Goppingen in the Swabian Alps. He was destined for a clerical career and studied at a college at Tuebingen. The quiet peace of the time has been destroyed by the storm of the Revolution of 1848.

When just finishing boyhood, the clergyman's son distinguished himself by the depth of his conviction and power of speech, and he was chosen as a delegate for the people's meeting at Reutlingen. In 1849, as an armed insurgent with a group of other students of Thuringen, they moved into Baden to join the troops



GERMAN

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GERMAN

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of the Revolutionists to fight against the government's invading army. After the suppression of the rebellious army he deserted with others to Switzerland, where he found employment as teacher of Hanz Canton, Granbuenden. In the summer of 1850 he returned home, where he was arrested and held prisoner at Hohenasperg. He was freed the following year by the court of assizes at Ludwigshafen.

His political convictions did not permit him to remain in Germany and he immigrated to the United States and landed in Philadelphia in the summer of 1852 where he made his living as a workman for another year. The Philadelphia Turner Club, of which he was a member, sent him in 1853 as their representative, to the Cleveland convention, and he was elected as editor of their Union publication. Three years he served in this position and resided in Cincinnati during the years of 1855-56.

Together with Fritz Hessawick he took great interest in the movement for the Abolitionists. He also made the acquaintance of Anton Caspar Helsing and



Abendpost, March 1, 1907

he participated in the organization of the Republican Party, which led to the Civil War.

He was called to Baltimore in 1857 to take over the editorship of the Wecker (Awakener). Immediately after the beginning of the Civil War between the North and the South the office of the Wecker was stormed and destroyed. Rapp was driven out of town. The entrance of General Benjamin Butler into Baltimore would have made it possible for Rapp to return but he found his sphere of activity destroyed and accepted the offer to join the publication of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which was conducted by Mr. A. C. Hesing, as financial editor, and by Mr. Lorenz Brentano as chief editor. Rapp remained in Chicago as second editor until the end of the Civil War and then returned to Baltimore to again edit the Wecker. He remained there till 1872. He came back to Chicago, having married, meanwhile, a nurse, who attended him during a recent illness.

By the death of Mr. Hermann Raster the management of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 1, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

was transferred to Rapp and he has become a principal figure among the Germans in Chicago. He has made many friends by his honesty and loyalty and earned the respect of all. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gesine Rapp and four children. Mrs. Emilie Rapp Kemper (Milwaukee), Mrs. Frieda Rapp Ruhstraat, Wilhelm Rapp (married to Mrs. Schumann Heink) Mrs. Mathilde Rapp Loehrlaut.

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GERMAN



Abendpost. February 26th, 1907.

"WELL KNOWN GERMAN DIED."

One of the best known Germans of Chicago died yesterday in his residence, 2814 Archer Avenue in the person of John L. Thurn. He was born in Bavaria in the year 1841 and came to Chicago as a boy at the age of 15 years. In the year 1865 he established himself in the Dry Goods business, which he managed up to 1884. Since then he busied himself in the Real Estate business and as a representative of Insurance and Building corporations.

Mr. Thurn was a zealous Lutheran and participated in the founding of several churches and cemeteries. Nine children, five sons and four daughters survive him. The funeral takes place this forenoon at 10 o'clock from the place of mourning to the Church of the Holy Cross, 31st and Center Avenue. The interment takes place in the Concordia cemetery.

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GERMAN

Abendpost Jan. 23, 1907

DEATH OF A VETERAN

One of the best known German war veterans of Chicago, George Heinzmann, has gone. He was born Nov. 27, 1840 at Malterdingen in Baden, came to the United States of America at the age of ten and attended school in Chicago. He later joined the technical department of a newspaper and also was a member of the Chicago Turner Club. In 1862 he joined the Illinois Volunteer Regiment and went through the Civil War, where he showed great bravery and was wounded 3 times. He was promoted to the rank of a major. After the war he joined the police force and was the lieutenant and gymnastic master of the whole department. About 25 years ago he left the police department to become an agent and established himself at La Salle near Madison St. in the wine business. Later he moved to Fifth Avenue and Randolph St. He conducted this business till the end of the 1890's; lived for some time in the Soldiers Home at Danville and returned to Chicago to retire to private life. He also belonged to the Hancock Post No. 560 and the Veterans' Club of the 82nd regiment. He leaves a widow and 3 children.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 24, 1906.

TO THE LAND OF THE SHADOWS

Dr. Hermann Stein, a good friend and fighting pal of the deceased Karl Schurz, died yesterday at the age of 80 years in his home at 1761 Magnolia Avenue. Dr. Stein was practicing for many years in St. Louis and Denver; twelve years ago he retired and moved to Chicago. But up to a short time ago he was very active in the literary world.

He leaves two children Dr. Otto J. Stein and Miss Pauline Stein.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, December 1, 1906.

JOHN EHLERT DEAD.

WAS A WELL-KNOWN VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN.

In his home at 178 Seminary Avenue died today after a long illness of stomach cancer the well-known newspaperman, John Ehlert.

John Ehlert came from an old Prussian officers' family. He was born 58 years ago in Luebeck as the 11th of 17 children and received a very good school education. After his graduation he went to Berlin where he took up journalism. In the year 1873 he emigrated to the United States and soon came to Chicago where he, with the exception of a few years in Milwaukee worked steadily with the press.

He transferred more than 20 years ago to the English Press and had the reputation of being the cleverest reporter of Chicago. For about 15 years he made the Real Estate Market his speciality. He was "Real Estate Editor" for the Times Herald and Inter-Ocean until his illness made it impossible for him. Besides he was also contributor to other papers, chiefly the "Beet Sugar Gazette."

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GERMAN



Abendpost, December 1, 1906

OTTO YOUNG DEAD
THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN-AMERICAN CAPITALIST
DIED AT HIS COUNTRY ESTATE

After a sickness of only two weeks the well-known Chicago Merchant Prince, Otto Young died yesterday at his country home in Lake Geneva. His death came unexpectedly even to his nearest relatives, although Mr. Young was ailing for several years already. His wife and his daughters, Mrs. Byron F. Hobart, Mrs. Lawrence Heyworth, Mrs. S. K. Martin and Mrs. L. G. Kaufmann were at his death-bed. The funeral will be held Monday at the Oakwoods Cemetery and will be held privately. Rev. W. O. Waters will hold a mourning service at the residence, 2032 Calumet Avenue.

Otto Young was born in Elberfeld on December 20th, 1844, and died when nearly 62 years old. As a five-year old boy he lost his father who was an architect, and a few years later his mother died. The fourteen year old Otto was sent to relatives in New York and attended first, for one year, the Military School in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He then returned to New York where he worked in a cigar store for \$3.00 a week. By his economy he



Abendpost, December 1, 1906

saved from these small wages a small sum that enabled him to start in 1861 a jewelry business. He developed the business and sold it after six years profitably and became a travelling salesman for a New York firm. At the time of the great fire he came to Chicago. His sharp eye recognized at once the great possibilities of this city as an industrial center and so he founded in the building at 149 - 151 State Street, a jewelry wholesale house. When in 1885 the Fair was incorporated Mr. Young bought for \$100,000 one half of the stock and took over personally the management of this enterprise, which grew under his able hand to its present height. About a year ago he retired from business.

Mr. Young left a large fortune, which is estimated at \$20,000,000 and consists in a large part of real estate in the city.

Since the death of his son Otto, Mr. Young gave great care to welfare institutions. In memory of his son he erected for \$100,000 an addition to



Abendpost, December 1, 1906

the Home for Incurables at 55th Street and Ellis Avenue, and has since paid for the upkeep of this department. Also for other welfare institutions and purposes he had an open hand.

Mr. Young married his wife in 1867 in New Orleans. Her maiden name was Murphy and she came from Virginia. During the last years he spent much of his time in Lake Geneva. Last year he sold his interest in the Fair to Mrs. Auguste Lehmann. He belonged to the Directors of the First National Bank and the Chicago City Railway Company. •

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Abendpost, November 14, 1906

GERMAN

Noble Life Ended - Founder and
Sister Superior of the St. Vincent
Orphanage Has Died

Sister Mary Julia, the founder and sister superior of the St. Vincent Orphan home at LaSalle and Superior Streets, who was very popular on account of her charity and willingness to help, has died at the age of 48 years, after a short illness. The now deceased, whose former name was Sophie Woelfel, was born in Baden, Germany and came at the age of 6 with her parents to the United States, first to Dayton in the State of Ohio. At the age of 15 years she entered the Convent of the Charitable Sisters of the St. Vincent De Paul Order in Emitsburg, Md. and has since that time devoted her life to the charitable work of this order. She was the founder of the St. Vincent Orphan Home of this city, which under her supervision grew so well, that she was transferred to the St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore where she made a name for herself by the foundation of the Water Cure Sanitarium. When this work was completed, Sister Mary Julia was transferred to the Boys' Orphanage in Syracuse, N. Y., and when the Sister Superior of the St. Vincent Orphanage died, she was called back to Chicago to replace her. Sister Mary Julia accomplished also the erection of a Maternity Hospital in connection with the Orphan Home and built a summer home for Homeless

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II D 4

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 14, 1906

Infants in Park Ridge, Illinois.

The obsequies for the deceased will take place tomorrow at the Holy Name Cathedral

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 14th, 1906.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Julius Goldzier, the chairman of the Chicago Turngemeinde Committee that leads the movement for introduction of the Postal Savings System has received a letter from Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, in which the support of this organization is promised. The National Representative Foss of this City wrote to Mr. Goldzier, that in a Labor Day speech in 1897 or 1898 he declared himself in favor of introduction of Postal Savings Banks and that he still maintains his view point.

Also from many other sides the Committee has received satisfying letters.

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Abendpost, June 28th, 1906.

WILLIAM BOLDENWECK NOMINATED AS ASSISTANT TREASURER.

After the nomination of Fred. Busse as Postmaster of Chicago, it was announced from Washington that William Boldenweck has been nominated as Assistant Treasurer. In German circles this has caused much pleasure. The nomination is the result of an understanding between the Illinois Senators Cullum and Hopkins. The office had already been offered to Robert M. Simon, the former Real Estate Registrar but had been refused. Mr. Boldenweck is Secretary and Treasurer of the Brookman Manufacturing Company and has been in the mason and Real Estate business. He is 55 years old and was born in Bettingen, Bavaria and came to Chicago with his parents at the age of 3 years. He learned the plumbing business but was employed later as a bookkeeper.

He was Mayor of Lake View before it was annexed to Chicago. He also served as a drainage Commissioner and member of the Schoolboard. He is a member of the Germania Men's Choir, the Swaben Club and other social and business associations. He lives in the Lessing Apartment House.

ABENDPOST, May 1st, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN JACOB ALTPETER
FORMER ALDERMAN AND POLITICIAN
DEAD.

John Jacob Altpeter, who played a prominent role in local politics in the eighties died suddenly in his residence at 756 Ogden Avenue. In the year 1879 he was elected alderman of the 19th ward on the Socialist ticket and he remained in office for two terms.

In the year 1889 he was elected member of the Drainage Administration as representative of the Workmen on the Independent ticket, an office he held for six years. A heart attack ended his life. His funeral will take place next Thursday noon from the home. He was born in 1831 in Bischmisheim in Germany and came to Chicago 1866, where he established a jewelry store at 801 S. Halsted Street. He is survived by a widow and six children.



GERMAN

Abendpost, April 30th, 1906.

DR. H. KIRSCHSTEIN DIED.

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN GERMAN DOCTORS DIED AT AN ADVANCED AGE.

Dr. Hermann Kirschstein died yesterday in his residence, 2941 S. Park Avenue, at the age of 77 years.

He had graduated from the University of Heidelberg and then emigrated. He had lived since in Chicago and 40 years ago he built the house, in which he died yesterday.

Fifteen years ago he retired. Dr. Kirschstein was a very well known personality in German circles and a regular guest at the festivals of the "old Settlers." Two sons Albert and William survive him. The funeral will take place at the cemetery "Graceland."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, February 10th, 1906.

CALLED BY DEATH.

After a long and serious illness Prof. George Jenssen, the founder and manager of the Northwest Business College, died at his residence, 1067 Milwaukee Avenue, at the age of 62 years. His death is felt very deeply by numerous pupils, who respected in him a teacher of profound knowledge with rich experience and an amicable, fatherly friend. Prof. Jenssen sacrificed himself to an indefatigable sense of duty and restless activity in the service and management of the institution. He worked for the benefit and success of the college with all his strength until exhausted, he broke down with nervous prostration and was forced to take a rest from which he never recovered.

Prof. Jenssen descended from an old Hamburg patriotic family and came to the United States about 30 years ago. He worked at his profession in New York, San Francisco, and other cities and founded in 1892 the Northwest Business College in Chicago, which developed to its present prominence through his management. The work of the institution has not suffered any interruption by the illness and death of Prof. Jenssen and has carried on as usual.

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III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, January 16, 1906.

CONSUL BLUTHARDT DEAD

The American Consul, Dr. Theo. J. Bluthardt died in Germany. He was one of the best known German-Americans of Chicago. Born in Neurenburg, West Prussia, July 24, 1837, Mr. Bluthardt as a young man came to Chicago, where he studied medicine in the years 1859-1861; finished his studies in Berlin, Germany, and returned to Chicago at the beginning of the Civil War. He participated in the war as an assistant doctor of the First Cavalry Regiment of Illinois; has been severely wounded at Lexington and was later doctor of the garrison at Alton, Illinois, till the end of the war. He then returned to Chicago, where he practised as a doctor. He was a county doctor in the years 1866-1869; in the County Council 1869-1871; member of the school board 1873-1876; again county doctor 1879;1884; and again on the school board 1892-1895.

As a member of the board he accomplished a great service for German education in the public schools. He married in the year 1862, Miss Auguste Roettecken of St. Louis, and had four children by her in the course of a happy matrimony, three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Emma Colder; the sons live in St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Pittsburg. In 1903 he was nominated as Consul at Burmen, Germany.



Abendpost, January 8, 1906.

WILHELM FROOST HAS BEEN BURIED TODAY.

From the house of mourning, 417 Dearborn Avenue, the body of Wilhelm Froost accompanied by a great number of followers has been laid to rest this afternoon. Mr. Froost died last Friday in the home of his sister, Mrs. Adelina Dietze, in Winona, Minnesota. He was there on a visit and died, at the age of 68 years. He came from Elberfeld and as he was the seventh son, King Frederic Wilhelm III chose to be his godfather. When he was ten years old his parents immigrated to the United States of America and later he took up his residence in Chicago and founded a liquor business under the firm name of Wm. Froost and Company, which developed to some importance.

Several years ago Mr. Froost retired to private life. He was very well respected in large circles and his death is a great loss not only for the local Germans but also for great masses of the poor, who lose their benefactor. He leaves his wife and a daughter, Miss Louise Froost, three sisters, and a brother.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, December 11th, 1905.

GEORGE A. WEISS DEAD.
FOUNDERER OF THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.

After eight weeks of illness, the well known German business man, Mr. George A. Weiss died in his home last night at the age of 52 years. He was born in Frankenthal, Rheinpfalz and came to the United States thirty years ago.

He settled in Chicago in the malt business and formed later on the American Malt Company, over which he presided till his death. His wife, nee Schneider, and his daughter are his survivors.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 1, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302,5

DUNCAN AND ALTGELD

The Historical Society of Cook County will receive next Tuesday two oil paintings of two former governors of Illinois.

Miss Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, of Davenport, Iowa, will donate the painting of her grandfather, Joseph Duncan, and Mr. Joseph S. Martin has ordered a picture to be painted of Mr. John P. Altgeld for the Society.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, November 19, 1905.

GENERAL PETER OSTERHANS THANKS THE NATIONAL UNION.

In appreciation of the support given General Peter Osterhans, which the German-American National Union had given last winter to the General in their petition to Congress and which resulted in his being put on the pensioners' list of the regular army with the rank of a Major General, the old warrior sent the following telegram to the president of the National Union, Dr. C. E. Hexamer. The telegram was sent from Bonn and is dated October 14. The contents read:

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you and the friends for the fine support on my account, which I shall appreciate for all time. Success has been achieved by close cooperation of the German people of the states. Your courageous and capable activity to unite the German-Americans also in matters of general interest will effect its justified influence on the trend of the times. The ideal goal of your problem is grand and beautiful, but many difficulties will present themselves, among them, indifference for idealistic causes without monetary advantages. The temptations in the country of plenty, for the adventurer, are very great and the danger for the German-American to assimilate himself with those adventurers and easy money makers is imminent. In time they forget



Abendpost, November 19, 1905.

their descent and even their mother tongue and the children may be lost to German views altogether. The language is the soul of the people. Whoever wants to know a country must first learn its language. The German national character embodies truth, courage, and faithfulness. History has shown this 2,000 years ago and still shows it today. Family ties are still sacred and the parents work for the ethical education of the children. If they make their own way in the world, accompanied by the blessings of their parents, they will develop into active and capable members of society. They are the supporters of German nationality, the fighters for the honor of the entire population in peace and war."

The General concluded to return to the United States in the Spring.

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3) Abendpost, October 15th, 1905.

III C



GERMAN

PASTOR SEVERINGHANS DEAD.

THE EMINENT GERMAN LUTHERAN THEOLOGIAN DIED AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Pastor Dr. J. D. Severinghans died yesterday after a short illness in his home 439 N. Ashland Avenue and a life rich on work and activity has ended. He was born near Severinghansen, Hannover and came to the U. S. of America at the age of 15 in 1849. He took up the study of theology at the Wittenberg Seminary in Springfield, Ohio. In 1881 he was ordained as a clergyman and acted in German Lutheran parishes in St. Paris, Urbana, Wakefield, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Oswego, N. Y. In 1873 he came to Chicago and functioned at the Trinity and St. Marcus congregation.

For some time he was president of the German theological seminary and edited the Lutheran Church Friend and later the Chicago Flag. His publications in German and English had much success, especially a catechism, the "Formulary", "The Blessing," "Salvation Lessons," first and second book for Sunday Schools. "Lively Songs", "Scent of the Palms," "Christian Beneficence" "Dayspring."

Abendpost, July 2, 1904

CARL G. ROESSLER DEAD

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Mr. Carl Gottlieb Roessler, Manager and Partner of the Bismarck Hotel and of the Bismarck Garden and also co-partner of the Hotel Kaiserhof, became ill last Monday and died last night, leaving his wife and two children. He was born in Langenburg, Wuerttemberg in 1852, and came at the age of thirty-two years to Chicago. He was affiliated with the restaurant trade, founded several restaurants, and in 1894, he entered into a partnership with the Bismarck Hotel Company founded by the Eitel Brothers. He became the business manager of this successful enterprise. His restless activity made him participate also in the Hotel Kaiserhof, that was founded last year by his nephew, Carl Roessler, Jr.

The deceased was a member of the Lessing Lodge, the Standard Lodge, No. 194, K. of P. the Schwabenverein, and many more societies.

Abendpost, July 1, 1904

GERMAN



JOSEPH MIEHLE DEAD

Mr. Joseph Miehle, known as "Joe" Miehle, died suddenly at the age of fifty-nine years. With him the German society, in general, and the "Schwabenverein" in particular, loses one of its strong honest supports. Born in 1845 in Neufra, Riedlingen County, Wuerttemberg he came at twenty years of age to America and to Chicago. He became, after trying several different occupations, an inn keeper and stayed in this capacity until his death. To the "Schwabenverein" he belonged for twenty-five years and was always one of its most honored and most popular members. He was a brother of the Lessing Lodge, No. 557 A. F. & A. M. member of the Sharpshooter Club and other societies.....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 2, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302-2

WELL-KNOWN GERMAN DEAD.

Again death took away a well-known German, Mr. John C. W. Rhode, 317 Rush Street. Born in 1854 in Holstein, Mr. Rhode came in 1869 to Chicago where he soon participated in public life. He was one of the founders of the German-American Republican Central Club. During the administration of Mc Kinley he was Collector of Revenue in Alaska. At the present time he was employed at the municipal office for Public works.

He leaves his wife and seven children.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, February 22, 1904

HEINRICH MERKER DEAD

At his residence 1234 Wellington Street died this morning Mr. Heinrich Merker, a man who was widely acquainted and popular in German artistic and social circles as only few can be.

Heinrich Merker, born in 1858, and son of well-to-do parents at Rothenburg on the Saale, received an excellent school education. After serving as a one-year volunteer at the guards-dragoon regiment in Berlin, he followed his love for the dramatic art, took a course at the Leipzig Stage School and became an actor. After playing for several years at different theatres in Austria and Hungary he came to America in 1884, and accepted an engagement with Isenstein and Collmer in Milwaukee. In the following year he moved to Chicago where Editor Witte in Ottawa engaged him as editor for the "Central Illinois Wochenblatt". Two years later he joined the staff of the "Staats-Zeitung", with which concern he was connected for about twelve years. In 1898 he moved to Davenport with

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Abendpost, February 22, 1904

GERMAN



the expectation that it would be possible for him to bring to the stage his composition of the "Blackhawk War". These hopes he could not realize. Merker returned to Chicago and became a member of the Staff of the "Abendpost".

The deceased was a man of the most amiable and polite ways of conduct, and these forms corresponded with the honest, duty bound character of Merker.

He leaves his wife, and three children at the age of six - eleven years. His body will be cremated, according to his own wishes, so that his family can bury his ashes in his beautiful homeland.

Abendpost, January 14, 1904

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHRISTOPH HOTZ DIED.

At the age of 62 years Mr. Christoph Hotz died yesterday. His death makes a big gap in the circles of the public spirited, energetic Germans of the city.

Being a trained technician he took, in former years, a vital interest in the private Manual Trade School which was erected on Michigan Avenue near 12th Street and which flourished successfully, but that now belongs to the University of Chicago. He was a member of the administrative board of the University before its reorganization by Dr. Harper. In the early Eighties he was a member of the Municipal Board of Education, and under Mayor Swift he was one of the ablest members of the Civil Service Board.

Mr. Hotz was also a member of the administrative board of the Lewis Institute. Born in Wertheim, Baden, he received an excellent education which enabled him at the age of 17 years to enter the Technical College at Carlstruhe. After graduation he went to Switzerland to gain practical knowledge of machine construction. In Wintherthur he entered the machine factory of Gebrueder

Abendpost, January 14, 1904

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sulzer; several improvements in the construction of their steam engines was his work. The wanderlust brought him in 1866 to America, and in the same year to Chicago. After being for a short time a silent partner of P. W. Gates and Company, he opened his own factory in the Yates Building, corner Randolph and Canal Streets.

In 1868 he married Catharine Schuettler, the daughter of the coach manufacturer, Peter Schuettler. He entered the factory of his father-in-law as technical adviser and later became his business partner. Later he also participated in bigger business enterprises and was until his death a director of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. His wife died four years ago. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Ream and a son, Robert S. Hotz.



Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1902.

THE HARVEST OF DEATH.

Mr. Friedrich Burcky, the oldest Free-Mason of the city, one of the founders and honorary members of the Germania Lodge and possessor of the highest titles and honorary positions of the free masonic order had to follow the death's procession at the high age of 86 years. The mortal **remains** of the deceased will be accompanied tomorrow to the Oakwood Cemetery and interred there with free masonic rites. The deceased was one of the eldest German settlers of Chicago. Born on June 9, 1814 at Gelnhausen, Hesse-Cassel, he came with his parents in the thirties from Le Havre to New Orleans. Later he found an asylum with his older brother Jacob who had emigrated before him and who had settled on a farm in Hennepin in Henry County. In 1840 Friedrich Burky moved to Chicago as a baker, and later bought the A. Bastow Bakery, established in 1860 in company with his brother Daniel the first cafe in Chicago, became owner of a vinegar factory and of a distillery in Joliet. After the great fire he succeeded in the real estate business and obtained riches and esteem. His wife, the oldest daughter of the famous musician Nicolaus Berdel died in 1858, leaving him with five children.



GERMAN

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III B 2

II A 2 Abendpost, October 6, 1902.

CARL C. MOELLER DEAD

At the age of 63 years Carl C. Moeller, one of the oldest and best known members of the Board of Trade was called away by death. Born in 1839 in Nordhausen he came in 1861 to Chicago. Here he devoted his full ability and desire of enterprise to the grain trade. Already a year after his arrival the twenty-three year old man became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was one of the singers who founded the "Germania Maennerchor."

During the final years he speculated in mines and became the owner of rich gold mines in Alaska. He died of a heart attack and leaves no children.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 1, 1902.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SILVER-JUBILEE

Yesterday a quarter of a century was passed since Pastor Ludwig Lochner followed the call of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church. Of course the day should not go by without recognition by the Parish members and they arranged for their highly esteemed pastor a festival service at which Pastor Engelbrecht delivered the sermon.

After the service the treasurer of the Parish handed a considerable money gift to the minister and also the Church organizations presented him with honorary gifts. Pastor Ludwig Lochner was born on April 7, 1842, in Nuremberg and came in 1849 with his parents to America. In 1864 he became a pastor, remaining until 1867 in Richton, Illinois, then for ten years in Richmond, Virginia. In August, 1877 he was called to his present parsonage. During his 38 year-career not a single time was he prevented from preaching by illness. On November 18, 1864 he was married to Miss Louise Knab of Milwaukee. He is the father of eight children, of whom six are living, five daughters and one son.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 11, 1902.

TURNER VETERAN DIED.

After a long illness the capitalist and former flour dealer, Frank Schweinfurth died yesterday at his home 2124 W. Adams Street at the age of 64. Born in Wiesloch, Baden, he came as a 14 year old boy to the United States and in 1855 to Chicago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War following Lincoln's appeal he marched out with the first volunteers of the Turner Cadets. A few months later he joined the 24th (Hecker) Regiment. He became a Lieutenant but had the bad fortune to be put in a rebel prison where he had to stay for 18 months.

He leaves a wife and six children. He was a member of the Chicago Turngemeinde and belonged also to a number of Lodges and the "Grand Army."

IV
II B 2 d (2)
II A 2
I F 3

I F 5 Abendpost, March 12, 1902.

GERMAN



JOHN P. ALTGELD DEAD.

John P. Altgeld, Ex-Governor of Illinois and at his time the most popular, later the most persecuted and most hated man in the State, has died this morning at the Monroe Hotel at Joliet. Last night he held at the Opera House of said town before a numerous audience a long and passionate speech in the interest of the South African Boers. When leaving the stage he broke down between the side curtains and the doctors declared his condition as hopeless. The deathly sick man was brought to the above said hotel where he died shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

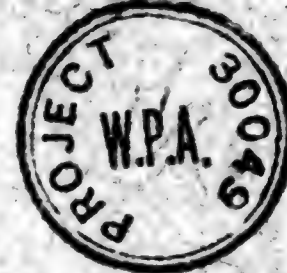
Johann Peter Altgeld was born on December 30th, 1847 in Selters, Hesse-Nassau, as the son of a gardener. Two years later the family emigrated to the United States and settled down in Richland County, Ohio, where Altgeld grew up, received a scanty school education and was at an early age compelled to help with farm and garden work. Sixteen years old he volunteered for the Civil War, at the end of which he endeavored to fill out the gaps in his education. During the winter months he gave instruction in County schools. In the Spring of 1869 he decided to go to the West. As he had no traveling money, he started his voyage by foot and came to East St. Louis with 15¢ in his



Abendpost, March 12, 1902.

pockets. In St. Louis he found work and earned enough to continue his voyage. He only came to Kansas City where he became ill. After his recovery he went to Savannah in Northwest Missouri where he found a position as School teacher. His idle hours he used for law studies and soon after being admitted to the Bar he became City-Attorney of Savannah and was later elected States Attorney. But it always seemed to him that Savannah was not the right territory for his ambitions and in 1875 he moved to Chicago. Here he soon made himself a name as an able lawyer, and by real estate speculations he succeeded financially.

In regard to party-politics Altgeld was always a Democrat. In 1884 he ran against the Republican Adams in the 4th Congressional District and was defeated by a small majority. For years later he was a candidate as a judge and was elected. Friends and enemies admit that his five years activity as judge formed the most glorious part of the public career of Altgeld. He distinguished himself not only by diligence, conscientiousness and impartiality, but also by outstanding jurisprudence and was honored by his colleagues by their selection as president of the judicial Board. During this time he published in the "North American Review" and other magazines a number of brilliant discussions about social political questions, which he later published in a book under the title "Live Questions."



Abendpost, March 12, 1902.

The most profound of these works occupies itself with the share of the Germans in the Civil War, respecting the salvation of the Union by their entry for the election of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1891 Altgeld retired as judge. When he was nominated as Candidate for the Governorship, he developed a systematic campaign such as Illinois has never seen before. But at this time he was already a very sick man. He did not care for the warnings of his doctors, and after his election went as an ailing man to Springfield. Besides he had many business worries that made him extremely nervous. So it came that as a governor he became everything but a success. In 1893 he lost most of his fortune, chiefly by the construction of the Unity Building at Dearborn Street, that was started at the wrong time. In the last year he entered the law firm of Darrow & Thompson as partners. Although steadily ailing the Ex-Governor until his last agitated the various aims that lay so close to his heart...

John P Altgeld had no children, he only leaves his widow who has been ailing for years.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Aug. 2, 1901.

ALTGELD'S MILLIONAIRES

Of the 246 wealthy gentlemen who have been invited to appear before the Tax Revision Board, at the instigation of ex-Governor Altgeld, only 111 appeared yesterday. The remainder did not consider it necessary to give the requested information or postponed the interview because of other important business which required their presence elsewhere. The examination of those who called, showed, that ex-Governor Altgeld's assumption that these gentlemen belong to the millionaire class, is a grave injustice, and several asserted that their cash reserves are actually less than \$100. Charles H. Mulliken, a real estate agent who resides at the Chicago Beach Hotel, swore, that he owns no bonds, mortgages, papers or, in fact, that he possesses nothing of value, and on April 1st of the current year he was devoid of any means whatsoever; absolutely broke. Similar testimony was given by several dozen ladies and gentlemen whose postal addresses are in the aristocratic districts..... A list of names and assessments follows all in the lower brackets from \$1,000 to \$54,717, and average of \$12,695 for the eleven who are listed. This was indeed a fiasco (failure) for ex-Governor Altgeld and the "sensational newspaper" which induced him to proceed

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Die Abendpost, Aug. 2, 1901.

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against the "millionaires," since amongst those supposedly wealthy people, there appeared an array of waiters, music-teachers and other poor devils who could not comprehend why they should be regarded as prosperous.

IV
III G

GTRIAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CITY'S OLDEST DRUGGEST DIES.

Julius Roemheld, Who Supplied Medicine For
Pioneers, Passes Away At His Home.

P. 3 - 4 Julius Roemheld, the oldest pioneer German chemist and druggist in Chicago, passed away early yesterday morning at his residence, 1 Park Avenue, near Ashland Blvd. He had been a resident of this city since 1850, when he arrived from Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born.

He opened a drug store at the northwest corner of N. Clark and Kinzie Streets, the first fine drug store in this section of the country. Hunters, trappers, and frontiersmen came from long distances for medicines at this store. In 1869 Mr. Roemheld sold out to Anton Helsing of the Staats-Zeitung, father of Washington Helsing, and Aniel Dietsch, a druggist, and went into the business of a manufacturing chemist at 212 Kinzie St. In the great fire of 1871 the old drug store was swept away.

Mr. Roemheld left a widow and five children.

Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1901. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

J. J. ESHER, LONG A BISHOP, DEAD.

p. 7 - 2 The Rev. John J. Esher, for thirty-three years Bishop of the Evangelical Church, died yesterday at his residence, 745 Jackson Boulevard, aged 77 years. Bishop Esher had for sixty-nine years been a resident of Chicago. He was born in the Province of Alsace, Germany, in 1823, and when nine years old, immigrated with his parents to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward the family moved West and settled in Cook County.

At the age of seventeen he began the studies which in later years made him prominent in Evangelical work. In 1845 he entered the ministry, becoming one of the charter members of the Evangelical Church at the conference held in that year. In 1863 he was elected Bishop of the Evangelical Church and served in that capacity continuously until his death. He was the senior Bishop of the Church, and the oldest Minister in active service in his denomination.

Bishop Esher made several trips abroad in the interests of foreign missions. He founded a mission in Switzerland, and later made two trips to Japan, where he established several missions. He was the author of several books on theology, one of which was completed only a few weeks before his death. "Over Land

Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1901. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And Sea; A Missionary Trip Around The World," was one of his earlier productions.

In 1891 differences in the Church resulted in the organization of a new body called the United Evangelical Church. Bishop Bowman and Bishop Esher sided against Bishop Dubs, and the break was the result. As a result of the harmonizing efforts of Bishop Esher, the matter is now said to be in fair way toward a settlement.

The survivors of the Bishop are one son, E. B. Esher, and two daughters, Mrs. G. C. Knobel of Chicago and Mrs. L. W. Yaggy of Lake Forest. The funeral will be held on Saturday at 1 P. M. from the Sheffield Avenue Evangelical Church. Interment will be at Graceland.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1901.

JOHN P. ALTGELD SEVERELY CRITICIZES THE PRESENT
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The faithful and loyal friend of the Germans, Ex-Governor J. P. Altgeld criticized in his speech yesterday the Mayor of our city and in his own sarcastic way scourged the latter's weaknesses and shortcomings. Altgeld's stirring speech pointed out the corrupt administration of our city and exhorted the audience to make an end to this miserable management by voting for Hanecy. We quote part of Altgeld's speech:

"Although we Democrats do not owe anything to the gentlemen in the City Hall, we are under a thousandfold obligation to the city of Chicago, and owe her an honest and efficient administration. We have no right to deliver Chicago into the hands of exploiters. A few years ago, Chicago was the wonder of the world. In all parts of the world they spoke about her grandeur and beauty, and we were proud to be citizens of Chicago. We are still proud of her, but we are soon to see her in the hands of greedy robbers, and it is our duty to rescue her. Her revenues are plundered, her streets are neglected, her

WPA (ILL.) 100-30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1901.

bridges fall apart, and, as it were, the proud city is a picture of ruin.

"It is a fact that no policeman was promoted, when he deserved it, during the last four years, unless he paid the sum of \$200, to a greedy city official. Contractors were prevented from finishing their buildings, unless they filled the pockets of building inspectors. Owners of real estate have to pay twice as much for street pavings and for other public works than Indianapolis, New York or any other large city. Tammany in New York, may be corrupt, but there is no comparison with Chicago.

"The mismanagement of our city and its consequences, such as thefts, embezzlements, etc., have made it necessary to increase our taxes 33%, although the tax assessors are trying hard to lower the rate.

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1901.

"The city's water department made a clear profit of millions under Harrison's predecessors, but now it is in debt.

"The value of real estate decreases daily and if Harrison is elected again, it will become worthless, because he expects to put a debt burden of fifty millions on the city.

"There can be no doubt that the Police Department and the criminals cooperate. Otherwise it would be impossible to commit forty-two thefts and robberies in a single day. This fact is taken from the records of the Police Department."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

ALSCHULER FORMS PARTNERSHIP WITH ADOLPH KRAUS

Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for governor during the last campaign, will be associated with the law firm of Kraus and Holden, at the Unity Building. The change will take effect on February 14, and thereafter the firm will be known as Kraus, Alschuler and Holden. Heretofore Mr. Alschuler practiced in Aurora. He was a member of the State Legislature for four years.



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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGOANS
Citizens who Helped Build the Metropolis

Charles Gamer, foreign-born Chicagoan who figures prominently in the history of Chicago, fought for his adopted country during the Civil War. He was a valiant soldier and earned laurels in the battlefield. After the War Gamer left the army and soon after began to acquire a reputation for himself in the business world. As a Chicagoan, he never failed to show profound interest in the welfare of the rapidly developing city.

Gamer left Baden, his birthplace, and came to Chicago in 1861. Soon after his arrival here he joined Hecker's forces and fought as an enthusiastic American to further the unification of his new fatherland, taking an active part in every struggle which involved his regiment.

In 1867 he became a partner of Koenig in the firm of Koenig and Gamer, a furniture manufacturing concern the success of which, as well as its reputation



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for fair dealing and reliability, which have reached far beyond the confines of Chicago, is due in a great measure to his business perspicacity and ability.

The esteem which Mr. Gamer enjoyed among other furniture manufacturing concerns is best shown by the fact that he was elected president of the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers Association and chairman of the National Furniture Manufacturers Association. His comrades at arms elected him repeatedly as Commander of Hancock Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Although Mr. Gamer refused on several occasions to run as candidate for public office, he nevertheless was always willing to play a passive role in the way of giving his much sought advice to party members.

Citizens from his Ward, as well as citizens from the North Side where he has been living for a long time, mentioned him repeatedly as a possible Lincoln Park Commissioner.



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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

REMARKABLE CAREER

Isaac Woolf's Life Shows How an Energetic Man Can Prosper

Among the many remarkable merchants of State Street, Chicago's famous business center, there are few who can point to a greater and more successful accomplishment than Isaac Woolf, founder of the large clothing house of the same name, and who rose from newsboy to merchant prince.

Proud as he is of his achievement, Mr. Woolf is a bit too modest to talk about himself, and it was only after considerable entreaty that a reporter of the Staats-Zeitung was able to gather a few facts about his life.

Some twenty years ago Woolf started his career as a newsboy. Insignificant as this beginning may seem, Woolf's strong will enabled him to start the Woolf Clothing Company on the corner of Halsted and Madison streets. True, it was a modest beginning, - no indication whatsoever of future development. Yet, a keen observer, had there been one around, would have noticed in that

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Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

modest beginning the seed of a large enterprise of the future.

Woolf was a firm believer in the policy that a customer is always right, and he spared no effort to prove it. He was always present and enjoyed a bit of conversation with his customers, a habit which made him many a friend. It is doubtful whether a man can be found in Chicago today, who has more friends than Woolf among all classes of the city's population.

For seventeen years, since he established his business, Woolf has never failed to give an annual Thanksgiving dinner to the newsboys, and this one act alone may have a great deal to do with his popularity among those who know him. This dinner, one might say, is an integral part of his business and grows with it, becoming increasingly important to the ever spreading army of homeless, hungry newsboys. Every Thanksgiving day, Mr. Woolf takes great delight in seeing to it that none leave his store without having partaken from a large brown turkey and other delicacies.



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Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

For the newsboy, Woolf's day, as this day is called, is the most important event of the year. And rightly so, if we consider the fact that Woolf's latest Thanksgiving dinner was a huge affair in which 12,000 people ate. Just imagine a man who shares what he has with 12,000 youngsters, and it will dawn upon you why "Ikey" Woolf, the newsboy, became the towering merchant prince.

Two years ago Woolf moved his store to State Street, and this change gave rise to considerable confusion among his old customers and friends, who mistook Sol Woolf's place at Jackson and State for his store due to the similarity in the names. The Woolf-Clothing Company overcame this difficulty by buying Sol Woolf's stock at a 50% reduction and offering it to the public at purchase price. This, of course, was a business transaction that made the Woolf Clothing Company very popular among State Street shoppers, a popularity which it enjoys to this day.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1901.

ANNA ZIPP, PROMINENT CLUB WOMAN, DIES

Mrs. Anna Zipp, wife of John Zipp, well-known restaurant owner and caterer for balls and festivals, died Monday afternoon.

The deceased was very popular and had many friends, having been a co-founder of the Fidelity Lodge, K. and L. of H., the Germania Lodge No. 44, Order of Mutual Protection, the Sophia Rebekka Lodge I. O. O. F., also a member of the Odd Fellows Ladie's Aid Association, and the Schiller Ladie's Club.

Her demise is felt by all, and causes particular sorrow in the ranks where she was active.

The funeral has been scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 P.M. at the home of the deceased, 235 Clybourn Avenue. From there, funeral services will also be held at the St. Paul Church, corner Kemper place and Orchard Street with Reverend John officiating.



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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

FRITZ FRILLMANN IS DEAD

Fritz Frillmann, one of Chicago's oldest German settlers, died on Friday morning at the age of seventy-five. Advanced age and an attack of pneumonia were the cause of his death. Through his demise, the city loses an outstanding man who played a leading role in its social and political affairs.

Born in Hannover, Germany, on April 12, 1826, Frillmann attended school in the town of his birth, and on reaching his fifteenth year took a position as junior agriculturist in Loncading, on the Elbe. Later, possessed of an irrepressible yearning for the sea, he became a sailor, in which capacity he spent eleven years. In 1849, however, he decided to emigrate to the United States. He came to New York and, after staying there for a year, moved to Chicago, where he lived from 1850 until his death. Here he made at



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Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

first his living as a sailor and cruised on the Great Lakes for two years, visiting the port of Buffalo repeatedly. Back on terra firma, right on the corner of Wells and Division Streets he opened a combination grocery store, boarding-house, and tavern, and it was not long before he became a well-known, respected member of the community. He prospered, sold his business in 1869 and erected a building at 367 Division Street, where his former success was repeated. Two years previously he had become a manufacturer, building a large factory on Sixteenth Street, where he made special locks, for which he acquired a patent. Soon afterwards, in 1869, fire destroyed his plant completely, causing a loss of \$20,000.

The Chicago conflagration of 1871 burnt Frillmann's business establishment and seven of his residential buildings, yet his insurance policies paid him only \$386,68. In spite of this, he started anew on Division Street, and his was the first new house in the district after the Fire. As a

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Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.



member of the Aid Committee and Salvation Corps, which was organized after the Fire, his activity earned him the undying gratitude of his compatriots.

In 1881 he retired from business in order to enjoy a well-earned rest during his declining years.

The deceased became a member of the then newly founded Republican party, after having been affiliated with the Whigs, and was a staunch Republican to the end. From an historical standpoint, it may be of interest to know that the first Republican organizational meeting of Cook County was held at Frillmann's home on Wells and Division Streets. He refused to be a candidate for public office, even though the opportunity had been offered to him several times. However, he was associated with the Republican State and County Central Committee during several campaigns and became

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

an influential person in party politics.

Frillmann had been affiliated with the Chicago Turngemeinde since this organization was founded. He was a man of powerful physique, abundant health, and was rated as the "strongest" man in the city, during his prime. He was also a member of the Senefelder Liederkranz (Song wreath Song Club).

After passing the proverbial three score and ten, his wife Caroline, nee Seigele, preceded him to the Great Beyond. The marriage was an exceedingly happy one. His four daughters, Mrs. Caroline Fischer, Mrs. Emma Seibt, Mrs. Rosa Lang, Mrs. Ottilie Kleis, and two sons, Fred and George Frillmann, survive him.



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Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

The funeral arrangements have been made for today, the procession being scheduled for this afternoon at two o'clock, from 276 Fremont Street to Graceland Cemetery.

Peace be with him!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1900

JOSEF H. ERNST

Through the death of Josef H. Ernst, the Germans of Chicago have lost one of their most capable representatives.

He was born on February 25, 1838, in Bingen on the Rhine. He emigrated to this country when he was 16 years old. He crossed the Atlantic ocean on the French ship "St. Nicholes." The trip lasted forty-eight days. After coming to Chicago he enrolled as a student in the old Franklin school..... As assistant to his uncle, then superintendent of the Chicago City Cemetery, he had ample time to attend Sloan's Commercial and Law College, completing his studies in 1858. Then followed his appointment in 1864, by the Mayor of Chicago, as superintendent of the City Cemetery, and two



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1900

years later he was elected Clerk of the Comptroller's office. He occupied this position for fifteen years. Mr. Ernst was elected secretary of the Mutual German Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago in 1874.

His election in 1886 as Alderman (Democratic) of the fifteenth ward shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was re-elected in 1888, but according to the new district division he represented what is now the twenty-first ward. Ernst emphatically declined his re-election in 1890, but in 1892 he could not resist the urgent plea of his friends any longer and, therefore, announced his candidacy for alderman on the Independent ticket. He received almost as many votes in this



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1900

election as were cast for both of his opponents combined. He always justified the confidence placed in him by the public. Mr. Ernst, was a member of various German benevolent societies to which he donated much of his time and efforts.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1900.

ADOLPH SCHOENINGER

From California came the sad news of the death of Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, one of the most prominent and widely known Chicagoans. Mr. Schoeninger, who was one of the early settlers here, sought cure for his ills in the land of sunshine, but died yesterday morning a victim of complications. He was the personification of kind-heartedness, honesty and righteousness. Death took this fine member of the German race at the age of 68 years.

Adolph Schoeninger was born January 20, in the city of Weil, South Germany. He **received** his entire education in the city of his birth and also entered business there. Having pronounced liberal opinions, however, he could not tolerate the policies of the Fatherland, and consequently, in company of his younger brother, he emigrated to America in 1854. They went first to Philadelphia. Although he found employment immediately, he was anxious to establish his own business and did so in the year 1857. The venture proved a success from the very start. He was intensely interested





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1900.

in the social activities of Philadelphia and soon was well known and highly respected in the business world and in social circles.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Schoeninger joined the 75th. Company of Pennsylvania's Volunteer-Regiment, the command of which was entrusted to him. He served the army until 1864, then he returned to Philadelphia, only to find that his business had greatly declined. He thus went to Chicago to work for Albert Pick, dealer in china. Moreover, in 1866, he became the head of a toy manufacturing plant, which developed and grew wonderfully under his able management. Everything went along smoothly until 1871, when both the old and new factories were destroyed in the great conflagration. Schoeninger was penniless once more. The insurance companies in which he had invested were themselves victims of that terrible catastrophe. But this time a European banking house to which his honesty was known, came to his rescue. This firm put funds at his disposal, that he might rebuild his factory. The offer was accepted, the work rushed, and in January 1872, the wheels of the factory were turning again, and nothing impeded his success from that time. Mr. Schoeninger, who was the first president of the Western Wheel Works which later manufactured bicycles exclusively, is responsible





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1900.

for the growth and development of this establishment.

In him, Chicago has lost one of the noblest Germans.



DIE ABENDPOST, OCT. 31, 1900.

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[ALSCHULER RUNS FOR THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR]



Alschuler, candidate for Governor, held his scheduled speech last night at the Central Music Hall. The large assembly consisted mostly of independent **political** elements which he addressed at the behest of the Municipal Voter's League.

He declared in an emphatic manner, which left no room for duplicity, that he favors a thorough civil service reform, including the State institutions and he is unalterably opposed to the misappropriations of the Chicago Park Board and the State Warehouse Commission whose obligations should be confined to commerce and not to party-purposes. He is not in favor of State interference in strictly local affairs and further, he advocated, that the commonwealth of Chicago should be given the legal right, to solve its transportation and illumination problems, in conformity to their own belief as to what is most desirable for the community.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1900.

CLARENCE S. DARROW AND JOHN P. ALTGELD AT THE
AUDITORIUM

The election campaign draws to an end and both sides, especially in Chicago and Cook County, try their best to tilt the scales to conform to their own inclinations.....The mass meeting, arranged by the Altgeld wing of the Democratic party, turned out to be a clamorous testimonial to Altgeld, and it could not fail to "impress his good friends" on the other side of the camp, that the cantankerous J. P. is still a factor that must be reckoned with.....

The first speaker was Clarence S. Darrow, that strange man, who represents the interests of great corporations in their dissensions amongst themselves, whenever they hire him for that purpose, and then again takes up the cudgel for the labor organizations, who select him when they come in conflict with the law.....

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1900.

Mrs. Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Democratic candidate for Trustee of the University, gave a short address, followed by Altgeld who proceeded to the footlights of the platform. After the applause had subsided he sung his speech in that even-toned manner, impressive indeed, for it did not fail to arouse the crowd to wild displays of unbounded enthusiasm. In regard to the criticism of his antagonists who condemned his administration, he elucidated the various points in a cool, clear, concise manner. He adroitly changed the topic and spoke very sharply about the deficiencies of the Republican applications of law and Tanner's display of friendly service for Mr. Yerkes and the Gas trust, whereupon he recommended Alschuler as a man, who deserves the confidence of the Illinoisans, who may be entrusted with all state affairs and then brought up the subject of the National election. He did not mention the coinage question, not a word, but the expansion politics of the Government with its friendship for the Trusts and their directors, he attacked in the strongest possible terms which human thought can create.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1900.

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He referred to the particular predilection of the Republican administration, for the standing army as, contrasted with the Volunteer soldiers. He quoted the home-coming speech with which Gov. Linn of Minnesota greeted the men from a returning volunteer regiment: "The volunteer is a thing of the past, he is not desired anymore in America. In the future we will resort to the professional soldier. The fault of the private soldier is, that besides his rifle, he also displays a conscience. He is invincible, when liberty or hearth need defence, but when it becomes imperative to resort to and perpetrate rascality, then he is unreliable. Reverting to the paramount "Trust" question and refuting the assertion, r that nothing can be done to control "Trusts" and to subjugate them for the protection of the community, the speaker said:

"Let me draw a parallel, my friends! George William Curtis and other authors of those remote days have given us accounts, just how great the power of the Slave holders has been half a century ago. How they held the reins

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1900.

I C in the White House and fashioned laws at the Capitol; how the jud-
I H ges were their willing vassals, the Senators and Representatives
their subservient lackeys; the Professors on the rostrum, the Editor
in his Sanctorum, the preachers on the pulpit, they were all under their
thumb. How they dominated society, and, in the refined clubs, their opinions
alone were recognized. Their iron hand ruled all social life and endeavor.
Each year they became more powerful; each month their dominance increased.
Men and women who dared to question the divine institution of slavery, were
sentenced, persecuted, ostracized, yea, hanged. Nevertheless, the great clock
in the judgement halls of macrocosm does not stop. Just as its regular "Tick-
tock" has measured the past milleniums, so its pendulum swings through the
years that Curtis described. And finally, the hour struck. The world perceived
the droning steps of marching men, a million fighters, and Negro slavery dis-
appeared from the realms of our Republic. Now the parallel:

"Today the "Syndicate" is entrenched in the Whitehouse and dictates the sta-
tutes to the capitol. The courthouses are its City revieres; Senators and

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1900.

I C Representatives submit themselves as servants; Ministers, Professors,
I H Journalists are obedient. Everything is an exact counterpart of
fifty years ago. It seems after all and as a matter of fact, to be
a form of insanity, if we regard the syndicate as a God-given, eternal crea-
tion. But, my friends, the great clock of the universe with its "Ticktock"
has not stopped, Soon again, it may toll the hour and then the world will
note not one, but ten million free citizens, not armed with guns, but clutch-
ing their ballots to erase the dominating trusts from America for ever."

Governor-candidate, Alschuler, who came into the stage at the close of Alt-
geld's speech, was introduced by the presiding officers to the assembly and
was given jubilant acclaim. The request that he also should speak, he de-
clined. He said that he had spoken at three prior meetings, besides, it is
rather late and "tomorrow is another day".

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1900.

A CAREER ENDED.

p. 5.. The career of the excellent and widely known German physician, Dr. Ernst Schmidt was ended by death yesterday. As a physician he had brought relief to innumerable thousands. With Dr. Schmidt departed another of the prominent men who after the revolution of 1848 sought refuge in our land of the free. He was a genuine German of the old stock who worked unceasingly for the progress and the development of the Union.

Dr. Schmidt was born March 2nd, 1829, at Ebern in Franconia. He was the son of Michael Schmidt, druggist and mayor of that city. There he attended the elementary school while also receiving private instruction. He later attended the Latin school in Bamberg.

Still later he was sent for his further education to Neurenberg. He graduated from college at the age of 17 years and then entered the University of Wuerzburg to study medicine. Before long he took part in the Democratic activities of the students.

After the uprising of Baden had subsided, young Schmidt, then a member of the National Executive Board for the revolutionary forces of Franconia, was

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1900.

forced to flee. He left Germany at once and arrived in Zurich, Switzerland, without any money and without extra clothes. However, soon he resumed his studies, although hunger and cold were his steady companions, until past mid-winter.

Then, an amnesty for minors proclaimed by King Max enabled him to return to his father's comfortable home. Although richer in experience, his attitude remained unchanged. The now quiet life of the universities seemed dull to young Schmidt. He became hypersensitive to the innocent jokes about his "foolish acts" and frequently challenged the offenders to a duel.

After having received his M. D. degree he accepted the position of assistant to a medical officer of a certain district. Preferring teaching to the general practise of medicine, he became an unsalaried lecturer at the Wuerzburg University. He lectured to capacity classes, notwithstanding the fact that the medical faculty of the university included the names of famous men (Virchow, Markus, etc.). He became assistant to the celebrated Markus, on the staff of the famous City Hospital where he remained several years.

But he was repeatedly reminded that his participation in the uprising was not forgotten. This intolerance prompted him to choose a free country for

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1900.

his domicile and thus he came to America taking up residence in Chicago. Directly responsible for this step was the fact that the government of Bavaria declined to appoint him, the communist, as director of the newly erected National Hospital for mental diseases. This occurred in spite of the fact that Professor Markus had recommended him for the position.

Dr. Schmidt came to Chicago in 1856 and began immediately to practise medicine. He became interested in the Abolition Movement. Much of his time he devoted to this cause, in spite of his rapidly growing practise. He was a brilliant public speaker, but because of a speech he delivered in tribute to John Brown, his popularity among the wealthy class of our citizens declined.

This prompted him to accept an offer as lecturer at the medical college of St. Louis which was founded by a group of prominent German physicians of that city. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Schmidt joined the 3rd regiment of the volunteers of Missouri. He was later appointed chief of the medical staff of that regiment. Col. Osterhaus urged the physician to take over the command of a battalion, but for this he did not feel qualified.

He returned to Chicago where a hearty welcome was extended to him. Times



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1900.

had changed, and the speech which caused his unpopularity was now considered a noble deed. Established once more in Chicago, he became a prominent figure in politics. He was elected coroner in 1864 but resigned soon, because he could not get reconciled to the existing conditions. He made a trip to Germany in 1866, accompanied by his wife and child. This was at the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in Germany.

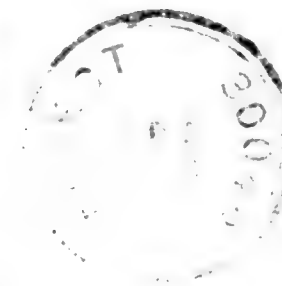
He promptly offered his services to help to combat that dreaded disease, when he himself was stricken. Upon his recovery the German government offered to reinstate him in the service of its universities with the promise to take into consideration the years spent in foreign lands.

He would have accepted the flattering offer but for his wife who warned him saying: "With your blunt speech you would last here but a few months." Convinced that it was for the best, he returned to Chicago. He resumed his work, as well as his activities in politics.

The Socialists nominated him candidate for mayor in 1879, Of the 50,000 votes, 12,000 were cast for him. He gave every possible assistance to the defense of the accused Haymarket Anarchists, and contributed much toward the support of their families.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1900.

Dr. Schmidt was chief physician of the staff of the Alexian Brothers and the Michael Reese hospitals.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 16, 1900.

NATHAN M. PLOTKE.

p. 5 - Mr. Plotke, the former German representative from the 21st ward, and one of the most popular German-Americans on the North Side, died yesterday at the age of 58 years.

Among Chicago's best known and most successful German lawyers, Nathan M. Plotke has enjoyed high esteem. He served formerly as legislator, alderman and assistant attorney-general. He enjoyed especially the confidence of the German residents of the North Side, with whom he stood in close contact for business or political reasons. He practiced law in Chicago since the year 1871. Plotke was born in Germany in the year 1842, and immigrated to the United States at the age of 18 years. After his arrival he came directly to Chicago. For the future of this city, he entertained the greatest hopes. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, practicing law until his death.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 16, 1900.

Not only as a lawyer did he enjoy an excellent reputation, but also in political circles. He was elected legislator, and served in this capacity, 1880-1881. He served as assistant state's attorney, 1885-1886, and as alderman of the 21st ward during the year 1896. Mr. Plotke was a member of the Chicago Turner District for more than 30 years. He was elected president of the North Chicago Sharp Shooters Society ten times in succession. He was past Grand Chancellor of the order of the Knights of Pythias, with which he had been associated for over 25 years. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the Chicago Free Masons, and he also was for a number of years a member of the Marquette, the Lakeside and many other clubs and societies.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

SIEGMUND SELIG'S ANNIVERSARY.

The 40th anniversary of Siegmund Selig's association with the German stage, will be celebrated next Sunday night at the Pabst Theater. Mr. Selig has been for a number of years the business manager of the company and has made only a few stage appearances since accepting this responsibility.

This artist commenced his German-American stage career exactly 40 years ago next Sunday, with a record high in honor and accomplishments. He commenced his work in Chicago at the time when this colossal American city, first appeared on the map.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

Messrs. Deutsch and Steidle, gave the young ambitious novice his first chance in the year 1859. But what character was he suited best to interpret? He would have liked to act the hero parts, or again those of the lover. But O! What about that nose!.....Finally his fine talent as a comedian was discovered. Since then, he has been a member of the theater companies of Philadelphia, New York and St. Louis. Director Ostermann engaged him in the spring of 1872 for a guest performance at the Globe Theater in Chicago. He became thereafter a prominent member of the German theater in Philadelphia, remaining there three seasons. The German theater in Milwaukee claimed him then for four seasons. During the years 1881-82, he took over the business management of the three combined German theater companies. Those of Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. The season 1883-84 found him as director of the Thalia Theater in Milwaukee (North Side Turner Hall) and 1885-86 as director of the Germania Theater of Detroit. He became associated with the directors of the Milwaukee theaters.

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II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

Messrs. Richard, Welb and Wachsner, taking over the business management of that company in the year 1888, and in that capacity he now discharges his duties in the city of Chicago. The elder generation will still remember his large repertoire and, his great success as a comedian. Among his favored portrayals was that of Spangenbach, in the farce "Mauer Bluemchen" (Wall Flower) by Blumenthal and Kadelburg. This role he has chosen for his jubilee performance. Judging by the supporting cast, the evening promises to be one of much fun and enjoyment.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LOUIS FRETER ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY.

Yielding to the persuasion of his business associates and many other friends, Mr. Louis Freter has announced his acceptance to run for the office of the Democratic Alderman of Ward 23.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 10, 1900.

HONOR FOR WM. VOCKE

Wm. Vocke, an attorney of Chicago, was honored by the Grand Duke of Baden. The Duke bestowed upon him the Cross of the Order of the Zaehringer Lion. The letter which accompanied it indicated, that this was done in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered the citizens of Baden, representing them in cases of inheritance procedures. Also for the book he has published about the administration of justice in the United States.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1900.

FRITZ EBERSOLD

Fritz Ebersold, once Chief of Police in Chicago, died yesterday, the victim of a stomach malady. Fritz Ebersold was born May 30th, 1841 in Ixheim, Bavaria. Therefore being a foreigner it was entirely due to his own merit, that he climbed to the high position which he held. When only fifteen years of age, tragedy entered into his life, for on the 6th of February, 1856 he found himself an orphan, death depriving him of both parents on the same day. Left alone, he decided to come to America where an older brother lived, and left Germany in September of the same year. After joining his brother, an architect, both came to Chicago where he received a job with F. J. West, a furniture dealer. Two years later, after the death of West, Ebersold went to Mendota, finding employment with a coal and grain business, remaining there as manager for two years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 12th Regiment of Volunteers of Illinois receiving the rank of corporal, but became ill in Cairo and had to be returned to Chicago. Upon his recovery, he enlisted as a private in company I of the 55th Regiment of Illinois and was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant, then to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and finally became captain. As such he served his regiment under the leadership of Sherman throughout the war, and was also present at the capitulation of Lee. He participated in thirty battles, including the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36271

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1900.

bloody battle of Shiloh, at which, with the exception of the 9th Regiment of Illinois, the 55th Regiment registered the heaviest losses. Ebersold was dismissed from the army on August 25, 1865 in a rather poor state of health. He then went into the commission business, but not meeting with success, he enlisted in the police force on July 9, 1867. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant in May, 1872, which was equal to that of a lieutenant of the present day, with a further promotion to the rank of captain on August 1, 1879. He became police inspector in August, 1885 and, upon the resignation of Chief of Police Doyle two months later, he took over the function of that office. However, **Mayor Harrison** appointed him soon as successor to Chief of Police, which office he held for a considerable time, even after Mayor Roche took over the city's reign. Ebersold was in office during the Anarchistic uproar...

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1899.

HANS BALATKA, WELL-KNOWN ORCHESTRA LEADER AND MUSICIAN DIES

Hans Balatka, the well-known leader and musician died last night, at his home, 216 Fremont Street, as the result of apoplexy. His life was that of a pioneer who established music in the Western part of America. Hans Balatka died in his 75th year. He was born in the German section of the province Maehren and enjoyed a thorough education. During the revolution of 1848 he studied law at Vienna, Austria. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the masses during the uprising, and, when it met with defeat, he fled, for obvious reasons, to the United States.

He went to Milwaukee, and in the vicinity of that city, found temporary employment as a farm-hand. However, when it became known, that the young fugitive was an excellent Cellist endowed with profound musical knowledge, then his new friends induced him to dedicate himself to his art. This he did with genuine ambition, and his labors are still bearing fruit in Milwaukee today.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1899.

Balatka had been one of the founders of the Milwaukee Music Club and functioned for decades as the leader of this capable organization. Balatka also organized the first large orchestra of German-Athenae, by starting and eventually combining small groups. The first music-festivals, of the "West" were the results of his efforts and instigation. The great Song-Festivities of the 1869 period, which were held here, in Chicago, then Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Louisville and Quincy were directed by him. As early as 1860, Balatka was elected as leader of the local Phil-harmonic Society. After he settled permanently in Chicago, he founded the "Oratoria Society", and in 1867, the Germania Maennerchor" (Male Chorus), selected him as its leader. With this Club he succeeded in producing entire Operas and his name was heralded throughout the nation, as an orchestra director, of whom Chicago can be proud, but in the following years he had to content with enemies and that class of individuals who always begrudge greatness. Thus he lost a very substantial part of the field he had cultivated. Finally, he organized a music school, on his own initiative and capital, which thrived under his guidance and that of his children, who are talented musicians.

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GERMAN

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II B 1 a

Die Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1899.

In March, 1895, the German Singing Societies honored his 70th birthday, and during these festivities, he could say...in retrospect of his life; I am justly proud, and, after all, my efforts have not been in vain. The aged musician enjoyed great physical prowess and unimpaired mentality. Even during last year's Bismarck's Festival and a few weeks ago, at the German Protest Assembly, he conducted a large orchestra. Last year he suffered with la grippe, and the effects of this attack were probably responsible for his sudden demise. No definite arrangements have been made in regard to the funeral.

His family, consisting of his widow and remaining children: Christian, Anton, Richard, Hans, Jr., and Annie expressed the wish, that the German Press Club, take charge of it.

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Die Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1899.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR ALTGELD
VOICES OF THE PUBLIC FAVOR HARRISON'S RE-ELECTION
WOMEN VOTERS CANNOT VOTE FOR CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

The followers of Altegeld, gave the Mayor's candidate a most enthusiastic welcome at the Auditorium, last night. The immense hall did not have a vacant place and beyond doubt, this assembly was one of the greatest election propoganda meetings of the present campaign. The Ex-Governor was greeted with jubilant acclaim, as he appeared on the stage, and his speech met with spontaneous approval. We submit an extract of his speech: "We notice here in Chicago, that all public utilities, with the exception of the water supply, are in the hands of private corporations, vertiable public leeches. It is about time, that these local monopolies be curtailed. We advocate no new methods. Our theory is based on Public Ownership. It is old and has been tried in actual practice; it bears the stamp of ultra-conservatism. If the city controls the waterworks, why then should gas, telephone and electric power houses not be municipal property?

Die Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1899.

The Street-Car Companies, became opulent under the 29 year franchise system; they garnered millions. In the year 1903 these franchises will expire, and it is but natural, that the street-car companies would like to have them renewed. During this interim however, the public applied circumspection and learned something. We do not want to steal or confiscate the property of the Transportation Companies; they have a full, legal right to demand proper considerations, but likewise, the sovereign people of Chicago, are justly entitled to make the same stipulations. The Street-Car companies will find it necessary, to ask for a continuance of their franchise privilege, and then, if the present movement is crowned with success, we will answer.... before any negotiations are considered, the fare must be reduced to four cents and this condition, as well as an option to acquire its properties at any time by the municipality will be the main clause, before any franchise extensions, will be entertained. Mayor Harrison now likes to brag, that we must be grateful to him especially, for the franchise victory. But all the citizens were behind him, and compelled him to act as he did.

Die Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1899

"I am a Democrat and do not lag in party faithfulness. We, who are assembled here this evening, represent the true democracy of Chicago. You can not find it at the City Hall."

While the admirers of Mr. Altgeld filled the Auditorium last evening and gave the Ex-Governor such vociferous approval, another meeting was in progress at Haendel Hall, where the lamenting creditors of the defunct Globe Savings Bank congregated. They came in response to Mr. Frank E. Stone's invitation and accepted a resolution, in which the integrity of John P. Altgeld was questioned. In that document it is stated, that the Bank's bonded capital was only \$200,000 and that Altgeld loaned \$54,000 from that amount, i.e., \$34,000 more, than is permitted legally. Later, to evade responsibility, he transferred his resources to personal friends, so that the receiver could not attack them. The assembly considered it as very regrettable, that the case is outlawed, and that Altgeld cannot be apprehended under the statutes.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1899.

FROM THE LITERARY TABLE

"Live Questions"

By

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld

A large volume of 1000 pages, containing all his speeches, actions, messages and interviews, about the important political and social questions of the day, including his dissertations on the coinage problem, the replies to Carlisle, Schurz and Cockran, his opinions on "Government by Injunction," his various addresses on the subjects of railroads, monopolies, the eight-hour-movement, pensions, problems of taxation, etc. In short, everything which Mr. Altgeld said in public or for publication.

Most of his political and campaign speeches, etc. are known, since they were published by the daily papers; so probably only a few will be converted to Mr. Altgeld's ideas, but those who wish to peruse the matter once more will now have an opportunity to see the other side. Many of his claims and be-

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Die Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1899.

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liefs are not so well known, so it should prove an interesting study. Price \$2.50, at George S. Bowen & Son, 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1899.

THE "CITY HALL" DEMOCRATS AND ALTGELD'S FIRST
CAMPAIGN SPEECH

The mayoralty candidate, John Peter Altgeld, opened his campaign officially, on Saturday evening. The large hall of the People's Institute was filled, not a vacant chair available, when the former Governor appeared on the rostrum to expound his program. He was greeted with jubilant acclaim and the audience followed his remarks with rapt attention. In the first part of his speech, the mayoral candidate gave detailed accounts of the present era's most obvious problems', the Trusts and Concentration of Capital, which corrupts all national, state and municipal administrations. This can be changed and the situation improved, if the people themselves own and control the monopolies for the common welfare. This has especial reference to the recently highly disputed street-car question. With that Altgeld steered very adroitly into the proper channel and now followed a tirade against his arch-enemy, Carter H. Harrison. He accuses him of double-crossing, in regard to the street car problem, refers to the administration of the civil-service law,

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Die Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1899.

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as a humbug of the first magnitude, that the money appropriated for the street cleaning department is wasted in a shameful manner and finds its way into the political coffers where its use is reserved for party purposes. For all this, he considered Harrison as being directly responsible. Under his regime we cannot expect a change, since the present members of the city hall are concerned only with their own welfare.

Altgeld closed his campaign speech as follows: "I am often asked, why I do not seek the regular party nomination. How could this benefit me, since the City Hall clique still controls the nominations and proceeds in conformity to its own pleasure and choice? Besides, I am not especially desirous of occupying the mayor's office. I am fighting for the realization of great principles, for the introduction of measures, which will help the present and benefit the next generation. I do not appeal to the near-sighted party spirit of some people, nor do I expect political favors from anyone. I invoke the intelligence, patriotism, and the honesty of our population, I beseech them to

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Die Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1899.

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thoroughly study the important events of the day and then give a conscientious decision. I can only give assurance to the people, that all the miserable activities which heretofore have been a disgrace to our city, will cease, if I am elected as mayor."

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1899.

POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Bobby Burke's Lecture About Altgeld

We know that Altgeld often bragged in public that his influence resulted in elevating Harrison to the mayor's chair, two years ago. But now comes "Bobby" Burke, the experienced, undaunted scout of the City Hall politician, and explains that the Ex-Governor is merely telling lies when he makes such assertions. It happened last evening, at the Tremont House, during the founding of the "Carter H. Harrison League", that the little, corpulent oil inspector gave his party companions an "eye-full" behind the scenes and, he also divulged other reasons, why Altgeld appears today as an independent candidate. Among other items, Burke mentioned the following: "Two years ago, I was the Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. At that time I favored A. S. Trude as candidate for mayor, Harrison however, preferred John Barton Payne. As regards the latter, I know, that he never, never would be elected by a Democratic convention, because in 1896 he did not show sufficient interest in Bryan and Altgeld. I tried my utmost, to induce Trude to accept the

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1899.

nomination, since I was sure of a Democratic victory, but all my efforts were useless.

So I went to Harrison and asked him to appear as candidate. And he did, after Judge Payne, obligingly released him from his duties. Considering these truthfully presented facts, how can Altgeld show such temerity and declare, that Harrison is indebted to him because he is now the mayor of Chicago! There is more! Dr. Howard S. Taylor former chairman of the Populist City Committee, asked the Ex-Governor to support Harrison. Altgeld told him, briefly and bluntly, that he could not do it. Later, Altgeld tried to make us accept his personal friend, Judge Henry M. Shepard, as candidate for mayor. Furthermore, the Ex-Governor seems to take especial pleasure, in accusing the mayor, that he appointed "so many" gold Democrats. It is a fact, nevertheless, and everyone can readily convince himself, that of all the appointees which the present administration employs, there are only four gold-Democrats, which will suffice to prove, that Altgeld's assertions are exaggerations.

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Die Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1899.

"Aside from this, the Ex-Governor is quite piqued, since we eliminated his control over the State Executives of the party. Now he would like to take vengeance, since where he cannot rule, he tries to destroy, that is why Altgeld labors to procure our defeat."

Chairman Webb, Schoolboard members Thomas I. Gallagher, William L. Brennan and Thomas L. Courtney made similar anti-Altgeld speeches.

The new "Carter H. Harrison League" obtained more than 500 Democrats, who joined immediately. They are to serve the mayor as a campaign committee.

Die Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1899.

ALTGELD SHOULD PAY, BUT THE GREATEST OF ALL EVILS ARE THE DEBTS

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, is confronted with a \$12,000 suit in the circuit court, at the behest of Mrs. Caroline Lathrop Bilbert of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The debt amounts to \$12,000 and accrued interest to the tune of \$522.66. This alleged debt, was contracted on the 14th of November, 1893, by Mr. Altgeld's business partner, Robert E. McCabe, and, it is claimed the former state executive of Illinois gave personal security for the loan. As security for its payment, Mr. Altgeld gave a mortgage to the plaintiff; it covers two residences on LaSalle Street, but since that time he transferred them to Alderman Wm. E. Schlake. The debt agreement provided, that the debt be liquidated on November 14th, 1898, and if not paid then, the interest rate should continue at 7 per cent, instead of 6 per cent. The rate increase has been obtained now, but the interest never was paid. Mrs. Gilbert could claim the mortgaged buildings by attachment proceedings, but she prefers to collect her dues in the form of a suit for collection.

WPA
ILL. PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1899.

POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Altgeld's statement that the free coinage question will not be commented upon, during the mayoralty campaign, created a sensation in local political circles, as can readily be imagined. Many believe this to be a bait for the gold-Democrats, and the Ex-Governor has a special object in mind, if he does not saddle his old hobby-horse.

By the way, Altgeld's campaign leaders resolved to start a convention of their own, which will be in session when the Republican and Democratic conventions function, and there the City Treasurer, City Attorney and City Clerk will be nominated.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1899.

[POLITICS]

There is possibility, that Ex-Governor Altgeld may abandon his "independent" candidacy for Mayor and reserve his fight against Harrison for the control of the party convention. At least one of his sub-lieutenants gave that impression yesterday, while his campaign manager, Joseph Martin professed to know nothing about it.

The latter expects, that the 1100 Altgeld petitions will contain 40,000 names by next Saturday.

100 (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1898.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD

Ex-Governor Altgeld expressed himself about the local election campaign just recently finished: "According to my opinion, there are three factors, which are responsible for the defeat of the Democrats. First, the complete negation of the silver question; second, the doubtful reputation of some candidates; third, the president's visit to the peace festival. WPA

"Since the silver question was pushed into the background completely, the loyal defenders of the same were puzzled and refused to support the "yellow" ticket. I called the attention to this in vain. Besides, some old Democrats were not at all satisfied with the candidates nominated.

It can not be denied, that many were influenced by the frenzy of war to vote Republican, who really belong to us."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1898.

E. HOECHSTER AS STATESMAN

If one claims an important position on the basis of being a good fellow, he should at least avoid making political statements. The nomination of E. Hoechster, as candidate for Congress, can be considered only as a bad joke, or as a deed of a sacrificial character. Perhaps, there might have been a few Germans, who would have voted for him, since he is a subject of charity and must be supported at public expense anyhow, and to let him go to the poor-house is lamentable. But Hoechster, gets so intoxicated by his own eloquence, that he forgets the part he was to play originally. A few days ago he made some statements, which he afterwards tried to modify but could not deny. We quote:

"As your candidate I stand upon the Chicago platform. . . . Everything in this platform is good enough for me; I support the whole program. I am for bi-metalism. I stand for the principles of W. J. Bryan; and also for the principles of the best Governor we ever had, Mr. Altgeld. I stand against

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Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1898.

the rotten law, which is now on our statue book, the Civil Service law. This law has done more damage to the citizens of Illinois than any other one known."

Mr. Hoechster was interviewed by a reporter of the Abendpost. When his attention was called to this particular part of his speech, he tried to escape his predicament by the personally written statement:

"I am against the Civil Service law, as it is now on our statue books and as it is now executed. I stand for the repeal of this law. It is a humbug now and must be amended." With the same breath he demands the definite repeal of the law, and the amendment of the same. He accuses the present Democratic Mayor, Mr. Harrison; that he and his advisers make a humbug of this law. The last statement, indeed, is true, but this is only evidence, that the best laws are ineffective, if the executive officials neglect their duty and trample upon the law, as it were, with their feet.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1898.

Of course it is not difficult to understand, that Mr. Hoechster is against a law, which demands proof of the ability of applicants for official positions, for this puts the bread-basket where it can hardly be reached by the average professional politician. However, he should know at least, what the voters of his district think of the infamous "spoil-system", which seemed to be invented solely for the Irish bread and butter brigade.

He was not compelled to state his opinion in regard to the Civil Service law of the state, because he is a candidate for Congress and not for the State legislature. Obviously, he desired to recommend himself as a real follower of the party to those, who nominated him. There is no danger, that he is going to be elected. His statements have reduced his chances still more. Emil Hoechster will not be the representative of that congressional district in Chicago, which is most thickly populated by Germans.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1898.

ALTGELD AND THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The Democratic party vigorously denies that Ex-Governor Altgeld has taken an unfriendly attitude towards the candidates on the county ticket. Ex-Judge W. Prentiss, known as Ex-Governor Altgeld's right hand man in local party affairs, made the following statement yesterday: "The whole gossip about a quarrel between Altgeld and the County leaders is nothing else but a Republican campaign lie, which is to create the impression by the voters that there is no unity among the Democrats. The fact is, that Mr. Altgeld, is not at all antagonistic toward the county candidates. It is just as desirable for him, as it is to the candidates that they come out victorious. Mr. Altgeld will give a number of speeches in favor of the county ticket, as soon as he has finished his political discourses in Missouri."

This will end the Republican gossip that discord prevails in the Democratic camp.

Miss. (L.H.) Nov. 30/15

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

ALTGELD

Ex-Governor Altgeld's speech can indeed not be considered as one of his greatest achievements. A political speech never makes a deep impression, if it is rendered for the sake of keeping the appearance of unity, instead of being the expression of one's innermost conviction.

Formerly, Mr. Altgeld made no secret of his opinion in regard to the weakness of the Democratic legislature measures and he could not decide in a decisive moment to recommend them publicly. After he had severely criticized the "graft-bills" accepted by the last legislature, he confined somewhat as follows:-
The question is asked if no Democrats had voted for these bills, which can be answered only in the affirmative. But almost all of them have been eliminated by their constituents outside Chicago. The Democratic party as such has taken a decided stand against such legislation, while on the other hand the Republican State Administration indorsed the same.

Even Mr. Altgeld could not make himself believe that his defense of the Democratic candidates of Chicago was anything else but weak and ineffective, there-

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30775

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

fore he tried to emphasize the fact, that it would be unusual, if among 40-50 candidates, there would be no black sheep. But even this false conclusion or fallacy obviously failed to satisfy him, and he finally made this confession:

"If you find a man on the Democratic ticket, whom you consider a grafter vote against him! The Democratic party makes all efforts to free itself from these elements and it will not thank you for supporting a grafter, even if he succeeded in getting his name on the list. But be certain that you are right before you accuse a man of being a grafter.

Mr. Altgeld should dispel the rumors that he is not satisfied with the Democratic ticket. But instead of it he confirmed the same and attacked the influences back of the Democratic grafters. Therefore it can not be asserted that it was fortunate to have the Ex-Governor hold the opening speech for the campaign against his will.

His speech contained also dangerous contradictions. It is past comprehension

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

how the visionary Mr. Altgeld, who thinks Socialism is the proper solution for all social problems, can defend so-called inflation politics and it is still more mysterious, how he can still hold on to Mr. W. J. Bryan, who is absolutely against such politics. If the Democratic party is responsible for the war, as Altgeld asserts then it can not be understood, how he can condemn the shortcomings and defects, which were the results of our unpreparedness and of our volunteers being untrained. Whoever makes the Republican party responsible for these bad conditions, must grant her also the credit for the conquest and the easily obtained victory; and whoever stands for the annexation of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, must also praise the administration, which is for such policies.

Mr. Altgeld remains the same in respect to the currency problems, but in view of the colossal gold reserves, which have accumulated in the United States since 1896, his reasons for the silver-standard are rather vague and unconvincing. As soon as facts and realities refute and disprove a theory, words in favor of such theories become useless.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

ALTGELD'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH

The Democrats started their present election campaign last Saturday night, at the Auditorium with an impressive mass-meeting. Ex-Governor Altgeld was the chief speaker of the occasion. Altgeld's party-followers, however, are undecided, whether to thank the speaker for what he said, or to be angry with him. Following are some of his remarks and assertions: "The difference in general is to be found in the fact that the Republican party is dominated by corporations, monopolies, and corrupt men among their leaders, while just the opposite is true of the Democratic party. Two years ago this party started to go in a new direction. It abandoned all connections with corporations, monopolies, and corrupt influences. Although it may not be possible to drive out all grafters in such a short time, yet they are powerless and have nothing to say in our council meetings. But, somebody will say, 'If we reject the Republican platform, the local Democratic party will win the election, and the local party is no better, than the Republicans,

WITH (ALL) PROJ. 3

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Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

and perhaps not even as good.' Let me reply in regard to this, that the Democratic Party has a number of candidates on their list, who are most honorable. On the other hand it is inevitable to find some political weaklings among 40 to 50 candidates.

"I give you now the following good advice: If you find upon the Democratic election ticket one candidate, whom you conscientiously consider a grafter, then by all means, vote against this man. The Democratic party makes sincere efforts, to avoid all corruption and it will not feel obligated to you, if you support a grafter, even if he succeeded to get his name on the list. But before such drastic steps are taken, be absolutely certain, that he is really a creature that can be bribed."

The words quoted, have caused considerable headaches, among the candidates of the local Democratic party. The gentlemen had definitely expected the indorsement of all the Democratic candidates by Altgeld, therefore, they were very much disappointed.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1898.

The local Democrats are not particularly elated about Altgeld's speech in another respect. They had positively expected, that Altgeld would sharply reply to Governor Tanner's accusation in his Golconda speech, but instead of doing it, he reacted very mildly. Altgeld simply insinuated that grafters were responsible for the "Allen" and the "Gas Consolidation" bills, and that it has been in Tanner's power to prevent these abominable bills from becoming law, and that he defended and favored them publicly.

The unfortunate silver question gave the speaker a welcome occasion to ride his hobby-horse. Altgeld blamed the Republican administration exclusively for the faults and defects, which the recent war exposed; but he asserted at the same time that his party was responsible for the quarrel with Spain, and therefore deserves the credit for the liberation of Cuba.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1898.

MORE ABOUT ALTGELD

At the Democratic headquarters of Cook County prevailed a very animated state of mind yesterday, chiefly because the Ex-Governor Altgeld has definitely promised, to speak at the large meeting on September 24th, which ushers in the Democratic election campaign. The demand for tickets to this meeting is already a large one, and they look forward to a successful campaign.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1898.

ALTGELD CHANGES HIS MIND

The chairman of the State Central Committee, succeeded with his persuasiveness to reconcile Mr. Altgeld, with the prevailing situation. The Ex-Governor promised him to meet his previous accepted obligations, namely, to take part in the opening campaign meeting, and to discuss the most vital issues of the day.

Altgeld's change of mind and the resumption of his obligations has restored unity in the camp of the Democratic Party apparently. Both the State and the County chairman of the Committee, expressed their confidence that the opposing party will, find at the election a solid Democratic phalanx. A united democracy is equivalent to a victorious democracy. ..Altgeld's change of mind is by no means a welcome report for the Republicans because it destroys their beautiful dream of fighting at the election against disunited opponents.

Abendpost, Sept. 8, 1898.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S REVENGE

Ex-Governor Altgeld stated positively, that it will be impossible for him to give a speech at the big campaign meeting, because of other important matters, which have come up in the interim, and that he can hardly at all take an active interest in the campaign in Cook County. However, he submitted to his party the urgent advice to invite Colonel W. J. Bryan, the acknowledged leader of the national Democratic Party. Bryan is capable, more than anyone else, to open a campaign.

Secretary Bentley, tried in vain to change Altgeld's mind. Mr. Altgeld persisted stubbornly in remaining by his decision.

It is obvious that the Central Committee has stepped on his toes too severely.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 7, 1898.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The desire of the State Central Committee, to postpone the celebration of peace until after election, because of party-politics has been simply ignored by the County Democrats. Mayor Harrison, and his followers, have thereby plainly manifested that they will not dance to Ex-Governor Altgeld's music. It is to be expected that Altgeld will strike back.

It was frankly admitted yesterday in political circles, that the unity in the Democratic camp was a thing of the past, and that Altgeld will have nothing to do with the election campaign in Cook County; he may possibly throw a monkey-wrench into the whole works. Mayor Harrison stated also, that the Celebration Committee is non-partisan and that he cannot agree with the Central Committee, accusing the Republicans of intending to exploit the affair for political purposes, and that Ex-Governor Altgeld must have been wrongly informed, otherwise his well-known speech and his statements are unthinkable.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 16, 1898.

ALTGELD WILL SPEAK FOR DEMOCRATS

Ex-Governor Altgeld informed the leaders of the Democratic party, that he will be back in Chicago about October 1st, and will then be ready to take active interest in the coming election campaign.

The candidate for State treasurer, Mr. Dunlap, conveyed this information to the party leaders, and added that Altgeld, has frankly indorsed the whole program of the Democratic party. Republican newspapers had spread the report that Altgeld is opposed to the Democratic platform, but there is no foundation for this assertion.

Altgeld's offer to speak for the party will be unquestionably and gladly accepted.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, May 7, 1898.

GATHMANN'S TORPEDO-PROJECTILES

Before the war with Spain began, the war-department ordered "Gun-cotton projectiles" from the well-known Chicago Engineer, Gathmann. He gave us the following information:- These projectiles are 12" and 15" in diameter, the explosive charge or load contained in them is about 100 and 300 pounds of wet gun-cotton. (Nitroglycerin, the basic ingredient of dynamite; the latter contains impregnated saw-dust. Thus it appears that the cotton is a superior article for the absorption of the liquid, nitro-glycerin, than the saw-dust.) These huge projectiles are being manufactured by the Carnegie steelworks and several have already been delivered. "About the underlying principles and details, I cannot say anything for publication, as long as our country is at war", said Mr. Gathmann, yesterday, when he was interviewed by a reporter of the Abendpost, who sought information on this subject. "The goal of the armor-steel plate manufacturers has always been to produce an impenetrable armor but that ideal has now again gone into the elusive distance, since it will never be possible to obtain an armored protection- whether it be made of nickle-steel or even



Die Abendpost, May 7, 1898.

with the addition of chrome or other secret processes, that can make a ship impervious to torpedo-projectiles." This we have already proven by experiments. A ten ton gun by using torpedo-projectiles is capable of destroying the heaviest steel plate (armor) at a distance of 3000 meters. (More than 9000 feet, a meter is about 40 inches). A seventeen ton-cannon can throw the projectile to a distance of 7000 meters, while a twenty-six ton-cannon gives the projectile an initial velocity of 7600 feet per second.

Under present conditions, unarmored ships cannot fight the armored vessels but with the introduction of this new weapon which enables even a small torpedo boat to carry equipment that can disable an armor-clad man o' war at a great distance it is evident **that** new problems present themselves. The ship builders and engineers of all nations will have to make all possible use of their perspicacity to do the utmost in this direction.

Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1897.

ALTGELD AND THE DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL TICKET.
HOW THE CANDIDATES BESIEGE THE MAYOR

It was rumored, that Ex-Governor Altgeld, if not openly, then secretly approves the revolt of the Silver party and the Populists, against the Judicial Ticket, which the regular Democratic Machine was putting in the field, but this has been proved to be a mistake. Altgeld, on the contrary, strives to reconcile the hostile brothers, and Captain Black, the acknowledged leader of the party rebels, had to give him the promise, that they would refrain for the present, from calling a convention to nominate candidates as judges. In accordance with this decision, President Shakelford, sent to all Silver clubs yesterday evening, the official notification, that the convention has been postponed.

The genuine Populists, and the Bimetallic Union, who are not satisfied with this arrangement, and perceive a betrayal, are determined, to act, from now on, on their own hook. In the Tremont House, their leaders will devise a plan of action, tomorrow, and it looks as if the Democrats would not be spared an attack in the flank. But the Republicans are also threatened, in their own ranks.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, April 20th, 1898.

Spanish War.

The New Bombs, Invented By Gathmann.

Pittsburg, April 20th. Emil Gathmann of Chicago, son of the well-known Chicago inventor, Louis Gathmann, visited the Carnegie Steel Works to supervise the preparations for a trial of a new and important invention of his father. Emil G., the son was at one time employed at the Krupp and other famous armament factories, where he held influential positions. The improvement is a sort of explosive bomb, which is considered more dangerous than any projectiles constructed heretofore. They are designed for the large coast-defense guns and are alleged to destroy a warship, if one drops within 300 yards of a vessel. At the Carnegie plant, a dozen sample bombs will be made, and filled with the new substance; after that they are to be sent to Sandy Hook, where Government experts shall conduct extensive trials.

If the invention fulfills the expectations, then the navy department intends to accept them without further delay.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1897.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD AGAIN AS POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR
MENTIONED.

In Democratic circles, there have been so many candidates for the Mayor's office, mentioned, that it appears that none of those proposed so far, should be taken seriously. Of Carter Harrison, it is said for instance, he does not want to become a Mayor again, but he prefers to obtain the position of City Director of Public Works, to show his knowledge and fitness in that office. That Drainage Commissioner Alexander J. Jones, Judge Shepard, or Fred Eldred should really try, to obtain the candidacy seems unbelievable. It seems more probable that these gentlemen, to insure for themselves, a certain number of Delegates, to prevent the candidacy of Judge Payne. As actual candidate for the nomination, so it is claimed, Ex-Governor Altgeld would be proposed, and amid "Hurrahs" elevated on the shield.

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Abendpost, December 20, 1897

GERMAN

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Local Report

A Sudden Death

Washington Hesing Victim of Apoplexy

Ex-Postmaster, Washington Hesing, is no more. Although but forty-eight years old and seemingly in the best of health, he died suddenly of heart failure two days ago while taking an after-dinner nap, at his home in the private Hotel, Maison Du Lac, on Michigan Boulevard. When Mrs. Hesing returned, shortly after 4 o'clock from an errand, she found her husband failing rapidly. A physician was summoned but the patient did not rally.

Washington Hesing, born in 1849, in Cincinnati, was an only son and came with his parents at the age of six to Chicago. Anton C. Hesing endeavored to give his son an excellent education. He sent him to American and German schools and universities, and it was his heart's desire to transfer to him not only the business management, but also the editorial leadership of the newspaper enterprise that had brought power and esteem upon himself. The son tried to his best ability to fulfill the desires of his father, but from the start he inclined more toward the political platform, and personally to share in the party fights, than to keep himself strictly within the barriers drawn by his profession. In this he followed the example of his father with whom he went

Abendpost, December 20, 1897



campaigning for the first time in 1871. This nomination as Postmaster of Chicago by President Cleveland, gave him a few years ago the first opportunity to practice his administrative talents. As all postal employees who worked under him now admit, he succeeded in bringing about valuable improvements during his term as Postmaster. How the deceased, last spring, let himself be induced, by his ambition, to sacrifice the office of postmaster for a doubtful candidacy as Mayor, is still fresh in the memory of all. The overwhelming defeat which he suffered, and other worries, contributed to undermine his health. Lately, Mr. Hering had an attack of influenza, but did not pay much attention to it, and was probably like his friends, convinced that he would reach an old age. His wife, Henrietta, nee Weir, had no children.

The deceased was at present President of the Staats-Zeitung Company, of the (English) Press Club, and the Association of Former Yale Students. He was also a member of the Germania, Iroquois, and Union League Clubs. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock from the Cathedral, Superior and Lake Streets.

For a conclusion the following notice of the German Press Club may find room:

Abendpost, December 20, 1897

The German Press Club of Chicago has learned with deepest regret the news of the sudden death of its member, Washington Hesing. It has always viewed Mr. Hesing as a brave pioneer of the American Germans, and as an able and courageous German-American journalist, and feels in his death a great loss. To the Widow of the deceased the Club expresses its profound condolence.

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Abendpost, December 14, 1897

GERMAN



WELL KNOWN GERMAN DIED

With Mr. Wilhelm Meyer who dies yesterday in the Alexian Brothers Hospital at the age of 70, one of the best known figures among the Germans of Chicago departed from this earth. Meyer was a native of Hamburg. He came in 1848 to the United States and has tried himself out with more or less success in the most varying positions...After a short stop in Milwaukee, he went to Galena, where he operated a hotel; from Galena he went to Dubuque and served there before the war as Police judge. When the war started, he enlisted and served with the first Iowan Volunteer Regiment. After the war he founded a Newspaper which existed but a few years. Meyer then came to Chicago and became Manager of the "Vorwaerts" Turner Hall. During the last 20 years he occupied various offices of confidence in the municipal and County administrations, but towards the end of his days his luck left him. Mr. Meyer was a well-liked member of the Hamburg Club and of the Platt Deutscher Verein.

He was an enthusiastic friend of the low-German dialects and other peculiarities and many times he appeared on the stage in the role of "Uncle Braesig" in Fritz Reuters precious comedy of the same name with the greatest success.

Abendpost, December 9th, 1897.



FROM MEDICAL CIRCLES.

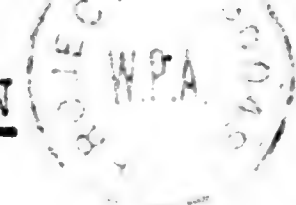
In honor of Dr. Nicholas Senn a meeting was called at the Newberry Library yesterday under the presidency of Chairman Blatchford. Mr. Blatchford, Dr. Henrotin, Dr. Davids, and others expressed the thanks of the Directors of the Institution and of the representatives of the medical profession, for the magnificent gifts by the celebrated surgeon who enriched the medical Department of the Newberry Library by donating one of the most complete collections of books of the kind, that exist. Dr. Senn in his reply declined any special thanks saying, that in his own home he had no more room for his books, and at the Newberry Library they are always available to him. He feels happy that a chance was offered to him to put his books also at the service of his professional colleagues. Dr. Senn proposed that a Committee of three Doctors be nominated to assist the Library in the further development of the medical Department.

The speaker also proposed that Washington Park should be renamed in honor of Mr. Newberry and that a monument in honor of the Newberry Library should be erected.

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Abendpost, July 1, 1897

GERMAN



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Politisches Allerlei
(Diverse Politics)

As we reported yesterday, President McKinley has nominated the editor of the Lutheran weekly "Rundschau", Mr. Louis Lange Jr. as Consul in Bremen, and this is generally called a very good move. Mr. Lange who is 43 years old today, was born in St. Louis and visited, after finishing the schools there, the Concordia College in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He entered then the business of his father and took over, a few years ago, the management of the meanwhile removed to this city, "Rundshau".

He lives at the present time in Germany, but has participated in the last national campaign in the interest of sound money, for which he now receives well earned recognition. In his behalf Messrs William H. Tatge, William H. Vocke, Judge Brentano and many other influential German Republicans interceded. Mr. Lange enjoys high esteem and great popularity, and without doubt he will be a worthy representative of the German Americans.

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Abendpost, May 19th, 1897

[A WELL KNOWN GERMAN FILLS POST]

Henry Lutzenkirchen, a well known German, of the 22nd ward, who enjoyed the special favor of Robert T. Burke, is to be appointed Secretary of the Building Commission. Although the city council has not made any appropriation this year for the position, it is the mayor's wish, that same should be filled, and therefore will request the city fathers to fix the salary of a secretary subsequently.

A. W. Cook is definitely selected for the position of City Engineer, and Henry Stuckart for the position of Street-Cleaning Superintendent.

The appointment of both is expected in the next few days.



GERMAN

Abendpost, December 15, 1896.

JOHANN ADAM SCHAEFER- DEAD.

Mr. Johann Adam Schaefer, one of Chicago's oldest settlers, died yesterday in his home, 1089 Werren Avenue, after a short illness. The deceased was 73 years old. Born on April 11, 1823, in Langwieden, Palatinate, he came to America in the year 1847, and has lived in Chicago ever since. His strong sense of duty and honesty found acknowledgement. Not less, than for 32 years has he been employed by Marshall Field and Company, till the firm retired him with a full salary on January 1st, 1893.

The deceased leaves two daughters and four sons, of which two are employed by Marshall Field & Company.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1896.

[POLITICS]

Between Governor Altgeld and Criminal Lawyer A. G. Trude, threatens to break out, before long, an open enmity on account of the leadership of the Democratic mass of voters. Mr. Trude is seeking a union between the silver and gold democrats, in which case he intends to get the nomination as a "compromise-candidate for the office of mayor."

Mr. Altgeld is opposed to a union, and least of all does not want to hear of such a compromise basis. There also might be a lively competition between the two Gentlemen for the Democratic nomination of U. S. Senator. Mr. Altgeld demands the nomination, as an additional endorsement of his administration, by the accredited representatives of his party. Mr. Trude wants it as a certification of his claim to the role of a leader.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1896.

[GOVERNOR ALTGELD]

Governor Altgeld came yesterday to Chicago, to settle his private affairs. He repeated, that after the expiration of his term, he would, in all probability, make a trip to Europe, and has no intention of being a candidate as president of the State Central Committee of his party, in place of his friend Hinrichsen. There can be no talk about his being a mayoralty candidate, because he is not eligible for the office of mayor, at present. He changed his domicile from Chicago to Springfield, four years ago, and therefore, even if he would move to Chicago in January, he would not be eligible, for a year to any city office.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 18, 1896.

A FRUSTERATED PLAN

Governor Altgeld induced the canal-commissioners, to rescind the privilege granted a short time ago, to lay tracks for an electric railroad on the shores of the canal. Mr. Altgeld says, that, when an administration retires, it is not the proper time, to close such a contract. The commission at its meeting held yesterday, rescinded its previous decision and Messrs. Duncan and Biall of Ottawa, and their backers, will have to drop their plan, to build, with little capital, a highly profitable Railroad between Joliet and La Salle, at least for the present.



Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1896.

JOHN M. FAULHABER.

The apprehension, which the Abendpost in its Wednesday number expressed, has been confirmed; the well-known wine merchant John M. Faulhaber, died in the Alexian Brothers hospital, night before last, from the effects of a self inflicted wound, which he committed in desperation over the ruin of his business. Mr. Faulhaber, was only 53 years old. That he was not able to place himself above the losses he sustained in the last few years, and to trust in a more prosperous future, finds its explanation in the fact, that he suffered reverses and became unable to withstand the hard knocks of fate. Emigrating in 1865 to the United States, he settled four years later in Chicago. He worked for a short time in several taverns, but established himself already in the fall in his own business, and for this purpose brought his brother Joseph, over from Germany to assist him in it. The enterprise became quickly successful till the big fire ruined him totally. Till the year 1875, he managed a tavern, on Halsted near Dusold Street, and later on at the corner of Van Buren and Canal Streets, in which he acquired the means to found a wine business, which made his name so well known. In the last years, owing to prevailing hard times, the business went from bad to worse, and Mr. Faulhaber decided, not to survive the inevitable bankruptcy.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1896.

[POLITICS]

Governor Altgeld, supplied the "Press" today, with the following declaration, in which he says:

"To the Democrats of Illinois!"

"Although, defeated, I wish to thank you for the loyal support you gave me and to congratulate you for your heroic fight. Remember, that only 6 months ago, our party was prostrate on the ground! She was betrayed into the hands of stockbrokers and monopolists by President Cleveland, and robbed of everything, except its honor, political vultures tore its flesh, it teemed with political vermin, and was loaded with political spongers and in spite of that it tore its political fetters, with which those political Liliputians tied her, rose up with new energy, liberated itself of the dominance of "Trusts" and Syndicates and represented vigorously the case of the much troubled humanity."

Its fight was the most heroic, which was ever fought, under such circumstances.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1896.

[GOVERNOR ALTGELD]

Governor Altgeld, who towards the end of the Campaign, exerts every nerve, to either win the once begun fight, or to succumb as a courageous fighter, spoke yesterday before five largely attended meetings. He started at the Turner-Hall in Harlem, and closed, after going from Hall to Hall and covering about 20 miles, - in the Social Turnhalle, corner Paulina and Belmont Streets.

He emphasized at all these places, that he was more interested in Bryan's victory than in his own, and repeated his assertion, that in the camp of Mark Hanna can be found, the most dangerous enemies, of the American people's liberty,... all those who desire an increase in the standing army, who corrupt the legislation and administration of justice, who want to make the cost of money high and the cost of humanity cheap.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1896.

[POLITICS]

Governor Altgeld's friends, in order to weaken the accusations of Colonel Morrison against their leader, are telling the details of an attempt, which was made by the head of the commission to regulate Interstate Commerce, in May and June to approach the Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Altgeld himself confirms the statement that Mr. Morrison in a very touching manner sought to obtain his friendship, and adds, the public, no doubt, will be able to draw its own conclusions, of the motives, which prompted Mr. Morrison to the declaration of war, and also of the old gentlemen's character.

The governor spoke yesterday evening before three great and enthusiastic meetings, first at the People's Institute, then at the Vorwarts and lastly at the "Freiheit's Turnhalle." He did not lay much stress at all the three places on the currency-question, but on the fact, that among the Republican party leaders, there are many of a very doubtful character are to be found.

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Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1896.

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He called these Gentlemen the Modern Pharisee's and expressed the fear, that Christ, in case he returned to earth, would find the vocabulary of the English language insufficient, to characterize them, and would, for such purposes, have to use the Hebraic Idiom, which offers a larger variety of words.

He says, that he is not so anxious to be reelected, as governor, as he is, to see the people at the National election show its independence from foreign millionaires...

The silver people have started in earnest, to hold election meetings. Besides the three Altgeld meetings, they arranged yesterday seven other meetings, but the Republicans surpassed them, by holding not less than sixteen large meetings.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1896.

A DIVERSION

Editorial:- Governor Altgeld does not seem to lay much stress on the currency question, because he disposed of it, in about ten sentences, during a three hour speech in New York. These culminated in the assertion, that the world, since the devaluation of silver, therefore during the time which witnessed the gigantic upward swing of Germany and the United States, has not made any progress at all...It seems therefore, that Mr. Altgeld never visited the Exposition in Chicago because otherwise he would have noticed the progress made in the electricity building during the last two decades, which put the achievements of several centuries in the shade. In the machinery hall, in the communication building, yes even in the agricultural palace, he could have seen a thousand things, of which the previous generation had no conception. The wonderful discoveries, which were made in the purely scientific domain, since 1873...even in recent years, for instance the Bering serum and Roentgen beams..should not be unknown to the Governor, of the great State of Illinois. It is absolutely enigmatic, how he, in a carefully thought out and composed words, could include sentences, which defy all common sense and truth. But he did not go to New York for the purpose of

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1896.

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I E of praising or burying free coinage. The purpose of his trip was, to destroy the view prevailing in the East, that he was an Anarchist. For this reason, he gave a voluminous historical description of the great Railroad Strike of 1894, and defended himself against the accusation, that he encouraged the riots or attacked the supremacy of the Government. He pointed to his quick and decisive interference against the disorders, which shortly before accompanied the miners strike, showed how quickly he summoned the militia, and proved that he immediately took extensive preventive measures, to break the Railroad-tieup, not only in Chicago, but also in the whole State of Illinois.

Whoever thought, that the plan of Mr. Debs, to paralyze the entire Railroad traffic and to shut off Chicago from the outside world, without the interference of regular troops, would have been successful, is given a different view by Altgeld. According to his statement, the Governor of Illinois was decisively determined, to enforce the unmolested passage of all trains and to suppress all revolts against the law, by force of arms. That this was his intention, he proved beyond a doubt, This part of his demonstration or justification was perfectly successful.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1896.

WILHELM L. BERBLINGER DEAD

In his best years, Wilhelm L. Berblinger, lithographer, a highly respected and popular personality in German circles, died yesterday after a short but serious sickness. The deceased was born in the year 1849 in Uhn, Wurttemberg, from where he emigrated in the sixties to America, and after a short stay in the East, came to Chicago, which he chose as his permanent residence. He devoted himself to lithography, but later took active part in all political events, and has since occupied a number of offices, in an excellent and honorable manner. His administration as chief clerk in the office of County Treasurer, Charles Kern, is still well remembered. Also as a member of the Chicago Turngemeinde and the Suabian Society, the deceased played a prominent part.

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Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1896.

PHILIP KASTLER DEAD.

With sincere regret will, among the many friends of the deceased, the sad news of the death of Assistant Postmaster Philip Kastler be received. The generally beloved and respected man, was carried away after a short, but malicious sickness. Philip Kastler was born in Chicago, and brought up by his upright father in such a way, that he felt at home only in German circles. For many years a member of the Herder-Lodge of Free Masons, the Turner Society "Vorwarts" (Forward) the Liederkranz Eintracht the Social Workers Club, the Forester Order and Chicago Sharpshooters Club, he very rarely missed the social arrangements of German Nationalities, and everybody who saw him on such occasions, was delighted with his bubbling humor and his laughing love of life, which shone in his friendly eyes. Up till 1890 Philip Kastler was a member of the firm Kastler Bros., which owned prosperous hat stores on Division Street and Blue Island Avenues. Six years ago, he thought that the retail business in Chicago was not remunerative any longer. He quickly changed sides, and took over the former saloon of Walter, on Blue Island Avenue, near Halsted Street. He knew how to make his locality a favorite rallying place of the neighborhood Germans. In the year 1894, Mr. Kastler,



Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1896.

upon recommendation of hundreds of influential citizens, was appointed by Postmaster Hesing to be Superintendent of the Branch Postoffice, at 18th Street and Blue Island Avenue, to which position he devoted his best abilities, circumspection and sense of duty. Philip Kastler only reached the age of 49 years.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1896.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD REPLIES TO SCHURZ'S & COCKRAN'S SPEECHES

Governor Altgeld arrived somewhat late Saturday evening, at the Central Music Hall. The immense crowd, which thronged before the meeting place on State Street, pushed and pressed, so that it was almost impossible for the Governor and his large retinue to gain entrance to the Hall, even here, the staircase was so overcrowded, that the speaker of the evening could only laboriously manage to push his way through to the Hall.

The Hall, naturally was filled to the last seat. Mr. Robert Lindblom opened the meeting with a short speech, a quartet sang a campaign song, and as a quarter of an hour passed, without anything being done to amuse the public, they became restless. At last Mr. Altgeld appeared, and he could be well pleased with the applause which greeted him.

He began his speech, by pointing out, that the Republicans promise anew, they would, through introduction of high protective tariffs, cause a decided im-

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1896.

provement in the present conditions. They are trying to deceive about the fact, that the fiscal year 1894, in which the McKinley tariff expired, closed with a deficit of \$70,000,000. Messrs. Schurz and Cockran, whose statements about the currency question, the speaker desires to contradict, were both opponents of the McKinley tariff.- Without wishing to identify himself with the positive efforts of the Republicans, they allied themselves with those who wish to maintain the gold standard. Mr. Schurz said, that the free silver coinage, would immediately drive \$6000,000,000 in gold, out of the country. As far as could be ascertained, there is , at present not much more than \$2000,000,000 in gold, in the United States. Mr. Schurz claims, that the overproduction of silver, caused the depression of this metal. In the 60 years, from 1792 to 1852, twice as much silver was produced as gold, but nevertheless silver did not depreciate in price; from 1852 to 1873, more than twice as much gold was produced as silver, but gold did not depreciate on account of it; up till then both gold and silver have been considered as equal coinage values. From 1873 to 1892 the production of silver somewhat exceeded that of gold, but gold became dearer and only for the reason, that it became the only money of full value.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1896.

With the price of silver, the price of merchandise also went down. As far as the wage question is concerned, Mr. Schurz says, that the wages have doubled since 1860. In fact, the advance of wages took place between 1840 and 1873, after 1873 the wages were considerably reduced, in 1879 they went up again, but they never reached the previous height. (Speaker did not touch on the buying power of wages, which rose considerably since 1873.) Mr. Schurz said, that the price of silver, in case of its decline, would affect its coinage. That is not so. The different countries, have not acted against silver, at the same time, and it took a while, before the consequences would show, to their fullest extent.

Mr. Schurz also claims, the decline of the wheat prices, is caused through overproduction. According to statistics, there was on the market, since 1880, the same quantity of wheat, every year, therefore no overproduction took place. Mr. Cockran claims, the prices of gold and silver are determined by the cost of production of both metals. This is not true. The main factors in regulating prices are supply and demand. By artificially reducing the demand for

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (3)

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Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1896.

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silver, and increasing the demand for gold, they shifted the ratio of both metals' value. Mr. Schurz declares, it is a matter of honor for the Nation, to repay its creditors with the same kind of money, they borrowed from them.

Note: (This speech appears in John P. Altgeld's Live Questions, Chicago, 1899.)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1896.

[ALTGELD SPEAKS]

Governor Altgeld is making a speech tonight at the Central Music Hall, which will be an answer to the statements of Mr. Carl Schurz.- Tomorrow, Sunday, there is to be held in LakeView the first meeting, arranged by German Societies, in the interest of Governor Altgeld's candidacy.- After a parade through the main streets of that district, a massmeeting will be held in the Social Turner Hall, at which Messrs. Debs, Darrow, Goldzier, Vahlteich and others, are to act as speakers.

In the locality at 459 Melrose Street corner North Lincoln Street, a German Bryan and Altgeld Club has been organized by voters of the 12th and 26th precincts of the 26th ward, which will hold meetings every Monday evening till election.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1896.

HEINRICH CLAUSSENIUS DEAD.

According to a cable from Berlin, Mr. Henry Claussenius of this city, died after a ten days illness of nervous fever. This sad news, will be received among his friends and acquaintances, with sincere regret, because Mr. Claussenius, during his long activity in Chicago, has taken a prominent part in many public affairs, added a great deal to promotion of sociableness, and through acts of kindness obligated a number of people. The deceased was 72 years old. He was born in Eschwange, in Hessen-Nassau, as the son of a judge. He lost his father at the age of six years, but his widowed mother was able to give him an excellent education. After finishing his studies, young Claussenius devoted himself to teaching, but felt compelled, in the year 1850, owing to the disagreeable reactionary tendency, to turn his back on Germany and to emigrate to the United States. In the first few years of his residence in New York, he worked alternately as a woodcutter, draftsman, and merchant. Afterwards he found employment in the office of the Prussian Consul-General, where he advanced to the position of chancellor. In the year 1867 he became a consul of the North German Federation, and was sent to Chicago. After 1871 he remained as consul for the German Empire, till the German Government sent a professional consul to fill the position. This took place in 1878; in the same year, the Austrian government entrusted him with its representation, and he remained, in this position, till 3 years ago, when Austria too,

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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1896.

organized a professional consulate. Mr. Claussenius engaged here, with great success, in a steamship tickets and money exchange business, which will be continued by his sons Edward and George W. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Germania Men's Choir, and a member of the German Society. He is survived by his widow, and six children, five sons and one daughter, who is the wife of Judge Theodore Brentano.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1896.

A LIBEL SUIT

Mr. J. J. Knickerbocker, the well known attorney, has the intantion to institute a libel suit before Judge Tuly, against the editor of the Chronicle and Mr. W. S. Forman, in order to establish, whether the accusations brought against Governor Altgeld in connection with the administration of State funds, by the late Rufus Ramsey were confirmed or not. The above named newspaper and Mr. Forman asserted publicly, the Governor, as well as other politicians, among them the Republican candidate for Governor, Tanner, have illegally borrowed State's funds from Ramsey.

After Ramsey's death, they claim that the Governor seretly removed his I. O. U's from the safe and substituted it with cash. Mr. Altgeld characterized this accusation as a falsehood, the other side sticks to their assertion. Through the proceedings, which Mr. Knickerbocker is instituting, the matter should be cleared up. The bondsmen of the late

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Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1896.

treasurer, among them the proprietor of the Chronicle banker John P. Walsh will be called as witnesses and be compelled to tell everything they know in the case. Mr. Altgeld, who is a personal friend of Mr. Knickerbocker, persuaded him to take this step, and the Governor's friends hope, that in this way he will succeed to refute the slander. The legal proceedings in the case, will, at all events, cause general attention.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1896.

[ALTGELD'S SPEECH]

Governor Altgeld opened his campaign in the country town Girard on Saturday. About 15,000 farmers of Macoupin County attended to listen to the Governor's speeches. He dealt in his speech exclusively with the currency question. The accusations made against him, he did not mention by one word.

At the close of his speech, he said briefly, that as a Governor, his official functions were always guided exclusively by his sense of duty and therefore he stands on his record. People who want to vote for him, but not for Bryan, he advises to reverse their intention to vote for Tanner, but at the same time "for Bryan and Humanity."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 28th, 1896.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD ANSWERS MR. FORMAN.
HE NEVER LOVED HIM, NEITHER DID HE TRUST HIM.

Mr. William S. Forman, has now received an answer to his open letter to Governor Altgeld. The Governor declares, the accusations which the former congressman of the 21st district, and present candidate of the Sound Money Democrats for the office of States Attorney, brought against him, are unfounded and false.

He would not have paid any attention to them, had Forman not accused the late John W. Lanehart. The Governor analyzed the personality of the writer, of the letter, and declared him to be a very unreliable fellow, who even by his closest friends is called "foxy 'William". A year and a half ago, Forman came to him and tried to become friendly. But he, Governor Altgeld, told him frankly, that he did not trust him, partly on account of his action in congress, partly on account of his slippery personality. Shortly after, Forman tried through the mediation of third parties to obtain an appointment as member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, or to the Board of Superintendents of

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Abendpost, August 28th, 1896.

the Southern State Penitentiary.

The Governor closed his answer as follows: "If I can not look into the face of honest people, then I do not want to be Governor of Illinois, therefore, I repeat, what I said on previous occasions: 'If my election depends on your vote, then I renounce it.'"

It is up to Mr. Forman, to bring proof for his accusations, or to give the lie to Governor Altgeld, if he is able to do so.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 26th, 1896.

[POLITICAL NEWS]

Governor Altgeld, who passed through Omaha yesterday on his way to Springfield, was asked there by Press representatives, what he has to say to the accusations, made by Wm. S. Forman, against him.

The Governor declared, the accusations were groundless. Whether he would extensively defend himself, he did not say.

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Abendpost, July 29th, 1896.

George A. Trude, under Altgeld's personal protection,-

The left wing of the People's Party, not willing to enter into a close alliance with the Silver-Democrats.

Appointment of the Campaign-Committee of the Sound Money Democrats. Republican Campaign speakers, and the Cock of the Walk.-

The report which was published yesterday in this column, that the Illinois Silver Democrats, will have to sacrifice the leading candidate for States Attorney, George A. Trude, in order to win the People's Party as an ally, seems to have been only a feeler. It is said, that it would not be proper to hit the great Alfred G. Trude on the head. He would be offended because his friend, Jakey Keon was dropped; it might be going too far to touch his brother now.- Governor Altgeld, who returned yesterday to Springfield, had a conversation before his departure with the younger Trude, whom he promised, that he would not let them do him any harm. The left wing of the People's Party is not satisfied with the arrangement announced of going together with

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Abendpost, July 29th, 1896.

the Silver Democrats, but will propose, that the two Party organizations, should each act separately.

Only to the endorsement of Altgeld, has the "Left" no objections. They are not much in favor of Trude, because it is a well known fact, that he is, at present in the Gas-Trust's pay, and also has connections with other large Corporations, therefore, he is not a fit candidate for the important position of States Attorney.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 20, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, DRAWING & PAINTING

To the art-loving public of Chicago it will be of interest to learn, that the highly thought of artist of Aquarelle paintings, Mr. Peter Woltze, opened a course of watercolor painting and sketched of nature in the "Columbian Trade and Business School", 239-241 Wabash Avenue. The son of the famous painter, Berthold Woltze, professor of the School of arts in Weimar (Germany), Mr. Woltze received his first instructions there, and later visited the academies in Karlsruhe and Munich, after which he studied for three years in Italy. In Venice, Mr. Woltze was favored by becoming a special pupil of the world-famous Aquarelle painter, Louis Passini. His local works, of which "Pictures of Negro Life in the South," and those World's exposition pictures shown in the Bancroft Publications, have found the largest circulation, are greatly in demand among American art-connoisseurs.

For weeks already, Mr. Woltze has been busily engaged, with a large



Abendpost, July 20, 1896.

class of ladies, in the various parks of our city, to make sketches of nature, at which task, teacher as well as pupils are displaying great ardour. Next fall, beginning September 7th, some more special courses are planned: Decorative paintings of furniture and draperies, architectural-perspectives in water color, industrial drawings and paintings for decorators, furniture manufacturers, artistic locksmiths, gold and silver smiths, wood-stained pictures, and articles in groups, depending on the selection of the pupil for her particular occupation.

Further information will be gladly furnished by the manager of the above named institution, Mr. Joseph Silvers.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16th, 1896.

JOHN W. LANEHART DEAD.

The well-known lawyer and politician, John W. Lanehart, whose serious illness was previously mentioned, died this morning, shortly before 8 o'clock, at his home 720 Grace Street.

Mr. Lanehart was the brother-in-law of Governor Altgeld, and formerly associated with him in his law office, also in different business enterprises. The Governor was present at his demise. He loses in him not only a friend of many years standing, but also his only political confidant.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 9, 1896

Let's Have Proofs!
(Editorial)

By a Democratic newspaper, the "Chicago Chronicle", Governor Altgeld is suspected of very doubtful financial manipulations. Says this paper:

"There are things of which the Governor knows the real facts. He does not possess this knowledge alone, but instead, he can talk with authority that cannot be questioned. The Treasurer of Illinois, who was elected together with Governor Altgeld, was an embezzler. He died while in office. During Ramsay's lifetime not so much administrative interest seemed to have existed as to look up the conditions of the Treasury. There were some reasons why the executive did not want to watch so closely how Ramsay, who later proved himself a thief, handled the money entrusted. But when the news came of Ramsay's death the Governor opened the safe in the presence of bondsmen who had signed the official bond of the deceased Treasurer. The State did not lose anything, because the Chicago banks as bondsmen, replaced the missing amount immediately.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 9, 1896

Let's Have Proofs!
(Editorial)

"Perhaps this is the reason that Governor Altgeld, who otherwise is so quick with his statements, did not even mention this most important and most exciting occurrence of his administration - Ramsay's thefts - when delivering his message of the year 1895. Did the robbed safe, perhaps, contain a bond of John Peter Altgeld? In one of his talkative spells the Governor could explain the entire, extraordinary affair."

Here is not directly asserted but very clearly made understood, that the Governor had borrowed money of the Treasurer which belonged to the state, and that this unlawful loan was not refunded when Cashier Ramsay died. In the further progress of this essay there is indicated similar "transactions" which the Governor is said to have made with other State officials and certain rural banks. These are very severe accusations which an "honorable paper like the Chronicle should not start without the possession of convincing proofs. Not even his adversaries dared to doubt the honesty of Altgeld. If, therefore, the Governor is accused of one of the most severe

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Abendpost, May 9, 1896

crimes that an official in his position could ever commit, it is absolutely unfair to clothe this accusation with the form of intimations or insinuations. The man to whom the Chronicle owes its knowledge of the indicated misuse of office and whose name is probably JohnRR. Walsh, cannot put up a claim for absolute credibility. But if he were personified truthfulness and trustworthiness, the Chronicle still must bring proofs for his hidden accusations. With a campaign of defamation and dirt the issue of sound money cannot gain.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 20, 1896.

ALTGELD'S CONVICTION

In return for their friendship, which the so-called leaders of the Chicago Sound Money Democrats wanted to offer him, Governor Altgeld did thank them in his own way. He acknowledged the good will of some of the gentlemen, but pointed most of them out as being only clever foxes, who fancy themselves to be able to make an old experienced bird like John P. Altgeld fall into a trap; furthermore the Governor declares that he does not apply for re-election. But if he was looking for the office "no price would he suppress his convictions on such an important question, as the one, which forms the base of our misery."

This is really well said and confirms the impression that Mr. Altgeld is a gentleman of firm character. But, alas, he spoke yet more, and it can be said: much to much. It certainly does not become the head of a great state very well, to talk of the "Eastern Vampires, who drink the life blood of the country" or call the Federal administration" a gang of stock usurers." This can more fittingly be left to the most ordinary stump-speakers or to the state-men of the Tillman type. If Mr. Altgeld wants to represent "convictions," he should fight with reasons and not with insults.

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Abendpost, April 20, 1896.

He said; " The idea that the prosperity of the world can be replaced with only half of the money that was needed formerly to provide for the business of the world, is too absurd to be discussed in earnest. Especially when one remembers that the taxes, interests, the large debts and other charges did not lessen. Therefore the upkeep of the low prices means the total destruction of the buying power of the entire debtor class.-

Because the Gold Dollar reduced prices, while permanent debts stay unchanged, it destroyed the buying power of the country and in consequence the market for the only merchandise the laborer can sell-namely his working power."

Where is the proof that "the world" of to-day has only half as much money as in former years- that is probably before the year 1873? In the U.S. alone the reserves in coined money and fine metals amount to nearly \$1,240,000,000 and to this add the greenbacks, treasury notes, Gold and silver certificates, and National Banknotes to the total amount of \$1,222,414,206. And altogether odd is the statement that through low prices the labor market becomes destroyed. The cheaper the goods, the larger the market, and the more the laborer can buy for his wages the better it is for him. His buying power would only decrease

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Abendpost, April 20, 1896.

if his wages were still more lessened than the price of the goods he has to purchase..

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Abendpost, April 17, 1896.

POLITICAL

Governor Altgeld who has been in Chicago since yesterday makes no secret out of it now that he is willing to accept again the candidacy of his party for the governorship. That he is the only man under whose leadership the Democrats of Illinois have any chance for a victory is generally admitted.

The Governor knows that he has estranged many of his party friends by his position on the silver question, but he believes that these will not withhold their support when he takes care that the standard question is kept out of the state election. The state convention will take place about June 25th.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 8, 1896.

WELL-KNOWN GERMAN-AMERICAN DEAD.

St. Louis, April 8- In his residence at Belleville, Illinois, died Gustav Koerner, former Vice Governor of Illinois. (He was born 1809 in Frankfort o.M. and came 1833 to Belleville; from 1845-1849 he was Judge of the Illinois Superior Court and in 1852 he was elected Vice Governor. He helped to nominate Abraham Lincoln as candidate for the presidency. 1862 he was sent to Spain as American ambassador. He was in Madrid for two and one half years and then he resigned. 1872 he supported Greeley as candidate for president and since that time he was a Democrat.)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 7th, 1896.

RE-NOMINATED.

Governor Altgeld, has yesterday nominated Mr. Ed. G. Uihlein for a further term as member of the Westside Park Commission, so that the above named will stay on this Board until 1902. Mr. Uihlein, who always has been personally a great friend of floriculture and horticulture and whose private green houses are considered the most beautiful of Chicago, has during the last years procured of his private means many hundreds of rare plants and bushes for the Parks of the Westside.

It is chiefly his achievement that these Parks at present, in regard to their flowers exhibit without question occupy the first place among all public parks of the U.S. By the re-nomination of Mr. Uihlein the Governor has done a valuable service to the park system of the Westside.

Abendpost, March 18, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROFESSOR EMIL HERING DEAD

In his residence 403 N. Ashland Avenue, Professor Emil Hering passed away yesterday after an illness of several months followed by a fatal attack of pneumonia. The deceased was born in Stargard, Pommerania on June 19th, 1827, had studied Theology in Halle and Berlin and was then active for several years in Potsdam as court-preacher. In the year 1866 he emigrated to America. Here he was first Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Parish in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, became then Professor at the German Preacher's Seminary in Bloomfield, N. J., from where he returned in the seventies to Germany. The year 1882 already found him back in America as Pastor of the Evangelical Parish in Carlstadt, N. J.; in 1888 he transferred to New York and from there he accepted a call in 1893 as Professor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary here, to which he belonged till he fell sick.

His body will be brought to Carlstadt, N. J. for interment to find his last rest at the cemetary of his former Parish. He leaves a widow and five children.

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Abendpost, March 12, 1896



GERMAN

Concerning the School Administration
The George Schneider School

It was resolved to name the new school at the corner of Hoyne and Wellington Avenue after the well-known banker George Schneider.

Mr. Schneider, born in Pirmasence in the Palatinate, participated in the revolution in his homeland during the years 1848 and 1849, and came, after its suppression in France to the United States. After a short stop in St. Louis he settled down in Chicago and together with Robert Hoeffgen created a daily paper out of the weekly Illinois Staats-Zeitung. On the slavery question he occupied a firm attitude in favor of abolition, and played a prominent part in the foundation of the Republican Party. In the year 1861 he was nominated as Consul in Helsingfors by President Lincoln with whom he stood in personal contact. During his absence from Chicago he found it necessary to dissolve his connections with the StaatsZeitung on account of the sharp attacks this paper directed against Lincoln. In the year 1867 Mr. Schneider exchanged the field of activity as a journalist with the one of a financier. The National Bank of Illinois at whose head he stood for

Abendpost, March 12, 1896

GERMAN

decades as president, is one of the most important banking institutions of the country. Although Mr. Schneider has passed the seventy mark by three years already, he still takes an active interest in public affairs. As an active member of important Committees he performed valuable services on the directorate of the World's Fair Company for their magnificent undertakings. In order to strengthen the Chicago delegation to the National Convention of the party, the Republicans of the First Congressional District were permitted by the machine to vote for Mr. Schneider as a member of this group, but Mr. Schneider assures us that he will act at the Convention according to his own judgement.

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III C Abendpost, February 17, 1896.

GERMAN



DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.

After a long year's suffering, Mr. Georg Carl Koch, one of the oldest German citizens of Chicago passed away last Saturday, and he will be buried tomorrow at Wunder's Cemetery.

The deceased was one of the founding members of the Lutheran St. Paul's Parish whose beautiful church is located on Superior and Franklin Streets. He took to his end a most lively interest in the development of this Parish. Forty-six years ago Mr. Koch and his wife were the first couple that was married by Pastor Wunder who will now also hold the funeral sermon for the deceased.

Born on March 14, 1827 in the State of Nassau, Mr. Koch was 20 years old when he came to Chicago and after a few years established a tannery. By his untiring zeal he brought his business to prosperity and everywhere he enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. Ten children, four daughters and six sons survive.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, January 28, 1896.

CULTIVATION OF MUSIC.

The School Board Committee for Music Institution resolved yesterday to recommend for the seventh grade of the Public Schools the introduction of the third book of the Cecilia-series and for the eighth grade the provision of the second book of the Beacon-series as instruction books. Mr. G. Katzenberger, head instructor for the Music in the High Schools, was cited before the Committee to justify himself of the accusations that he misuses his position by forcing his Assistants to take private instruction from him.

Mr. Katzenberger assured this statement to be untrue, he never had even an idea of doing such a thing. The Committee appointed Mr. Katzenberger, Mr. Cox, and Mrs. Blackman, to work out a system that will enable the class-teachers to acquire by June 1897 the necessary preliminary knowledge to conduct later the Singing Instruction independently.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 16th, 1895.

F. A. DIENER RESIGNS.

Mr. F. A. Diener, who has been for many years a member of the Chicago Public Library Administration, resigned last week in order to join the contracting firm Jakob Fuerst & Sons as partner. Diener was born in Germany and settled down in Chicago, where he began in the contracting business 20 years ago. The Library Administration has lost with Diener a reliable, honest official with pleasing manners and keen interest towards the growing needs of our city Libraries.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, September 24th, 1895.

The Frank Wenter.

President Wenter of the Drainage Commission is at present in Cleveland(Ohio) to attend a convention there, which is discussing the project of a deepwater-canal between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Wenter are trying are trying during his absence, to make the necessary propaganda towards his re-election as president of the Drainage Commission. There will be a meeting for this purpose to-night at the Orpheus Hall.

Die Abendpost, November 23rd, 1895.

A LAST APPEAL TO GOVERNOR ALTGELD

Again Governor Altgeld showed himself as a great Humanitarian, by ordering the release of Thomas Little, who has been in the county jail since June 16th, 1894.

Thomas Little was convicted on July 7th, 1894 for theft and received a one year jail sentence. The Governor's attention was called to this case, which caused the intervention of the Superior Court and the subsequent pardon from the Governor.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, July 6th, 1895.

Robert Kiesling dead.

Only 48 years old, Robert Kiesling died yesterday at his home. Besides his widow, 4 grown-up sons are mourning his death.

Born in 1847 in Germany, Robert Kiesling came to America in 1880 and settled down in Chicago, where he struggled hard to get on his feet. He finally succeeded in having a little store at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Mc Cormick's Road. On the side he studied hard and at the same time became a well known figure in the German Society life.

In 1886, Robert Kiesling became editor at the "Arbeiter Zeitung". In 1888 he followed a call of the "St Louis Tageblatt." He stayed on its staff for three years. He then returned to Chicago, where he became one of the editors of the "Abendpost." This position he still occupied at the time of his death. Robert Kiesling was a member and secretary of the National Association of German American Journalists, and an outstanding figure in the German-American newspaper world.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, May 27th, 1895.

Death of a Pioneer.

Dr. Karl A. Helmuth, a pioneer of the Chicago Germans, who came to Chicago in 1847 died last night at his residence, 131 Ontario Street at the age of 78 years. Together with Robert B. Hoeffgen he founded the Illinois StaatsZeitung, which appeared as a weekly paper at the start.

About 18 months ago he fell from a cable train, which caused him great injury of a lasting nature. After having worked as editor of the StaatsZeitung for many years, he established himself as a physician which profession he practiced as long as his health permitted. When the cholera broke out in Chicago, Dr. Helmuth attended to the sick with greatest self sacrifice. He leaves 3 sons and 2 daughters all grown up. His wife preceeded him in death some time ago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 10, 1895.

German Press Club.

Condolences on account of the death of Mr. A. C. Hesing.

The German Press Club of Chicago made the following resolution of condolence on the occasion of the death of Anton C. Hesing: "With deep regret and hearty sympathy, the German Press Club of Chicago has taken notice of the sudden death of Mr. A. C. Hesing, and takes the opportunity in its first meeting to express his sorrow about the death of one of the most prominent and deserving representatives of the German Press. The Germans in Chicago lose, with the death of Hesing a strong fighter and representative of their interests, a man, who always took the initiative for their ideals, wherever there was a danger to the prestige of German affairs and who knew like no one else, in hours of need how to interest enthusiastic and sacrific^{ing} cooperation. His memory will be kept in high esteem as long as there will be a German Press in Chicago, in the State of Illinois and in the United States of America. His death is a great loss, which will be felt painfully for a long time to come. Resolved to incorporate the preceding resolution offering condolence in the minutes of the Press Club and to send a copy of same to the descendants and family and to publish the same in the daily press of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 1, 1895.

A. C. Hesing dead.

Without deathstruggle or pain Mr. A. C. Hesing a pioneer of Germanism in Chicago and president of the Ill. Staatszeitung Co. died last night. A heart attack, the second one after a light attack in the previous year, ended his life quickly. Notwithstanding his 73 years Mr. Hesing, till the last days of his life, was in good health and in full bodily and mental strength, so that his sudden death was a great surprise to the persons, next to him. After he had dictated last night in his residence 3239 Vernon Avenue an article for the "Staatszeitung", in which he sharply criticized the actions of the booblers in the city council, he went to bed^{at} about 11 o'clock. A few hours later he complained of not feeling well, and a doctor was sent for, who however declared that there was nothing seriously wrong. At about 7 in the morning his condition became worse, and he died very quickly. When Postmaster Washington Hesing, who had been informed of his condition, arrived at 8 o'clock in the home, he found his father dead.

Mr. Hesing, Sr. celebrated his 70th birthday January 6, 1893. He came to Chicago in 1857, but immigrated to this country in 1840. He took a very active part in political life and was elected in 1860 as Sheriff of Cook County on the Republican ticket. In the year 1863 he took over the management of the Ill. Staatszeitung, in which position

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1895.

he represented, with zeal and energy, the rights of the Germans of Chicago. In his last years he promoted the care and maintenance of general and useful enterprises, and was especially interested in the "German Altenheim" (Home of the Aged). The funeral will take place Wednesday.



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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 10, 1894.

A DAY OF HONOR FOR H. RUBENS

Mayor Hopkins, all chiefs of city hall departments and the members of the Germania Men's Chorus gave H. Rubens at the Germania Clubhouse last Saturday evening a banquet ad a tribute to his achievements as former corporation counsel. Mr. Charles H. Wacker made a speech, in which he praised the municipal reforms, carried out by Mr. H. Rubens.

Then a life size portrait of H. Rubens, painted by Friedrich Brandt and dedicated as a gift to the Germania Men's Chorus by Martin M. Schultz, was presented to the banquet participants. Judge Brentano, president of the Germania Men's Chorus, expressed his thanks for the dedication of the portrait, which will decorate the picture gallery of the Clubhouse. Now Mr. H. Rubens spoke and thanked all who were present, for their expressions or respect and appreciation towards his past City hall activity, regardless of party lines. A hearty oration acknowledged Mr. Rubens ' speech.

After telegrams from Governor Altgeld, Judge Kohlsaas, and Representative J. Goldzier were read, the celebrants stayed together a long time for an informal chat.

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GERMAAN

Die Abendpost, November 5, 1894.



DR. FRIEDRICH KOCH DEAD.

After a long lasting illness, Dr. Friedrich Koch died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday.

All Germans of Chicago will deplore the death of this remarkable man, who, socially and professionally won the love and administration of the community. Dr. Koch was born in 1840 in Godensburg near Kassel, Germany; studied medicine in Marburg and went in 1867 as physician to Mexico. On account of bad health he returned to Germany in 1870 and finally in 1872 immigrated to the United States.

He soon settled down in Chicago as physician and married Miss Anna Fischer, the daughter of the farmer, Otto Fischer at Elmhurst. Dr. Koch has lived since on this farm with his family. He is survived by his wife and five children.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, November 3, 1894.

JULIUS GOLDZIER

Julius Goldzier is running again for Congress, and as he is the only man, that understands our troubles and knows how to represent our standpoint, politically, commercially and socially, we just have to run along with him and vote for him at the coming election.

There is hardly a German in the 6th district who does not know personally Mr. Goldzier. He has shown at many occasions his skill to take care of business worries and labor interests. Therefore, we recommend the re-election of Mr. Julius Goldzier to all German Democrats of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, November 3, 1894.

HEINRICH RAAB.

The Democrats of Chicago have chosen Heinrich Raab as Superintendent of Public Schools and so announced his nomination yesterday. As a fact, there is no other schoolman in Chicago fit for this job, which Heinrich Raab was holding already for several years to the greatest satisfaction of the community.

Heinrich Raab is a humanitarian and scientist, at the same time an experienced educator and practical schoolman. He was born and raised in Germany. He brought with him to this country the thoroughness of the strict German educational system, which he knew how to mix skillfully with the broad-minded spirit of American teaching.

For us Germans, Heinrich Raab is a man to be proud of, and every Chicago German should give his vote to him.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, October 10th, 1894.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD IS REFORMED.

The latest actions and speeches of Governor Altgeld have brought the people of Illinois to the conclusion, that one governor has changed his mental attitude in politics and all related public affairs.

Altgeld had been known all his life as a humanitarian, a friend of the poorer classes and a sincere politician.

The latest labor troubles and increase of radicalism in labor ranks must have changed Altgeld to a subsequent indifference towards the well meant progressive aspirations of our working classes. In his latest speech, Altgeld is pointing out his firm intention to intervene at one with militia in case of sudden riots and organized labor upheavals. Apparently he don't believe any more in sensible investigations with a subsequent arbitration towards a peaceful understanding without the presence of bayonets. Altgeld is going even so far as to boast about having at least ten regiments on hand, which he will dispatch in the shortest time to any part of Illinois, if organized labor offers the necessary provocation.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, September 8th, 1894.

EDWARD RUMMEL DEAD.

After a long period of painful illness, Mr. Edward Rummel, died yesterday at his home, 1413 N. Halsted Street. Mr. Rumell came from Germany, when he was only 18 years old, and worked hard, until finally he became Superior of the Postoffice at Lakeview. Also he published for a long time The German Weekly, "The Postillon", which was read by many Germans of Chicago.

Mr. Rummel was only 59 years old, when he died, and never was married. We also learn, that Mr. Edward Rummel has been State Secretary of Illinois for one term of the Legislature.



Die Abendpost, August 23rd, 1894.

BERNHARD FEIND IS DEAD.

The noted City engineer Bernhard Feind died last night at his home, 157 Orchard Street, at the age of 45 years. He was born in 1849 in Hannover, (Germany), studied engineering at Berlin and came in 1880 to America. After holding various responsible positions, he finally entered the employ of the City of Chicago and has been known since as an expert engineer, particularly on the drainage system and hydraulic water pump.

Mr. Feind was a member of the Chicago Academy and died comparatively young, having had for years a liver ailment, which kept him on the sickbed during the last three weeks.

He will be buried Friday afternoon on the Rosehill Cemetery.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, August 20th, 1894.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD AND THE MILITIA.

The Chicago Militia, which was on duty during the last big strike, did not get its pay yet. According to Governor Altgeld's statement, a special session would have to be called, in order to make the necessary amount for the pay available.

An extra session would cost the State of Illinois \$50,000,00. For this reason, Governor Altgeld is trying to interest one of Chicago's larger banks in advancing the Militia pay until next January, when the legislature is meeting again.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 23rd, 1894.

DR. A. MELS DEAD.

The noted journalist and author Dr. A. Mels died yesterday at his home in Summerdale, 66 years old. He had written quite a few good stories, novels and theaterplays in Germany. For some time he was a correspondent for German and English Newspapers in Paris and finally came in 1892 to America, to settle down in Chicago.

Dr. A. Mels never was married and was supported mainly by his friends, before death came. He will be buried in the Graceland cemetery.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 1st, 1895.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD

There are bad news for some crooked politicians in Chicago. Governor Altgeld announced that he has plenty of material on hand to prove, how certain state senators and representatives accepted thousands of dollars of bribes. Governor Altgeld is righteously angry, and determined to bring these grafters into court.

We congratulate the Governor for his fearless action and hope, he will go through with it, regardless of consequences to his own political and personal friends. We know that neither Republican nor Democratic administrations have been free from corruption. Furthermore, it always has been difficult to unmask grafters, as most cases were smoothed over in the nick of time by some political friends of the same party.

Dishonesty of public officials has been on the increase during the last 15 years. The office of Governor, in its purposes and duties, should be high above this deplorable situation. We are glad to say, that Governor Altgeld

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GERMAN

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• Die Abendpost, July 1st, 1895.

is the right man in the right place. The record of his past will be a guarantee for pitiless persecution of political crooks and public offenders.

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GERMA N

Die Abendpost, September 26th, 1894.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Governor Altgeld finally found the right way to deal with the Pullman Company. He brought the proof, that this company is receiving far more privileges, benefits and advantages from the State and community than justified by the small amount of taxes paid by the said company.

According to its own statements, the Pullman Company has a capital of \$36,000,000 with reserves of \$25,000,000, total \$61,000,000.-

The Pullman Company is making good profits and is paying to the shareholders regularly about 8% dividends.

At the same time the property of the same company has been valued only at \$7,500,00 and therefore is paying only a very small part of her due share in taxes.

Governor Altgeld has ordered a revaluation of the Company's tax obligations.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 6th, 1894.

ALTGELD'S PROTEST

The orderly demonstration of the striking employees of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railway Company, two days ago, ended with a mild orgy of destruction on the tracks of the said company and later in the stockyards.

We sympathize with the progressive aspirations of Labor but abhor riots and senseless destruction of any property. Governor Altgeld had the constitutional right to send Militia, to restore order. He refused to do so. Finally the desperate property owners appealed to President Cleveland, who at once restored order through a contingent of federal troops.

Now Governor Altgeld is kicking and has protested in Washington against the use of federal troops in the State of Illinois. We have always admired Governor Altgeld as an outstanding humanitarian and friend of the people. But we believe, that in this case he would have done better by using our State's

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 6th, 1894.

militia, regardless of local politicians and laborleaders, who lost the control over the strikers.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, May 9th, 1894.

THE LEGACIES OF T E LATE WILHELM BUSCHMANN.



A large part of the fortune, left by Wilhelm Buschmann, according to the latter's will, was given to the following institutions:-

Uhlich's Orphan Home	\$ 5000.00
Addison " "	5000.00
Alexian Brothers Hospital	5000.00
Deutsches Altenheim	5000.00
Mary Haenisch Home	5000.00

the remainder of Buschmann's money went to the only legal heir, Minna Trade, Bue Goland.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, May 1st, 1894.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 119 5

DR. THILO BRAUNS DEAD.

Dr. Thilo Brauns, one of our best German physicians on the Northside, died suddenly yesterday, 63 years old. He was born 1831 in Hilberstadt (Germany), studied medicine in Greifswold and came in 1854 to New York, where he settled down as a physician.

He moved to Chicago in 1872 and has been with us since as a successful physician and surgeon. Dr. Brauns is survived by three daughters and one son. His funeral will be to-morrow afternoon from his home at 647 Sedgwick Street.

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III B 2 Die Abendpost, April 19th, 18 94.



GERMAN

Dietrich Moeng Dead.

Another old German settler of Chicago died yesterday at his home, 1723 Frederick Street, Mr. Dietrich Moeng, 82 years old.

He was born 1812 in Landsburgen, Hannover (Germany), and came in 1844 to Chicago, where he had for many years a dry goods store.

Moeng served in the Northern army during the Civil war, and become an army captain. Also he belonged to several German societies and was known all over Chicago. Moeng leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters.

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Die Abendpost, April 19th, 1894.



GERMAN

For Dr. A. Mels.

The German Press Club of Chicago gave last night at the Northside Tuenerhall an entertainment for the benefit of Dr. A. Mels, who is known to all of us as a brilliant German author. Unfortunately, Dr. Mels, has been ailing during the last few years and otherwise has been kept down by bad luck. His needy circumstances was called to the attention of his numerous friends, who filled last night the North side Turnerhall to honor and help Dr. Mels.

The well arranged program was opened by the song "Das Meer hat seine Perlen" (The sea has its pearls), sung by Miss Alice Garthe. Then Mr. Adolph Selz gave a fine recital of "Die beiden Grenadiere" (The Two Grenadiers). Mr. A. Balatta gave a piano recital of "Ungarische phantasie" (Hungarian Phantasy), and so followed one brilliant program number after another until late in the evening. A dance kept the younger folks together for a long time.

The arrangements of the evening were in the hands of: Dr. Max Henius, Emil Hoechster, Theodore Janssen, Dr. F. W. Thue and A. Eckard.

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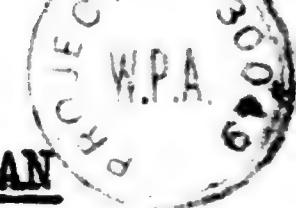


GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 14th, 1894.

Wilhelm Buschmann Dead.

Mr. Wilhelm Buschmann, one of the oldest German settlers on the Southside, died last night at his home 3945 State Street. Mr. Buschmann, who was born in Germany, came as a young man to America and lived for some years as a prospector in the West. He finally struck gold and came back to Chicago, a rich man. He invested his wealth in real estate and leaves a fortune of at least \$700,000, which are going to his relatives. Buschmann never was married and died a bachelor.



Die Abendpost, April 6th, 1894.

Death Of A Noted German.

George Neumeister, one of the oldest German citizens of Chicago, died yesterday, 75 years old. Born 1819 in Germany, George Neumeister came already 1850 with his parents to Chicago, where his father became a successful business man.

George Neumeister himself speculated successfully in real estate and retired from business 10 years ago. He belonged to several German Societies and was requested by all, who knew him. He is survived by his widow and a son, John H. Neumeister, who is a city hall secretary.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 6th, 1894.

Benefit Performance For Sigmund Selig.

Mr. Sigmund Selig, director of the German Theater, is celebrating next Sunday evening his 35th Anniversary as actor. All proceeds from the performance on that night will go to Mr. Selig as an honor gift: Mr. Selig started his actor's career as a vaudeville comedian and came to Chicago about 20 years ago, where he re-organized the German theater. He proved to be a successful theater-manager, and the Germans of Chicago owe him a lot for the preservation of German dramatic-art and of the German language. Always jovial, polite and never discouraged, Mr. Selig went through ups and downs during his life and won the admiration and sympathy of all Chicago.

"Reif Reiflingen" is the title of the comedy, which will be played Sunday night, and we hope to see a full House, which will be the highest honor, we can give Mr. Selig, to show the appreciation of the public, which he has served so long faithfully.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 28th, 1894.

Music Director M. Nevens Dead.

M. Nevens, one of the most noted German-American musicians, died yesterday at his home, 634 Walnut Street, 76 years old. He was born in Brooklyn and came in his younger years to Chicago, where he studied to be a musician and soon became a capable orchestra-leader.

He took part in the war with Mexico and also was a volunteer soldier during the Civil war on the Northern side. He is survived by a widow and three children

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Die Abendpost, March 16th, 1894.



GERMAN

57 Years In Chicago.

Death has again torn a gap into the dwindling group of old Chicago settlers. This time it is John Weckler, who died yesterday at his home at 519 Sedgwick Street, 85 years old.

Weckler came in 1836 from Germany to Chicago, where he lived all his life. He earned his living at first as a woodcutter, but saved industriously and opened in 1841 the historic "Kinzie Street House", which was located on Kinzie Street between La Salle and Wells Streets. It became the first hotel on the North side and at the same time the meeting place for all Chicago Germans. The deceased is survived by five sons and four daughters, all grown up.

The funeral will be next Sunday at 9:30 A.M. at the St. Michael's Church, Cleveland Avenue and Eugenie Street.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 3rd, 1894.

JUDGE BRENTANO AND THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution seems to become more or less a foot ball for our legislators, who recently passed a regulation, which allows only 3 assessors or tax collectors for every township of not less than 40,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants. Judge Brentano pointed to the fact lately, that the said regulation is against the constitution, which as a fact has no law whatever concerning the administration of revisional regulations of a township.

In consequence, Judge Brentano threatened to bring the legislature's reform-mad action to the attention of the Superior Judge.

Die Abendpost, February 26th, 1894.

MAX PLATZ DEAD.



Another noted German-American, Mr. Max Platz, died yesterday at his home, 58 E. Oak Street, only 44 years old. He was born in 1850 in Fetsching near Berlin (Germany) and came as a young boy with his parents to Chicago, where he learned to be a photographer and opened up his own studio at the age of 26 on North Clark Street, where his business is still located to-day. He was considered one of the best photographers of Chicago and was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, also of the Artist Club.

Max Platz never was married.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 21st, 1894.

Peter Mahr Dead.

The retired alderman, Peter Mahr died last Thursday, 58 years old. His funeral will be to-morrow morning from his home at 907 N. Clark Street. He will be buried at the Graceland cemetery.

Peter Mahr has been a popular and respected German-American, who was an alderman for many years. His life is a thrilling story of ups and downs. Politically, he was a rare loyal character with a spotless record. The city council yesterday adjourned its meeting to honor the memory of the deceased.

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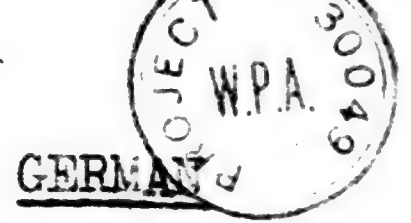
GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 16th, 1894.

Christoph Thilmann Dead.

One of the oldest settlers of Chicago, Christoph Thilmann, died yesterday morning at his home 6120 S. Halsted Street, at the age of 71. He was born 1823 in Germany and came, only 18 years old, in 1841 to America. He traveled quite a bit, before he finally settled down in Chicago, about 50 years ago. Thilmann was a successful business man and speculated in real estate, which brought him a fortune of \$150,000. He is survived by a widow and four grown up children.

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Die Abendpost, February 9th, 1894.

AUGUST BAUER DEAD.

One of the most noted German-Americans of our city, Mr. August Bauer, died last Monday. Born 1827 in Friedberg (Germany), Mr. Bauer came 1851 to America, where he settled down in Chicago. He became an active member of the architect-firm Bauer & Hill, which is known in every part of Illinois.

Mr. Baner also was a member of the Germania Men's Chorus and other wise has been a popular personality in German-American Society-circles.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, January 15th, 1894.

PROFESSOR SEIDENSTICKER DEAD!

We just received a telegram from Philadelphia, that the noted German-American scientist Oswald Seidensticker has died after short illness. He was born 1825 in Goettingen (Germany) and studied philology there. He came in 1846 to America and accepted a position as teacher in Philadelphia. Soon afterwards he founded a school of languages in Chicago, but returned in 1852 to Philadelphia, where he stayed until his death as Professor of the German language at the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Seidensticker is next to Friedrich Kapp, the most important historian of our country. His numerous works are known all over the United States. The most outstanding books he write, are "Franz Daniel Pastorius and the formation of Germantown" and "The First Century of Printing in the United States."

His interesting articles on German activity and German contributions towards the educational development of America were regularly published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History" and "The German Pioneer" at Cincinnati.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, January 6th, 1894.

DR. ADOLPH BRODBECK

The Germans of Chicago are appreciating more and more the lectures of Dr. Adolph Brodbeck, who according to the opinion of the German scientist, Dr. Rochs has become a noteworthy authority in the realm of philosophy. Dr. Brodbeck spoke last Sunday on "Idealism of Religion" and will give a lecture coming Sunday night on "Mythological Elements of Our Modern Civilization" at Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street.

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Abendpost, November 27, 1893

A Dangerous Compliment (Editorial)

What the nomination of Washington Hesing as Postmaster of Chicago has to do with the coming mayoral election, is hard to understand by the layman in politics. It is improbable that President Cleveland tried by this nomination to influence the decisions of the Democratic City Convention, but this reproach was actually made. The entire Lawler followers claim Cleveland has nominated Hesing, so Hopkins will receive the nomination as candidate for Mayor. It may be more correct to presume that the President believes that the Catholic Hesing does win him 25,000 German Lutherans, and that he expected to flatter the latter and the German voters in general, by giving an office to their pretended "leader and philosopher". In Chicago we may laugh about this silliness, but what do they know in Washington of what is going on in the provinces? If one does spit here at the Democratic platform, it wouldn't be seen in Washington. And if one calls out in the World's Fair City: "Thank the Lord I am there again where I belong, namely in the Republican Party", so the echo of it does not reach the White House.

Let this be as it may, at all events it is a fact that Washington Hesing is



Abendpost, November 27, 1893

not in the position to deliver the "German vote" of Chicago to an Irish candidate. By his nomination to the office of Postmaster he became just as little the leader and philosopher of the Germans as he was before. At best he can now command those Germans who expect of him a position at the post office, and their number is really not large. To what extent, therefore, is the conclusion warranted, that Hopkins has to be made a candidate for Mayor because Hesing was made Postmaster? Hopkins would not be a stronger candidate because Hesing received an office.

However, it is claimed that the Germans have now nothing to demand any more. Governor of the state, the Postmaster of Chicago, the Treasurer of Cook county and the States Attorney are Germans. Consequently the Mayor cannot be permitted to be of German origin. None of the mentioned offices is a municipal one. In the "City Government" the German voters are barely represented. On the other hand all departments except the judicial are headed by men of Irish blood. Shall the Mayor, also, in spite of this, be an Irishman, only because a German was favored with a federal office? That would be a pretty business for the Germans!

Abendpost, November 27, 1893

If the nomination of Mr. Washington Hesing is in fact the stone with which the German candidate for mayor shall be slain, so it will certainly be received with great pleasure and satisfaction by the Germans of Chicago. What sacrifice would it be too great to make for their great leader and philosopher!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 13, 1893.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD AND THE ANARCHIST.

St. Louis, November 13 - A special wire of the "Chronicle" from Springfield, Ill., contains an interview with Governor Altgeld concerning yesterday's anarchist celebration in Chicago, at the Waldheim cemetery where the pardoned anarchists Schwab, Field and Neebe delivered speeches. The governor was asked whether the pardon was not given under the condition that the above mentioned will not hold "any more speeches about anarchism". He replied: "I have granted the pardons, because I did not hold these people guilty of the crimes of which they were accused, and I have not imposed no conditions what-so-ever." He declared further: "You can report to the "Chronicle" and its readers, that there are no real anarchists in the entire state of Illinois, not even a single one. The only cause of the talk about anarchy are the daily papers; if these would cease to talk about it, nothing would be heard of it any more; only they keep the subject alive.

The laborers in Chicago and other places of Illinois are as good citizens as can be found in any other state. Many of them are well-to-do; many own property, and all are good citizens and no anarchists.

Of course the people have a right to have their own opinion about everything and

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Abendpost, November 13, 1893.

also to express this just as it is allowed to all citizens. If they make use of this right, one should not call their speeches "anarchistic" without reason.

No Sir! There is no anarchist in the state of Illinois, not a single one."-
With this he closed the conversation about this matter.



ABENDPOST, October 11th, 1893.

Museum of Natural History.

With impressive celebrations the laying of the foundation stone for the Academy of Sciences took place yesterday afternoon. Governor Altgeld performed the festive honors for which, besides the members of the Lincoln Park Board, a great number of prominent citizens of the North Side were present.

In the name of the inhabitants of the Northside, Mr. George E. Adams spoke. After which speech Governor Altgeld executed the laying of the foundation stone amid a general ovation for the Governor.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1893.

HERMANN RASTER

Our readers will be agreeably surprised to find in this paper a picture of our former Editor-in-chief, who died two years ago. In publishing it, we not only accede to the requests of many of his admirers, but we also perform an appropriate act of piety thereby.

Hermann Raster was, undeniably, the most prominent of America's German newspaper men; a standard bearer and pioneer, and a no more fitting tribute can be paid to Mr. Raster than the one given to him by his longtime associate, our present Editor-in-chief Wilhelm Rapp, when he wrote about the 25th journalistic anniversary of Raster, on January 1, 1877: "The German-American Press, starting from a modest beginning never would have reached its present stage in a quarter of a century had it not been for the fortunate circumstance that men, such as Hermann Raster, dedicated his life and soul to it; and no one has done more for the spiritual uplift of the Germans and the resulting there-

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1873.

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III A from German influence upon America."

Hermann Raster was a rare factor in journalistic circles. He was versatile, and had a thorough knowledge of all the debated questions. His style above all was comprehensible, clear, logical, and popular; never doctrinal nor plagiarist; these were Raster's gifts, envied even by his adversaries. His influence grew throughout the years during which he was associated with the Staats-Zeitung and his collaboration was a great factor in the rise of the paper to its present state of eminence and in the great increase of its circulation. More than that. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung attained an extensive and profound influence upon Germanism and upon other German papers which sought inspiration and council from the editorials of these two journalistic Dioscuri: Raster-Rapp. The Staats-Zeitung became the pattern of our German-American journalists, and Raster was the guiding star for many an editor of a small weekly.

What really made Raster so outstanding in politics and such a reliable leader

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1893.

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III A in civic matters must be attributed to his love for this country.

It was not that inane, apish love which readily glorifies the grotesque, cankerous growths of party politics. It was that genuine affection, which is prepared to censure, when improvement is necessary. He was so totally different from those whose ideals showed no vestige of American patriotism, and who not knowing what else to do, became newspaper writers. Of course, as a matter of prudence, they champion American ideals as much as necessary, but if one studies their writings a little closer, one discovers the German in them. In Raster, we find the opposite; he was a genuine American. It is regrettable that certain German-American newspaper men wish to serve the interests of this population, but yet suffer with nostalgia, and yearn for the moment when they can leave this country. Raster was not of that class. His sentiments, his very life, and thoughts belonged to the land of his choice. And so it should be with every German-American, above all, if he thinks he has a mission to perform as a journalist.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1893.

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III A In order to perpetuate the memory of Hermann Raster, we had his picture published and thereby we also comply with the often expressed wish of our readers. A biography which was published in Berlin last year, has now been re-printed here. The attractive booklet contains the picture of Raster, his biography, and many of his private letters, as well as his last, letter from Cudova, wherein the now sick man bids farewell to his readers: "It may be for years and it may be forever."

It was forever! Everyone who knew Raster; everyone who sought instruction or diversion in his editorials....will want this booklet as an addition to his library, and we are enable to offer it to our readers for the reasonable sum of 50 cents.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company

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GERMAN

The Illinois-Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1893

DR. JULIUS ULRICH

Dr. Julius Ulrich died yesterday at his home, 202 Center Street. He was the oldest German homeopathist of Chicago. Almost his entire life was dedicated to his profession. In his chosen field, he attained eminence and success. His spirit of sacrifice and his experience, gained by years of practice, created an unceasing demand for his services. He was a man, in the genuine sense of the word, a faithful friend, a loving husband, and father, who was loved and honored by all who knew him.

He was born on April 8, 1822, in Eisfeld, Germany. After finishing his studies at the Gymnasium of Schleusingen, he attended the University of Vienna, Austria, where he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. After he had been for a time district physician in his homeland, he came to America in 1852. At first, he settled in Wheeling, West Virginia.

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GERMAN

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The Illincis-Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1895.

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During his short stay of two years there, he obtained the friendship of the community. He then came to Chicago with his family, and was successful from the very beginning. As Chicago's first German homeopathic doctor, he soon acquired a large clientele. In the fateful year 1871, in common with so many others, he lost all his possessions in Chicago's devastating fire. His relentless diligence and love for his chosen profession retrieved his fortune.

The deceased was one of the founders of the Lessing Lodge, an auxiliary of the Free Masons. He also belonged to the Lincoln Park Lodge of the Odd Fellows, and the Thueringer Club. His wife died five years ago, but his children, Dr. Raymond Ulrich, Fritz Ulrich, and a daughter, Bianca Dreier, survive him. The funeral will be at 2 P. M.....Interment will be at Graceland Cemetery.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 5th, 1893.

TO YESTERDAY'S LABOR-DAY PARADE.

The speech of Governor Altgeld was an oratorical master-piece and without doubt has made a lasting impresson on the audience. Regarding the present depressed conditions, it took in fact a great oratorical skill to find the correct tone and the Governor proved that he possesses this skill. He admitted that on the one side there are foodstuffs and daily necessities in plenty while thousands do starve, but pointed to the suffering of worker and employer, as being alike under the abnormal conditions of business.

But neither one can be held responsible for it. The speaker reminded the workers of the bravery and heroism needed to meet the new arising conditions and try in union with the government to get rid of them. He warned of acts by force and revolutionary demonstrations as nothing will be gained by them.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1893.

LABOR-DAY SPEECH BY GOVERNOR ALTGELD

On Labor Day union members of all the trades marched through the city. About 30,000 people took part in the parade. Governor Altgeld spoke at Kuhn's Park and was received with great enthusiasm.

He said: "As Governor of this great State, I have come here to pay homage to labor which is the foundation of states, which builds cities and constructs railroads, develops agriculture, creates industries, and commerce and is the bedrock of our civilization. Labor guided by intelligent leaders has made our Nation great, and has developed Chicago into the marvel city of the world. Labor without prudent leadership is useless. At present we are in the throes of an industrial and commercial depression. As a result of abnormal conditions, we find super-abundance on one side, and hunger and privation on the other. Employers and laborers suffer alike. Countless diligent workers seek jobs, and almost as many business men live under constant apprehension, lest they lose their business through bankruptcy. This sorrowful plight is the result of wrong polit-

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1893.

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ical leadership, here and in Europe, of the depreciation of money, and of the devaluation of property connected therewith.

Property value has diminished, but the debts have not; they are still at par."

The speaker then admonished the audience to face this distress with fortitude, and heroically, in conformity with our American ideals.

The State cannot give work, but the city and the Drainage Canal will absorb many of the unemployed. The only pressing issue is to save the laborers and their families from dire want. It is the duty of all the municipalities to see to it that no one starves. But this is only a temporary solution. The workingman must strive to improve his situation even after the panic, but it must not be done by resorting to violence.

The speaker then dwelt on the subject of labor's support of the Government and declared that it has always been the mainstay of the nation.

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GERMAN

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"The revolutionary attitudes, which have been ascribed to labor during the various phases of our American history, were not inspired by the labor party.

"I give credit to organized labor for having consistently refrained from associating itself with anything which might jeopardize public peace. The improvement of labor's position cannot be realized through violence, it can only be accomplished through intelligent, patriotic co-operation."

The Governor then advised that the factional forces should combine, and therewith ended his speech.

His address at Ogden's Grove was held in a similar vein.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 31st, 1893.

For Labor Day.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD WILL MAKE A SPEECH

Mr. Walter Groves here, received this morning the following telegram from Springfield:-

"My dear Groves:-

The Governor has authorized me to inform the representatives of the Chicago Labor Unions that he will speak on Labor Day. But we expect, that the organized laborers keep order in every way and under no circumstances permit any uproarious demonstrations. I therefore hope, that absolute order will rule and that the parade will become the most magnificent that has ever been arranged for such occasions.

In hurry

George E. Schilling."

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 18th, 1893.

A New Speaker For The Germans.

It happens very seldom to a legislator, that he makes himself noticeable during his first term. The elder parliamentarians who understand the complicated routine of affairs, know the speaker personally and know how to use the different tricks, push the younger ones almost entirely into the back-yard. Therefore it seems a very hopeful omen when a "greenhorn" understands how to captivate public attention at the first session or with his first speech. In this the German-Democratic Congressman, Julius Goldzier, of Chicago succeeded; The Republican "Inter Ocean" published his "maiden speech" in the following telegraphic report:

"Congressman Goldzier of Chicago held this morning (August 17th) his first speech before the House. It was a very serious, moderate, true and partly enthusiastic oration, for unconditional revocation of the silver purchasing law. Mr. Goldzier presented his arguments in a businesslike manner and made his points of view clear. Throughout his entire speech he kept a tactful attitude which is lacking from a number of those on his side of the House. Mr. Goldzier said, that this is the time to lift oneself above party politics and party platforms. He seemed inclined to ignore



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ABENDPOST, August 18th, 1893.

the National form, if it should be necessary to explain this platform as blocking the way of the unconditional repeal of the silver law. Mr. Goldzier's oration was earnest, sincere and patriotic."

Other speakers gave similar judgments, so that the success of Goldzier cannot be doubted. This is of great value for the Germans of Chicago and the entire country, because they had lost their best representatives in congress and were badly in need of a man who can command respect for himself and the German-Americans. It has been feared that after the retirement of Guenther and Lehlbach, the German citizens were without an able spokesman. The more pleasing it is, that in Julius Goldzier has been found a good substitute immediately. The German voters of the Northside, who helped him to a splendid victory, seemingly did not get disappointed.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 27, 1893.

AT HOME

Neebe, Schwab and Fielden returned to their families. Governor Altgeld pardons them unconditionally.

The Abendpost reported yesterday already that the three anarchists Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe have been pardoned.

The news, although they have worked for it a number of years, struck like lightning and caused great joy and satisfaction in a large circle of the population. As known, Fielden and Schwab were sentenced to life imprisonment and Neebe to fifteen years for participation in the Haymarket riot, on May 4th, 1886. The Banker Edward S. Dreyer, a prominent member of the Amnesty Society, who was continuously active in securing their pardon, was called to Springfield by the Governor last Sunday, and received yesterday morning the full amnesty of all three condemned.

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Die Abendpost, June 27, 1893.

Mr. Dreyer took the train at once to Joliet, where he arrived at 3:30 PM. He was immediately conducted to the chief warden by Inspector Allen and the three prisoners were summoned. After reading the letter of pardon, the men were officially released. It was a touching moment. Tears stood in the eyes of the men and nobody could suppress his agitation. At 6:40 P. M. after the convict suits, which they wore for so long had been discarded, the pardoned men went to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe' depot, and accompanied by Mr. Dreyer, started on the trip to Chicago. The nearer they came to their final destination, the more agitated were the pardoned men. The noise of the big city, the snorting of the engines, the clatter of the freight and passenger trains, sounded like intoxicating music in their ears. In spite of it or rather on account of it, all three felt the necessity to escape notice and welcoming scenes. Schwab, as well as the two others, declared that they preferred not be recognized. They therefore left the train at the small station at 23rd Street and continued the rest of the way on the street car. Fielden went directly to the house no. 117 Polk Street, where his wife and

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Die Abendpost, June 27, 1893.

children were awaiting him. Schwab hurried to his home, 637 North Washtenaw Avenue and was received at the door by his wife and two children. Neebe, has no home, his wife died, while he was in Joliet. He lives, temporarily, in his brother's house on Belmont Avenue. One hour before his arrival, his aged parents, his two daughters, Mrs. Lillie Nitschker, his son, Oscar, his brother Louis, with his family, were assembled on the veranda, in front of the house, and were looking longingly down the street. The neighbors stood in the doors and on the opposite side of the street, a large crowd congregated. At last the expected arrived; he was pale and affected, even if the signs of joy at the sight of his dear ones could be detected. It would be difficult, to describe the scenes, which followed the reunion with his beloved ones. The same took place in the homes of the other two pardoned men. Everywhere their reception was a very affectionate one. The news of the pardon spread like wild fire through the whole city, and was everywhere received with great satisfaction. At the Polk Street depot, an immense crowd was waiting to welcome them. The hope of being able to greet the pardoned men,

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GERMAN

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Die Abendpost, June 27, 1893.

could not be fulfilled because, as previously stated, they left the train at another station.

What Mr. Altgeld has to say:-

The Governor motivated his action in a voluminous memorandum, in which judges, states attorneys, jury and police were not handled with silk gloves.

Right at the beginning, he pointed out, that on the evening of May 4th, those who were present at Haymarket, started to leave after Mayor Harrison, who was also there at the beginning of the meeting left. Then came Police Commissioner Bonfield, with a strong detachment of police, to drive away those few who still remained there. The historic bomb was thrown, and although the police could never prove the guilty person, the known eight men were tried and condemned. As regards the pardoned Neebe, Schwab and Fielden, the Governor declared, that their pardon would certainly not be justified, if it could have been proven, beyond a doubt, that they were sentenced in an impartial trial. No punishment would be too severe if the three had actually committed the

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 27, 1895.

crime, of which they were accused. The soil of America is no soil, in which anarchy could blossom with success, and although our judicial institutions are by no means perfect and above the necessity of improvement, still they are the best that ever existed. Therefore they must be protected and maintained.

The organization of the Jury, was made in an unusual way, a certain Henry L. Ryce, had been entrusted with the assembling of the Jury; ostensibly upon the request of the accused, in truth against the will of their defenders. "States Attorney Grinnell" said the Governor, proposed Mr. Ryce for the position, and he was accepted and appointed. But, it is immaterial upon whose proposition Ryce was chosen, as long as he could not get together an impartial jury.

It was proven, that Ryce, during the summoning of the prospective jury, bragged, that in this process he was the deciding factor, and that these fellows would hang, "as sure as death." He is bringing

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GERMAN

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Die Abendpost, June 27, 1893.

such men, whom the defense had to reject, and then, when the number of lawfully allowed jury candidates was exhausted, the defense would be compelled to accept people, who would be agreeable to the States Attorney.

Ryce, as it seems, confined himself to certain classes of the population, clerks, business men, and manufacturers in his selection, and when the defenders asked for "men from the people," the court simply rejected their plea.

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Abendpost, June 16, 1893.

[GOVERNOR ALTGELD REFUSES TO GRANT PARDON]

Governor Altgeld, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Amnesty-Society, Chas. Bary, in which he declines to receive a Committee, who intend to request him to grant a pardon to Neebe, Schwab and Fielden.

The Governor declares, that he is too busy just at present, with other matters.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 5, 1893.

NEEBE'S PARDON IS EXPECTED

It is rumored, that Governor Altgeld requested that the papers of the Anarchists Process be sent to him. For 2 years the "Amnesty-Association" made efforts to obtain a pardon for Oscar Neebe.

General M.M. Trumbull, a member of the Association was greatly pleased yesterday, when he heard of the Governor's order. He declared, that the above association for years, was working, to obtain the freedom of Neebe, Schwab and Fielden. As long as Fifer was the Governor, their efforts were unsuccessful. As soon as Governor Altgeld was inaugurated, steps were taken again and a lively correspondence with the Governor in this matter carried on. The General added: "I think the Governor is ready now, to receive a delegation and I am convinced that we will be successful in spite of not having been given any definite promises."

The petitions are ready and signed by thousands of prominent citizens.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

DR. F. H. BERNARD DIES.

The Germans of Chicago, especially the cultured and educated classes, suffered a severe loss through the death of Dr. F. H. Bernard, yesterday at 5 o'clock.

Although Dr. Bernard had not lived in Chicago very long, he, nevertheless, had gained a splendid reputation as a man of great knowledge. He was famous as a writer and as a brilliant speaker on natural sciences. He likewise won a large number of friends through his sincere, kindly, and noble character.

Dr. Bernard was born on May 20, 1833, near Treptow, Germany. After he had received a thorough college education, he went to Berlin, where he studied at the university. His special subjects were mathematics and natural sciences. After finishing his studies he received a position at the Berlin observatory. He made a special study of spectroscopy and was considered an authority in this field.

Dr. Bernard came to America in 1882. For some time he was employed as a chemist by the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Natrona, Pa. Having been meat

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

inspector in Berlin and having gained a reputation as such, the Federal Government appointed him as one of the supervisors at the Government meat inspecting bureau of the stockyards in Chicago. This position he maintained until his death. A stomach disease caused his death.

Dr. Bernard was very socially minded. He joined preferably those clubs which also cultivated sciences and literature. He was a very highly esteemed member of the German Press Club, and the Club of Technicians, where he lectured repeatedly on natural sciences. A series of public lectures on similar subjects in Brand's Hall is undoubtedly well remembered by those who attended.

His widow and a married son survive him.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1893.

NETTELHORST'S LEGACY TO THE GERMANS.

Nettelhorst is sinking into an early grave like an old Germanic hero. For this reason he - the great man - is not lost to the Germans of Chicago. Whatever he has achieved for them in this city through his persistent efforts, must by all means be maintained and preserved for his sake.

He was a victorious champion of German instruction in our public schools, including the lower grades, and an eminent fellow-combatant for the rights of private and parochial schools. As a member of the school board and as its president he was an invincible bulwark against Know-Nothingism.

When some years ago certain nativistic elements in our high schools made a general attack upon immigration, it was Nettelhorst, as a member of the school board, who put them in their place through his strong and official protest... His real heroism, however, consisted in his untiring defense of German language and art, as well as of the German system of gymnastics.

Thus he fought as a member of the School Board, and on the speaker's platform. His high position as a member of the School Board did not prevent him from taking part in the vehement battle, which the Germans of Chicago and Illinois

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1893.

fought in the fall of 1890, to protect their private and parochial schools against the Edward Law. He did the same thing in the fall of 1892 as a private citizen.

Ever since Know-nothingism received such fearful blows, because of its malicious attacks upon German private and parochial schools, and since the defeat of its beloved Edward law, it is trying to take revenge by forcing German out of all the public schools in Chicago, starting with the lower grades.

Although Nettelhorst already carried the germ of death in his bosom, he, nevertheless, participated heartily in the recent battle of the German-Americans against the latest attack of the Know-Nothings. He was not privileged to see the result of the present battle.

But the brave Germans, men and women, who now defend the German ideals in our schools, act entirely according to his wishes. There is a probability that they will triumphantly repulse the threatening danger for German instruction in our public schools, as Nettelhorst did formerly.

Abendpost, March 15, 1893.

Louis Nettelhorst Dies.

One of the best known and most respected German citizens of Chicago, Louis Nettelhorst, died last evening - after only a two days sickness, at his home at 46 Wisconsin street. Whoever knew the deceased, and which German of Chicago did not - will receive the news of his demise, with great sorrow. - Because Louis Nettelhorst was one of those Giants, of indestructible strength, for whom, seemingly, there could be no physical suffering, and for that reason he did not pay any attention to the deadly malady, which got hold of him several weeks ago, and continued to attend to his professional business. Only Sunday did he consent, to have a physician called, but on Monday he went back to work as usual, but was compelled to go home during the day, - Dr. Matthai and Dr. Geiger, who were called, recognized at once, that he was suffering from a deathly kidney trouble, and in spite of all the assistance given, there was no help. Yesterday evening he lost consciousness, and three hours afterwards, he breathed his last, without being able to say farewell to his sorrowing family. Nettelhorst was stricken with the Flu two years ago and could never overcome the effects of this malevolent sickness. Mr. Nettelhorst was born in Bremen, on February 4th, 1857. He received a good education, became a business man and emigrated to America in 1870. He was first engaged in the insurance business, entered the services of Eunnerich & Co., and became 12 years later, a partner of the firm. Immediately after his arrival in



Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1893.

America, he devoted his time to trade unionism. He belonged to the Chicago Turn-gemeinde and was for 12 years its first speaker, he also was elected President of the Singing Society "Fidelia" in 1875. He also was a member of the "Germania Menschoir", the Freemason Lodge and later of the German Press-Club. Nine years ago, Nettelhorst was appointed a member of the School Board by Mayor Harrison. He belonged to this body, whose president he became, till his resignation last fall and his useful work is still in fresh memory. -



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1893.

LOUIS NETTELHORST, THE ESTEEMED PIONEER OF
GERMANISM, DIED SUDDENLY AND UNEXPECTEDLY.

About 8:30 o'clock last night Mr. Louis Nettelhorst closed his eyes forever in his home, 46 Wisconsin Street. To his family and friends the catastrophe came suddenly and unexpectedly, for he had withheld from them his condition. Last Sunday, upon the urgent request of his family, he finally sought aid of medical science, but it was too late. Human skill could not save him any more.

The physicians, Dr. P. H. Matthei, and Dr. H. Geiger diagnosed the case immediately as a shrinkage of the kidneys; however, they were unable to do anything else but to ease the sufferings. The disease started apparently two years ago when he was ill with influenza.

The illness increased steadily, and may have been accelerated through the unceasing work of the patient. Nettelhorst possessed, as is well known, a marvelous energy for work. Next to his regular business responsibilities, he devoted his time to club activities, and he also took an active part in political affairs. As late as last Monday, when he already was in the grip of death, he came to his office to attend to his daily duties.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1893.

Nettelhorst was very highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. Frequently, posts of honor were offered to him, and on the day of his death, the Citizen's Council, which met in the Sherman House, intended to offer him a position of high honor and trust, i. e., that of city treasurer.

One of his most highly esteemed traits was his frankness, and this, combined with his integrity and iron will, made him very influential in business, as well as in social life. Everybody knew that Nettelhorst's words could be trusted and depended upon.

Nettelhorst was born on February 4, 1851, in Bremen, Germany. In 1870 he emigrated to Chicago, where with but a few interruptions he lived the rest of his life. At first he went into the insurance business, but later he took up general merchandising. In 1875 he became a bookkeeper at C. Emmerich & Co., and after twelve years of service he became a partner of the same firm.

During all this time he was very active in gymnastics and social life. The Chicago Turngemeinde (Athletic Club) elected him in 1880 as its first speaker, and for twelve years he retained this honorable position. The choral society, Fidelia, made him its president in 1875, and its success was in a large measure due to his leadership.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1893.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Germania Men's Choir, and he also was an esteemed and beloved member of the Oriental Free Masons, the German Press Club, and the Men's Club of the Old People's Home.

Nettelhorst was unusually successful as a member of the School Board, to which he belonged for six years, being its president for two years. Due to his energetic efforts, gymnastics were introduced in public schools, and the continuation of German instruction is, to a certain extent, also due to his activities. Last summer he resigned voluntarily from this position. In recognition of his services, the school located at Evanston Avenue and School Street was named after him.

Repeatedly, Nettelhorst refused to run as candidate for congress. He was not seeking political honors. However, two years ago he was persuaded by Harrison to accept the candidacy for city treasurer, but he was defeated in connection with the party ticket...

In 1873 Nettelhorst married Miss Betty Roegeneck. One daughter and two sons were born to them. They are now seventeen, sixteen and nine years old, respectively. This family loses in him a most devoted and loving provider;

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1893.

his firm a capable and energetic partner; the gymnastic and other clubs lose one of their most successful promoters, and the country loses one of its most unselfish and loyal patriots.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1893.

THE TESTAMENT OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

Peter Schoenhofen bequeathes Money To Many
Institutions. More than \$70,000 for Charity.

Judge Kohlsaat passed upon the testament of the late Peter Schoenhofen, brewery owner, yesterday, in Probate Court. The fortune is estimated at \$2,000,000, personal property amounts to \$175,000, the remainder is in real estate. The executors are Messrs. Carl Buehl and Joseph Theurer, the sons-in-law of the deceased; their bond is \$4,000,000. Schoenhofen's testament contains a wealth of detail and proves, that his well known benevolent tendencies were not founded on hear-say, since he made most liberal provisions for many charitable institutions. Mrs. Elise Schoenhofen, the widow, is given an annuity from the entire income, with the exception of the participation bonds of the deceased which are the controlling interest of his breweries. Mrs. Schoenhofen is given authority to use her money for real estate improvements, to lend it, etc. After her demise, the money is to be equally divided amongst his children.

His numerous and large legacies to philanthropic institutions are further proof of Mr. Schoenhofen's humanity. We append the list.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1893.

Frauenverein Des Deutschen Altenheim, (Ladies Association of the German Home for the Aged.)	\$10,000.00
Alexian Brothers Hospital	10,000.00
Chicago Findelhaus (Foundling's Home)	3,000.00
United Hebrew Charities	3,000.00
Old People's Home	3,000.00
Home For Incurables	2,000.00
Ephreta School For The Deaf and Dumb, 409 May St., provided that the above institution was incorporated	3,000.00
Newsboy's and Bootblack's Association	2,000.00
American Educational Aid Association	2,000.00
Home for the Friendless	2,000.00
Chicago Orphan Asylum	2,000.00
German Hospital	8,000.00
German Catholic Orphanage of Rosehill	8,000.00
Little Sisters of the Poor	3,000.00

From this long list of benevolent institutions which have all been remembered

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

by Mr. Schoenhofen, it is evident that his humaneness knows neither creed nor nationality. The testament also contains the following provision. His sons-in-law shall invest \$2,000 and the interest obtained therefrom, is to be paid to the president of the Sick Benefit Association of Peter Schoenhofen's brewery employees, provided that the club is incorporated; if not, then it shall be paid to the benefit of his employees. A sum of \$3,000 is also to be invested similarly by the administrators; the proceeds shall accrue to a Hospital or Orphanage in Cook County, which is dedicated to the Austrian or Bohemian born element, or their descendants. Evidently, the testator believed, that such an institution would be founded. If the above organization does not come into an incorporated existence within three years, then the provision will be void.

About Schoenhofen's Brewery bonds, i. e. the shares which the deceased owned, Miss Lillie Schoenhofen, is to be given 15,740 pounds sterling, in English bonds and stocks, when she is twenty years old. The remainder of the brewery bonds shall be equally distributed amongst the widow and the children.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 5, 1893.

ALTGELD IMPROVING.

Governor Altgeld's condition is improving and if he suffers no relapse, he will be able to start his journey to Springfield on Saturday. For the present, however, the doctor's orders are that he refrain from meeting visitors and that he remain at home in seclusion, home in this instance being the Palmer House. In consideration of these circumstances, the Iroquois Club cancelled its festival which was announced for this evening; it was to be an honorary reception for Altgeld.

His inauguration proclamation is nearly finished. It will give a detailed account of the fundamentals which Altgeld intends to apply when he is at the helm of the state, particularly matters appertaining to schools, prisons, how to improve roads, what methods to pursue in order to make the State Commissioners really useful to the population at large, whereby their specific usefulness to politicians, will be abridged.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 8, 1893.

PETER SCHOENHOFEN DIES

Peter Schoenhofen died in his home, 2500 Prairie Avenue, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, after a protracted illness. He grew up with our city until that insidious malady diabetes, ended his destiny. Mr. Schoenhofen had been travelling in Europe and when about to depart from England, suffered a paralytic stroke. He was compelled to remain there for several weeks before he was able to return to the United States, where he recuperated rapidly. During the last week however his condition became serious. He remained in bed from Friday until death ended his suffering yesterday.

Peter Schoenhofen was born on the 2nd day of Feb. 1827, in Derbach, District of Wittbach, Rhein-provinz, (Province on the river Rhein) where as he grew up he learned the distillery business. After finishing military service in about his 24th year, i.e., about 38 years ago, he came to America. He had no resources whatever, only a willingness to work. He found employment near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., as a cider-presser on a farm. From there he went to Chicago where he was active until death wrote finis to his ambitions. He was worth several millions.

At first Mr. Schoenhofen worked in the small brewery of Mueller, near Lyons, then

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 8, 1893.

about 1850, he went to M. Best's brewery which at that time was on 16th Street near the lake, where the N. Y. Central sheds are now. After that he had a job as teamster for Conrad Seipp. The latter was not such an extensive establishment as today, which may be gathered from the fact, that on Schoenhofen's wedding day, Mr. Seipp himself had to substitute and drive the beer-wagon team to bring the precious liquid to his thirst quenching dispensaries - his customers.

We now find Schoenhofen striking out for independence. In partnership with Mathias Gottfried he started a small brewery on Jefferson and 12th Streets, which they operated for about a year; then came the brewery on Canalport Avenue and 18th Street, which gradually developed and became one of Chicago's largest institutions for the manufacture of the Teutonic beverage. About 22 years ago, Schoenhofen bought his partner's share, whereupon it became strictly a family affair.

He married Elise Knepper, of Baden, (S.Germany) 33 years ago and she survives him, with five of his seven children. Both sons are dead, one in an accident, the other from consumption. Four daughters are married; two, to army officers in Germany. His sons-in-law in this country - Mr. Joseph Theurer and Carl Buehl, have been respectively vice president and secretary, and treasurer of the "Peter Schoenhofen Brewery".

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A twenty year old daughter is still single.

Mr. Schoenhofen was a life-long Democrat but took no active interest in politics, never having desired nor acquired any political office. He was a member of the "Germania Bruderbund" (Germany Brotherhood) and one of the first members of the "Germania Maennerchor" (Germania Male Chorus), but otherwise remained rather aloof from social activities. He was a man who did not seek publicity nor did he advertise his generous and far-reaching philanthropy.

Burial will be on Thursday, 1 P.M. but this arrangement is not definite. He will be interred in Graceland Cemetery.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 4, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ALTGELD ILL. OFFICE SEEKERS TOO MUCH
FOR HIM

Governor Altgeld is confined to bed, at the Palmer House. His illness is not exactly grave, but is likely to interfere with his departure to Springfield. What a six months campaign, the antagonistic attacks of the opposing party, and the strenuous efforts which were hardly equalled by any other candidate, could not accomplish, that has been done by the horde of office-seekers which for weeks had "parked" on Altgeld's neck. Yesterday he broke down.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1892.

THE ALTGELD MOVEMENT

That colossal lethargy which manifests itself on both sides in this election campaign, does not in the least affect the Altgeld movement in Illinois, as far as the Germans are concerned, because their hearts are absorbed in the cause. Altgeld's tremendous capacity for work, his perseverance and extraordinary aptitude which he displays during the pre-election days, and proving himself to be a voluble defender of the poor and subjugated, one who swings the cudgel against monopolies, and our financial aristocracy, and who is always ready to protect the immigrant facing the native's hatred of foreign elements.- all that appeals to the German mind.

More powerful and convincing even, is Altgeld's fight for the abolition of the Edward's statute, which he intends to replace with an entirely different "Compulsory School Attendance Law," something which creates no constraint for the German language, or to private, community and parochial schools, but protects the precious, indispensable German heritage from all attack.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1892.

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From all parts of the state we receive the testimony which vouchsafes that conduct; it come from competent, respected Germans, and they are by no means partisan members of the Democratic party nor adherents of the old Lutheran church.

Thus a highly esteemed German gentleman of Quincy informs us, that Altgeld's prospects in western Illinois are excellent and all the slander mongering in the newspapers, such as the Republican Quincy Whig and their ilk, are only beneficial, especially since the Illinois Staats Zeitung, the Germania of Quincy, etc., have so thoroughly refuted all charges.

Another party reminds us that the much resorted to Republican excuse, referring to the Edwards law as a dead letter, is a cheap and tawdry lie, since many rural community schools are still suffering from the constant apprehension of new, atrocious interferences.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1892.

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Similar news comes from all districts throughout the state.

The German constituents, with infinitesimal exceptions, support Altgeld. Besides, the entire Democratic party backs him. The hopes, which the Republicans exprss with a certain naive impertinence, that at least the Irish Democrats should do their share in preventing the election of a "Dutch Governor," (verbatim) are not being realized. Even the Irish will as surely go to the polls for Altgeld, as they did two years ago, when the Irish disregarded the bait of the anti-Germans and brought in a spite-vote for Raab.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, April 28, 1892.

JOHN P. ALTGELD

The candidate for governor of the Democratic Party, John P. Altgeld, was born in Germany in the significant year of 1848, and as a little boy of 18 months he came with his parents to this country. He was raised upon a farm in Richland county, Ohio and had very few opportunities to attend a school. In 1864 as a youth of 16 years of age he entered the Union Army and took part in the James River campaign. After the war he was engaged as a teacher.

Later he studied law and in 1872 became a lawyer. Shortly afterwards he became an attorney of Savannah, and later the state's attorney of Andrew county. He was considered as one of the best and conscientious lawyers in that section of the country. Looking for a larger field of activity, he came to Chicago in 1885 (1885 must be wrong - Trans.)....

The Democratic Party nominated him in 1884 as a candidate for Congress of

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung, April 28, 1892.

the fourth district which was then predominantly German, and hopelessly Republican. Altgeld ventured a campaign which aroused much attention, and he gained for himself the reputation of being an expert politician.... In 1886 he was nominated by the Democrats to the office of judge of the Supreme Court, and was elected by a majority of 15,000 votes. Labor gave Altgeld their complete indorsement. He resigned as judge last fall.

Altgeld was feared as judge, because of his strict impartiality, and his courage in defending the rights of the poor and oppressed against the rich and against powerful corporations. He always expressed his liberal viewpoints fearlessly, and he was always ready to fight against corruption, bigotry, and bad politics.

Through careful, clever and economical management of his finances he has

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung, April 28, 1892.

become quite wealthy and possesses one of the finest office buildings in Chicago, the Unity Building. However, he remains the quiet, modest, and natural man, whose urge to scientific works with genuine German thoroughness predominates. He is the author of two works which have made him famous in social-political circles, namely, Our Penal Machinery and its Victims, and Live Questions. Judge Altgeld never denied his mother tongue. He lives in the 25th ward, and always was active in German social life. He is a real American in the truest sense, but he remains a German in everything which honors the German name in this land of the stars and stripes. He is now forty-four years old.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 25th, 1892.



Louis Wahl dead.

Mr. Louis Wahl, who has been for many years one of the most popular personalities of "Old" Chicago, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 5528 Indiana Avenue.

Mr. Wahl has been for a long time Bridewell Inspector and became later South Park Commissioner. The German-Americans of Chicago have known him as a respectable, honest and square citizen of our community.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 16th, 1892.

JULIUS GOLDZIER'S BANQUET

Under the auspices of the "Germania Men's Choir" last night in their magnificent building at North Clark Street, a splendid banquet took place in honor of the newly elected congressman, Julius Goldzier.

The great scientist is so greatly favored by all concerned, that even a great number of Republicans attended the banquet. The general attendance was enormous. Several good speeches were made and a great number of humorous witty and ingenious toasts were brought out in honor of the celebrant.

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 25, 1892.

LOUIS SCHICK WELL-KNOWN GERMAN BOOKSELLER, AND PUBLISHER OF
LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, DIES.

As already reported, the well-known German publisher died last Wednesday morning at 177 Illinois St. from heart disease.

Louis Schick was born in 1842 in Hamburg v. d. Hohe, Germany. His father was likewise a publisher, and he came from an old established publishing house. Schick came to America at the age of 17, and to Chicago in the early sixties. Here he entered a business house as a clerk and worked himself up to the position of bookkeeper. Later he established, with a Mr. Meininger, a German bookshop on Madison St. The Chicago fire destroyed his business. After the fire he started another

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 25, 1892.

German bookstore on the corner of Clark and Lake Sts. This business he retained until he retired in 1889, in order to devote his time entirely to publications.

His collection of novels, known as the Schick Collection, and his Humoristic Library are well known everywhere. He also published a splendid translation of Nordau's Works: Conventional Lies and Paradoxes. He is also the author and publisher of, Chicago and Its Environs.

Schick lived a rather secluded life during his last years. Nature was his best friend. He was never married. A sister, living in Chicago, survives him.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) FRG. 001.3

JUDGE ALTGELD MEETS THE VETERANS

There were eight thousand people in attendance at the Military Tract reunion today.

Judge Altgeld was the principal speaker. At the close of his address, Miss Nellie Miller recited "The Whistling Regiment" to a whistling accompaniment by Mrs. L. F. Gumbert, in a manner that aroused the utmost enthusiasm. Capt. J. B. Johnson of Kansas City, Kas., ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of that state, was then introduced. He said he had addressed large crowds of people, but had never been called upon to talk to them in the open air before. His address was well received.

An association of the army of the Potomac of the West was effected this afternoon, with Capt. Fordyce of Berwick, Ill. as president, and Samuel Terry of Galesburg as secretary.

Regimental reunions were held this afternoon, as follows: Fifty-seventh, Sixty-fourth, Sixteenth, Fiftieth, Eighty-third, Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth Illinois, and Seventieth Missouri.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10/7/92

Col. B. F. Marsh and Froman Fleuth spoke tonight. There were about fifteen hundred veterans in attendance.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL) FROJ 30278

A FOREIGN KNOW-NOTHING

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, ex-Judge Altgeld, seems to think that the way to be elected is to disparage native born citizens and give fulsome praise to those of foreign birth. He is not content with rendering reasonable credit to those who have come here from other countries, but insists upon attributing to them about everything that has been accomplished in our national history.

The Americans, he declares, "can boast of no great things done by themselves". They have prospered, according to his views, mainly by virtue of the help they have received from the foreign element. "It is those states where we have the largest immigrant population", he asserts, "that we find the highest development, the biggest cities, the finest architecture, the best agriculture, the most railroads, schools, churches, libraries and everything that goes to make a great nation." "When the country was in peril, he continues, "almost every man who pointed a rifle at the flag and did his best to destroy the government, was not only American born (and a brother Democrat of Altgeld) but boasted of a long line of American ancestry, while nearly one half of those who went forth to save our institutions were either foreign born or the children of foreign born parents."

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30075

This is the talk of a demagogue appealing to prejudice, of course, but it is also the talk of a man who is asking the people of a great state to give him its highest office, and therefore it deserves rebuke, not less for its bad taste than for its glaring misrepresentations. The men of foreign birth numbered 22% of the native born 78% of the Union Army. There is no disposition on the part of native Americans to underate the services of foreign born citizens in the development of the country who were loyal to the defense of the government; but when it is claimed that such citizens have virtually done everything that has come to pass for the advantage and glory of the nation, a protest must be entered. (There were just as many copperheads among the foreign democrats as of the native democrats in proportion to their number.)

It is not true that the best conditions of general welfare and progress are found where the immigrant population is largest. On the contrary, it is where the native American element predominates that we make the most creditable showing in every respect. The highest grade of popular intelligence is in those northern states which have a comparatively small number of foreigners. It is New England and New York State that present the best examples of social, moral and political development; and New England and Western New York have been made what they are by native talent and industry. And the great bulk of Ohio and Michigan have always been native born. Our worst municipal governments are in

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

cities where the foreign vote is practically the controlling factor, as in New York City.

It is by native Americans that most of our important enterprises are conducted, and most of our signal victories achieved in all lines of activity. Native Americans have commanded our armies and shaped our legislature; evolved our literature; headed our enterprises; found employment for labor; and built our railroads and telegraph system. They have had the cooperation of the foreign element in a certain degree, but not with the effect of relegating them to a secondary position.

The characters of surpassing potency in the annals of Illinois have not been foreign born, as Judge Altgeld ought to know. The splendid regiments that Illinois sent to war were mostly composed of home born citizens, as Judge Altgeld can easily ascertain by looking at the records. Whatever has been said in favor of the foreigners, they honestly deserve, and it is not to be denied that they have materially helped to promote the best interests of the country; but the fact still remains that the native American is the true representative of our national character, and the superior factor in the story of our national advancement.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 20, 1892.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 10775

MR. WASHINGTON HESING'S MISTAKE

The Tribune called on Gov. Fifer this morning after his return to the capital from his stumping tour last week and questioned him in regard to what Mr. Hesing said about him in his communication to the Tribune of last Friday, and more especially as to the so-called Edwards' law, Mr. Hesing having positively denied that he helped to frame that bill, or that he visited Springfield either to have it passed or to urge the Governor to sign it. After reading Mr. Hesing's letter, the Governor slowly and deliberately made this reply:

"The Democratic newspapers had a garbled report of my speech delivered at Cisma Park, Iroquois County, Wednesday last, respecting what I said on the school question. In this report, I was misrepresented. Mr. Hesing, it seems, has made this report the basis of an editorial in the Staats-Zeitung, in which he attacks me savagely.

"My friend, Hesing, ought to throw open his shirt collar and cool off. In his letter, he never seems to doubt for a moment but that I was correctly reported. I never at any time or place charged that Mr. Hesing had urged me to sign the Compulsory School Bill. Neither was Judge Prendergast present, and any statement

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 20, 1892.

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that I ever said they were is untrue.

"In discussing the school question before the people, I have frequently said that the object of the promoters of this law was a good one. I called attention to the fact that all religious and political beliefs were represented on the committee that framed the law. I had been told this and I believed it to be true. I had been told also that Mr. Washington Hering and Judge Prendergast were members of the committee that framed the law. Of course, I never had any personal knowledge as to this, but believed that it was true. I called attention to the fact that the German Lutherans, Catholics, and all religious beliefs were represented on the committee that framed the law, and that it was satisfactory to all of them, as I was informed; and I believe these representations were made by the committee who came down from Chicago with the bill to get it through the Legislature. I never referred to the religion of Judge Prendergast and Mr. Hering in this connection, except to show that the different religions were represented on the committee that framed the law; and what I said in regard to these matters was rather complimentary to these gentlemen, who I said were endeavoring to improve the school system of the State.

"As for myself, I have frequently said in my public speeches that I never knew of the prudence or even of the existence of the bill until after it had passed

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 20, 1892.

WPA (ILL) 1000 1000

the Lower House of the Legislature and was nearly through the Senate. In a short time after that, it passed the Senate and came to my hands for signature. A committee waited on me within thirty minutes, I think, after the bill was laid down on my desk for approval and urged me to sign it, and gave the reasons why it should have executive approval.

"Neither Washington Hesing nor Judge Prendergast was of this last named committee, and I never at any time or place, said they were. It would be very foolish for me to do so, when I knew well enough that it was not true.

"I will find out the names of this committee in due time and will look into the entire matter, and clear it all up in some of my speeches during the campaign. The people are not concerned whether Mr. Hesing or somebody else drew up the so-called Edwards' law. That is wholly immaterial.

"Mr. Hesing, I see, takes exception to what I said in regard to his visit with Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables. All that I ever said on that subject was that it was reported that he had been in town visiting Mr. Cleveland, and had pledged him the support of 25,000 Republican German Lutheran votes. I said this in my Pekin speech and have used the same language substantially in discussing that subject in my subsequent speeches. Of course, I do not know personally whether

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 20, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39273

"Mr. Hesing visited Mr. Cleveland or not. I was not present and did not know what was said, and I told my hearers that it was reported that he had been down; and so it was, and I feel quite sure that many are of the opinion that these reports are correct."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1892.

WPA 1964-1965

PHILIPP GROLL.

Philipp Groll, a former bakery owner, died at his home yesterday at the age of over 74 years. Our German citizens lost in him one of those pioneers, who knew Chicago since its beginning, and who helped to lay the foundation for the Western metropolis and its glory and fame. Mr. Groll lived in Chicago for forty-four years, and contributed his share in promoting the development and success of the city. When Groll came to Chicago it had less than 8,000 inhabitants.

The famous Groll's bakery was located on La Salle Street, between Randolph and Lake Streets. Mr. Groll was also a member of the volunteer fire depart-

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1892.

ment, and served with the present chief of the fire department, Sweeney, in the same company. When he opened his bakery in 1848, he was, as a German baker, the first of his trade in Chicago.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, June 21, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Mrs. Sarah Rothschild died at her residence, No. 855 Jackson boulevard, last Sunday, Mrs. Rothschild was the oldest inhabitant of Chicago, being at the time of her death 104 years of age. She was a German by birth, a native of Grabanau. She came to America with her youngest, daughter forty one years ago, and the greater part, of her life was spent in Chicago.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 21, 1892.

PROFESSOR W. C. RICHARDS

Last Thursday evening Professor W. C. Richards, 3550 Vincennes Avenue, died at the age of seventy-four years. He is known far and wide because of his lectures on scientific subjects. He began his career as a preacher of the Baptist Church in Providence, Rhode Island....and arrived in Chicago in 1876, where he became pastor of the Millard Avenue Church. Two years later he resigned his pastorate and began to lecture again. He was also active as an author and poet and achieved considerable success therein.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

AN INESTIMABLE, SCIENTIFIC WORK OF A CHICAGOAN

The editorial staff of the Illinois Staats - Zeitung had an opportunity recently to examine a scientific work of inestimable value. We refer to the eighty sheets containing 1005 illustrations in water color portraying all of kind of birds on the North-American continent.

In order to more fully understand the scientific importance of this work we point out, that the only authentic work, recognized by science is Audubon's Birds of America. The third edition of this work appeared in 1865; it was soon sold out, and a copy recently sold for \$1600.00. However, that work contains only 435 illustrations, but the one before us pictures 1005 different kinds of birds, or one picture of each kind of birds.

Not long ago a similar work was published, edited by a Mr. Jasper. That volume contained nine hundred illustrations, but it was criticized as being inaccurate. Another excellent work by Nehrling is exceedingly valuable for students but it is not complete.

The work submitted to us claims to be absolutely complete and exhaustive, to contain

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 22, 1892.

every known bird in North-America, to picture them accurately, and to give the exact scientific terms. It is therefore indispensable for every lover of birds and every student of ornithology.

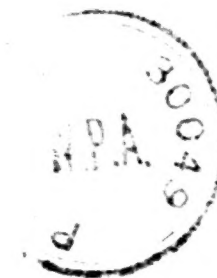
The originator and author of this work is Dr. Carl Helmuth, the eminent German physician and zoologist of Chicago, who has worked at it incessantly for fourteen years. Before he studied medicine he was devoted to the study of zoology and studied under Lichtenstein in Berlin. At one time he possessed a splendid collection of North American birds in his home, but the Chicago Fire destroyed it. He started the described work in 1878 which is now complete and ready to be printed. It would cost about \$40,000.00 to publish, but it is regrettable that the seventy-six year old physician and scientist is not able to finance it from his own resources.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 29, 1892.

WILLIAM BURKHART, PIONEER OF GERMAN MUSICIANS

William Burkhart, a pioneer German musician in Chicago died Wednesday, Jan. 27th, at the age of nearly 64 years at his home in Austin.

Burkhart was born on November 1, 1828 at Marolteroda, near Langensalza, Germany. He was initiated into the secrets of the art of music by his uncle, F. Burkhart, and Professor Albrecht von Bollsted. Early in 1847 he emigrated to the United States and the following year he settled down in Chicago. After directing circus bands for some time, he organized the first military band in Chicago in 1851, under the name of, "Chicago's Light Hussar Band" and from this developed, two years later, the "Chicago Light Guard Band". Burkhart was its director until 1854. Then he organized the "Garden City Band" and in 1856 the "Great Western Band". The latter was recognized as one of the outstanding military bands of the United States. In 1860, at the National Convention of the Democrats in Baltimore, it competed with the best orchestras of the country. The "Great Western Band" was the only military band which was permitted to play in the Convention Hall.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 29, 1892.

Famous musicians, such as A. J. Vaas, C. Bierwirth, J. Hand, C. Sehnert, W. Wiesenbach, C. Romanus, and others, who still enjoy an enviable reputation, were members of that band. In July, 1861, the band joined the 24th Hecker regiment and through its patriotic songs inspired the soldiers with courage. After returning from the war the Chicago Union of Musicians was founded, and Burkhart was its president for five years. In 1867, Burkhart consolidated the Great Western and the Light Guard Band under the name of "Great Western Light Guard Band". This band was the pride of the Garden City for many years. When the first convention of musicians was held in this country in June, 1871, in Philadelphia, Burkhart was present as the delegate of the Chicago Union of Musicians, and the then organized Musicians Protective Association elected him to the Vice-Presidency. He remained with the Great Western Light Guard Band until 1873 when he was compelled to withdraw from all musical activities because of his poor health. From then on he pursued intensive gardening at Austin until 1890, when he again had to retire on account of ill health. Until his death he manifested a vital interest in the development of music in this country. With real enthusiasm he welcomed the organization of a permanent orchestra in Chicago under the direction of T. Thomas.